

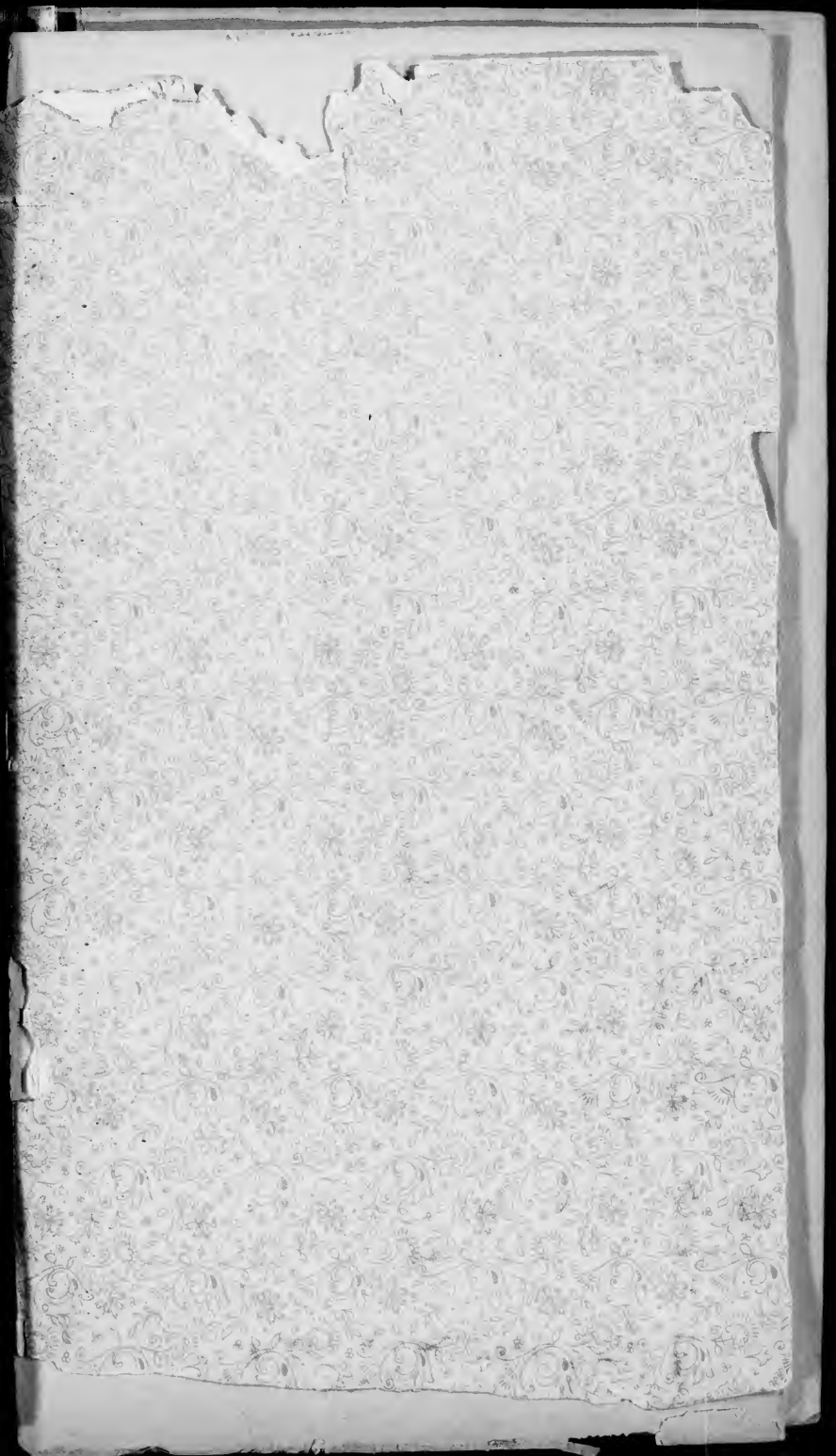
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Commissioners  
of the  
District of  
Columbia**

**1909/1910  
Vols. 3-5**

**(Washington, DC)**

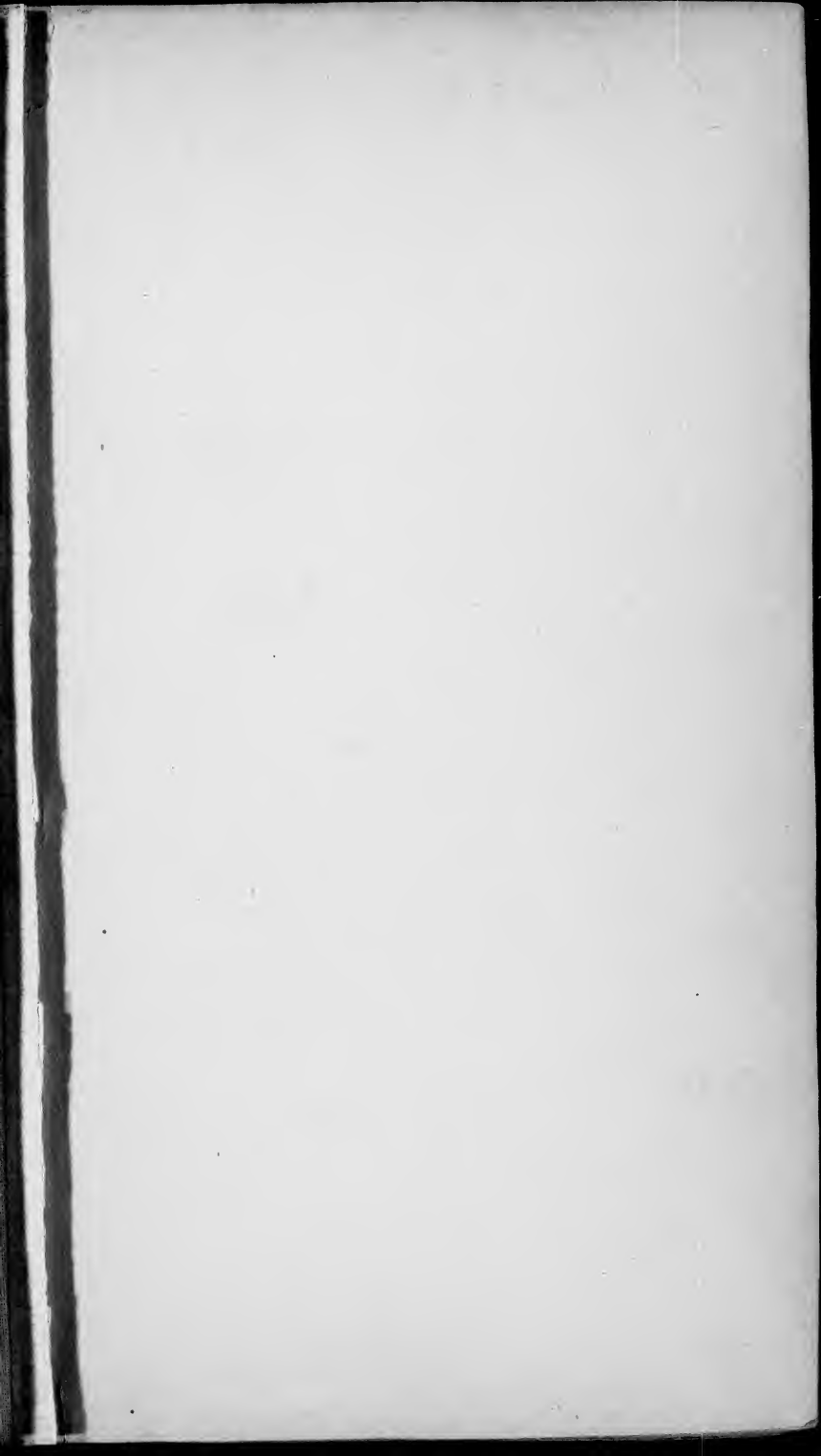
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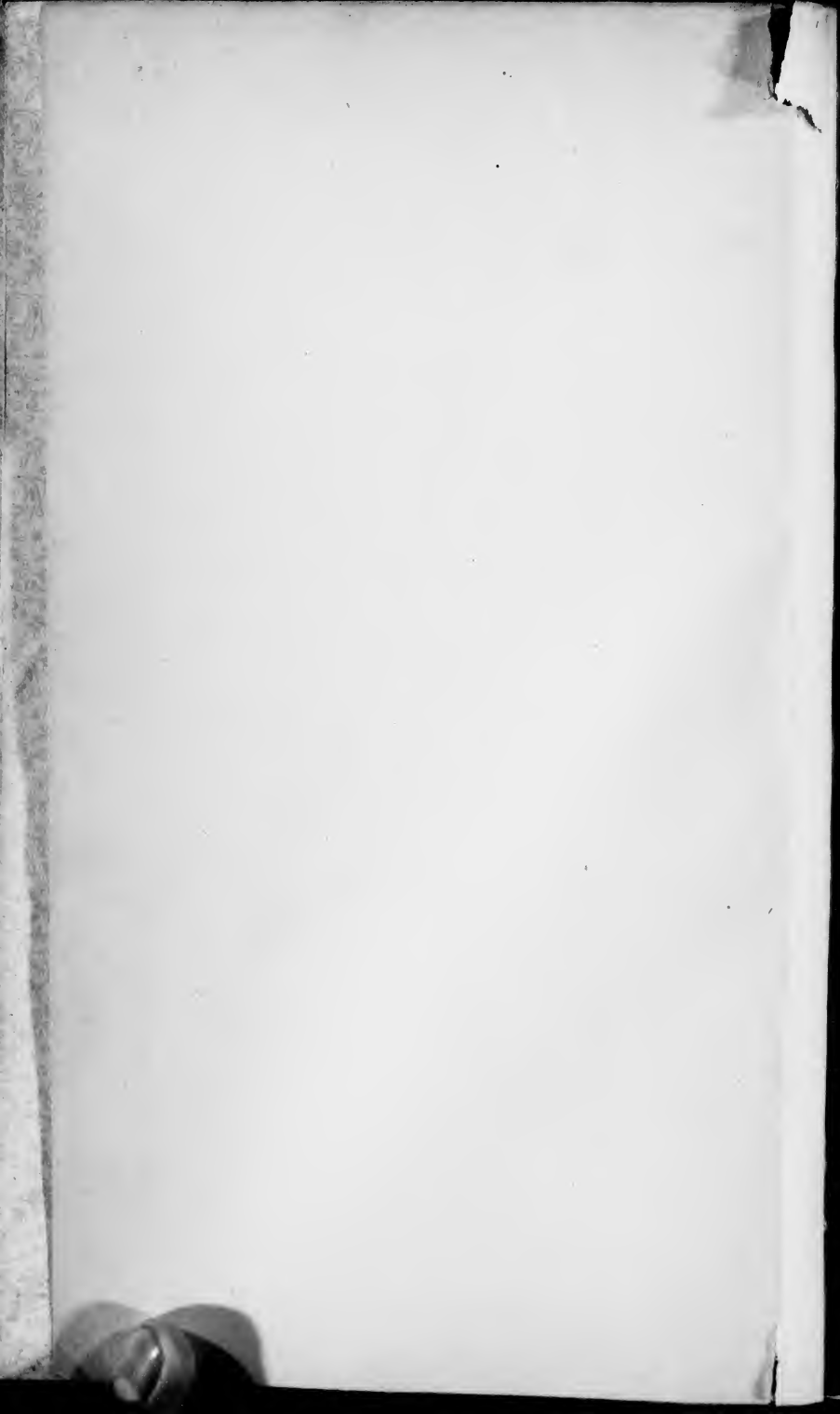












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3d Session }

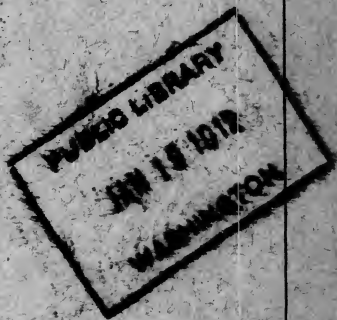
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No. 1009

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

Vol. III

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1911



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1911



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OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO JUNE 30, 1909.

*Health officer.*

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.

*Assistant health officer.*

HENRY FENNO SAWTELLE, M. D.

*Chief clerk and deputy health officer.*

HARRY C. McLEAN.

*Clerks.*

T. W. PARSONS.  
A. G. COLE.  
W. W. DAVIES.  
E. LUCAS.

S. PHILLIPS.  
A. C. PATTERSON.  
W. O. ROOME, Jr.

L. H. CROWE.  
C. D. HERRMANN.  
A. L. MURRAY.

*Chief inspector and deputy health officer.*

C. R. HOLMAN.

*Assistant Chief Inspector.*

T. N. CONRAD.

*Sanitary and food inspectors.*

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R. A. GUERRANT.  
R. S. WILSON.  
E. W. WHITAKER.  
C. H. BUCHANAN.  
A. F. EVANS.  
M. L. GRANVILLE.  
A. S. WOODLAND.

C. C. STAUB.  
C. H. WELCH.  
W. R. SMITH.  
W. H. H. HOOVER.  
W. V. LEECH.  
M. A. POZEN.  
J. C. HALEY.  
C. E. POWELL.

J. C. HATTON.  
E. C. STOY.  
R. E. BECKHAM.  
J. L. NORRIS.  
H. S. LUCAS.  
W. B. DODGE, Jr.  
L. V. DIETER.

*Chemist.*

R. L. LYNCH, M. D.

*Inspector of live stock and dairy farms.*

J. P. TURNER.

*Veterinarians.*

R. R. ASHWORTH.  
H. YOUNG.

H. S. DRAKE.  
JOHN ROME.

G. H. GRAPP.

*Pound service.*

SAMUEL EINSTEIN, poundmaster.  
J. BURRILL, laborer.  
J. WELLS, laborer.  
J. JENNINGS, laborer.

C. PARKER, laborer.  
J. MATHEWS, laborer.  
C. JOHNSON, laborer.

*Messenger and janitor.*

ISAAC PINKNEY.

*Driver.*

J. B. ROBINSON.

## OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Contagious disease service.*

W. C. FOWLER, M. D., medical inspector, in charge of contagious-disease service.	M. J. SIMMONS, M. D., medical inspector.
J. E. WALSH, M. D., medical inspector.	C. W. CHILDS, M. D., medical inspector.
J. J. KINYOUN, M. D., bacteriologist.	C. M. BEALL, M. D., medical inspector.
LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M. D., medical in- specter.	A. L. HUNT, M. D., medical inspector.
F. E. HARRINGTON, M. D., medical in- specter.	J. C. MCGUIRE, M. D., medical inspector.
E. L. LEMERLE, M. D., medical inspector.	M. H. LANMAN, clerk.
R. A. HOOE, M. D., medical inspector.	Mrs. N. G. SMITH, clerk.
	J. J. QUICKLEY, skilled laborer.
	G. W. BEAZLEY, laborer.
	C. ARNER, laborer.

*Disinfecting service.*

W. D. TAPSCOTT, engineer.	Wm. HOLMES, laborer.
EDW. NEWMAN, laborer.	

*Crematorium.*

ERNEST BISHOP, superintendent.

*Medical inspection of public schools.*

JOHN S. ARNOLD.	JOHN D. THOMAS.	U. J. DANIELS.
W. M. BARTON.	H. W. FREEMAN.	C. A. TIGNOR.
G. H. HEITMULLER.	T. A. GROOVER.	J. B. NICHOLS.
I. H. LAMB.	ALBERT RIDGELEY.	H. C. MACATEE.

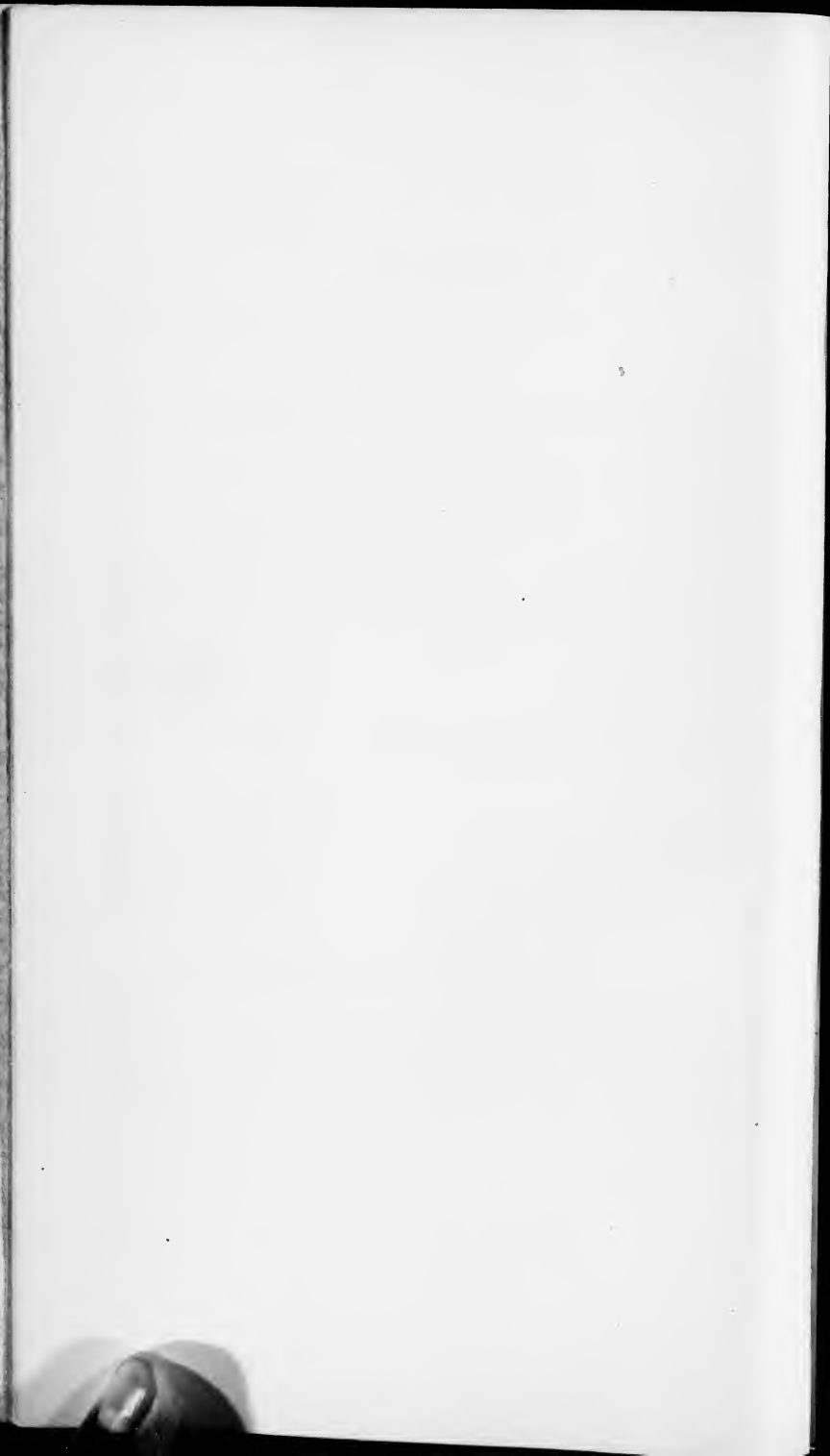


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# REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, October 27, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the thirty-first annual report of the health department, covering the operations of the department, and other matters pertaining to public health in the District of Columbia, during the year ended June 30, 1910.

## POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The following table shows the population of the District of Columbia as enumerated by the police of the District, recorded births and birth rates based upon them, and deaths and death rates during each year since and including 1901. Analyses of the population and of the data relating to births and to deaths appear in subsequent tables.

*Population, births, stillbirths, and deaths, with corresponding rates, during calendar years 1901 to 1909, inclusive.*

Year.	Popula- tion.	Births.	Still- births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.		
					Births.	Still- births.	Deaths.
1901.....	299,600	4,355	1 524	6,050	14.53	1.74	20.19
1902.....	305,400	4,932	538	5,788	16.14	1.76	18.95
1903.....	311,300	5,124	548	5,944	16.46	1.76	19.09
1904.....	317,200	6,218	575	6,221	19.60	1.81	19.61
1905 <sup>2</sup> .....	323,123	6,415	665	6,205	19.85	2.05	19.20
Average.....	311,325	5,409	570	6,042	17.38	1.83	19.41
1906 <sup>2</sup> .....	326,435	6,529	638	6,316	20.00	1.95	19.35
1907 <sup>2</sup> .....	329,591	6,873	570	6,343	20.85	1.73	19.25
1908 <sup>2</sup> .....	339,403	7,040	539	6,136	20.74	1.59	18.08
1909 <sup>2</sup> .....	343,003	7,026	585	6,216	20.49	1.71	18.12

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> Actual enumeration by police; other populations are estimated from these figures.

## POPULATION.

Between the police censuses of April, 1908, and April, 1909, the entire population, as shown by the foregoing table, increased from 339,403 to 343,003, a net increase of 3,600, or 1.06 per cent. The white population increased from 241,920 to 245,861, or 1.63 per cent. The colored population, however, decreased from 97,483 to 97,142, a net decrease of 0.35 per cent. Further details as to the analysis of the population, as enumerated by the police in 1909, may be found in the tables printed on pages 247.

## BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The total number of births reported during the calendar year 1909 was 7,026, representing a birth rate of 20.5 per 1,000 computed upon the total population. These figures are slightly, although not substantially, lower than the corresponding figures for the preceding year. They show, however, an excess of births over deaths amounting to 810 and a birth rate of 20.5 per 1,000 as compared with a death rate of 18.12 per 1,000 for the entire population. Analysis shows the following results:

Calendar year 1909.	White.	Colored.	Unknown.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of entire population.			Rate per 1,000 of female population.		
					White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Total births, excluding stillbirths but including illegitimate births.....	4,806	2,220	-----	7,026	19.55	22.85	20.48	38.78	42.12	39.21
Illegitimate births.....	91	487	-----	578	.37	5.01	1.69	.72	9.24	3.23
Total stillbirths.....	164	328	93	585	.67	3.37	1.71	1.29	6.07	3.26
Illegitimate stillbirths.....	12	91	-----	103	.05	.94	.30	.09	1.73	.57

*Illegitimacy.*—Of the 7,026 births recorded, 578, equivalent to 8.23 per cent, were reported as illegitimate. Of the 4,806 white births reported, 91, or 1.89 per cent, were so recorded, and of the 2,220 colored births, 487, or 21.94 per cent, were reported as illegitimate. Of stillbirths, 585 were reported during the year. Of these, 164 were white, 328 colored, and the remainder were of unknown race, being bodies abandoned in the street and coming under the official notice of the coroner. In the 492 cases in which legitimacy or illegitimacy could be definitely ascertained, 110 were returned as illegitimate, representing 22.36 per cent of the total known cases. Analyzing these figures in a somewhat different way, we find that of all recorded births and stillbirths reported as legitimate, 475 were stillbirths, representing 6.86 per cent, whereas of the recorded births and stillbirths reported as illegitimate 110 were stillbirths, representing 15.99 per cent. The excessive number of stillbirths occurring in cases of illegitimacy is strongly suggestive of the frequent destruction of life in case of illegitimacy by unlawful means.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The general death rate of a community is commonly accepted as an index to the salubrity of the locality and the healthfulness of the inhabitants. There are, however, so many factors contributing to the general death rate that for practical purposes it may be regarded as almost, if not quite, useless. Death rates for particular diseases, death rates among particular classes of the population, and death rates in particular localities are what must be relied upon to determine the true condition of a place and to ascertain what corrective measures are needed for the improvement and safeguarding of the health of the people dwelling therein. Quite aside from the sentimental value attaching to the protection of infant life, the death rate among infants and young children seem, for most purposes, to be of the greatest importance. Persons of this class are least exposed to

the contracting of disease by personal bad habits, by exposure to risk of travel, by dangers incident to occupations, and by other similar conditions, and it is on the health of the infants and young children that the health of the coming generation depends. So long as at least reasonably complete birth returns were not available—that is, until within the past two or three years—it was necessary to compute infant mortality on the basis of the entire population, and therefore comparative data are available only as they have been computed on that basis. These data show that the death rate among infants in the District of Columbia during 1909 was the lowest of which the health department has any record. The average annual death rate among infants under 1 year of age during the five-year period 1896–1900 was 467 per 100,000. During the five-year period 1901–1905 it was 376 and during the year 1909 it was only 304.

Mortality rates for children under 1 year of age are, however, best computed upon the number of children born during the corresponding year, but the value of such returns depends upon the accuracy of the birth returns; unless birth returns are accurate death rates, computed upon them are equally inaccurate and valueless. It is important to note, therefore, the accuracy of the birth returns of this District at the present time. Theoretically, the number of children born in a community during a given year should be approximately equal to the number of children under 1 year of age enumerated in the population at a given time during the year plus the number of children under 1 year of age who die during that period. The movement of the population of this class into and out of the District is not very important, and immigration and emigration may fairly be regarded as offsetting each other. The following statement shows the approximate completeness of the birth returns as determined by this method:

*Numerical relation between infant population as enumerated by the police and the reported births.*

Calendar year 1909.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Infants under 1 year of age enumerated by police in April .....	4,351	1,767	6,118
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.....	502	540	1,042
Total.....	4,853	2,307	7,160
Births reported during the year.....	4,806	2,220	7,026
Difference.....	47	87	134

While the figures given in the above table can not be regarded as representing existing conditions with mathematical accuracy, yet they may be fairly accepted as a close approximation to the exact truth and as showing that the birth returns for 1909 are a fair basis for the computation of infant mortality rates. And in any event, mortality rates computed on the basis of such returns are rather above the true rates than below them, since the number of recorded births is certainly below rather than above the number of births that actually occurred.

During the calendar year 1909, 1,042 infants less than 1 year of age died. This represents a death rate of 148.31 per 1,000 reported births. The corresponding figure for 1908 was 156.3. The difference between

the mortality among infants under 1 year of age among white people and the corresponding mortality among colored people shows what we may expect to accomplish by improving the condition of the latter. Among white people 4,806 births were reported and 502 deaths, showing a death rate of 104.45. Among colored persons there were 2,220 births reported and 540 deaths, the death rate computed on the reported births being 243.24 per 1,000. With the education of the colored race and its increased ability to care for itself socially, financially, and physically, there would seem to be no reason why the death rate for the colored race should not be reduced at least much nearer to that for the white race than it now is, although inherent racial differences may for many generations prevent it from falling quite so low.

The attention that is now being paid to the education of mothers with respect to the care of their offspring is well justified by the records of the past year. Of the 1,042 deaths occurring during the first year of life, 426, or 40.88 per cent, occurred during the first month. Premature births killed 30 infants in every thousand born. Congenital debility, marasmus, and inanition, as a group, killed 32. Diarrhea and inflammation of the bowels killed a like number. Pneumonia and bronchitis killed 22.

In view of the question that has been raised as to the influence of the size of the family on mortality rates, birth and death returns during 1909 were analyzed to ascertain what, if anything, they would show concerning this matter. The 7,026 births recorded were arranged according as they related to the first child of the mother, the second, the third, and so on. Deaths of children under 1 year of age who were born in the District of Columbia, and who could be identified with given birth records, were similarly arranged, and the percentage of deaths of each class to births of the corresponding class was then computed. The study was later extended so as to show the relative frequency of stillbirths, in relation to births, arranged serially in order of birth. The table below shows the results.

*Births reported during 1909, and showing number of first, second, third, etc., children born, number and percentage of deaths of children under one class during the year of each class, and number and percentage of stillbirths.*

Number of child.	Births.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total births and stillbirths.	Stillbirths.	Percent of stillbirths to total deliveries.
1.....	2,385	261	10.9	2,548	163	6.4
2.....	1,649	167	10.1	1,732	83	4.8
3.....	1,029	125	12.1	1,087	58	5.3
4.....	642	62	9.6	683	41	6.0
5.....	444	54	12.2	468	24	5.1
6.....	289	34	11.8	316	27	8.5
7.....	172	23	13.4	189	17	9.0
8.....	156	20	12.8	166	10	6.0
9.....	94	11	11.7	97	3	3.1
10.....	62	11	17.7	67	5	7.5
11.....	33	6	18.2	37	4	10.8
12.....	32	4	12.5	35	3	8.6
13.....	15	3	20.0	17	2	11.8
14.....	10	1	10.0	12	2	16.7
15.....	5			6	1	16.7
16.....	5					
17.....	3					
18.....	1	1	33.3			
19.....						
20.....						
21.....						
22.....						
23.....						
24.....	1					
	7,026	783				

## DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR DISEASES.

So much attention is being paid to the prevalence of diseases known to be communicable that we often lose sight of increases and decreases of other types, particularly the more chronic diseases. Yet as was mentioned in a previous report, the saving of life that is being effected by the prevention of communicable diseases is being to a certain extent offset by increases in the prevalence of other maladies. Aneurism, which during the five years 1901-1905, inclusive, caused an average of 2.2 deaths per 100,000 per annum, caused during 1909 an average of 5, and at no time since 1905 has the death rate from this malady been as low as its average during the preceding five-year period. The average annual death rate per 100,000 from apoplexy, from 1901 to 1905 was 86.1; in 1909 the death rate from apoplexy was 98.5. Arteriosclerosis caused during the five-year period 1896 to 1900 an average of 1.5 deaths per 100,000 per annum, and during the next five-year period an average annual death rate of 11.2; the annual death rate from arteriosclerosis during 1909 was 24.5. The death rate from Bright's disease has risen during the several periods specified above from 96.9 to 115.6, and finally, during 1909, to 126.1. Cirrhosis of the liver has risen from 8.8 to 10.9, and during 1909 to 15.5. The death rate per 100,000 per annum from diabetes averaged from 1896 to 1900, 5.6. During the next five-year period it averaged 9.9 per annum. During 1909, the death rate from this disease was 13.4. The record shows a tendency to increased mortality from diseases of the heart, though not so marked as with respect to other diseases just referred to. There is a strong tendency to an increase in the death rate from gastritis. The average annual death rate from 1896 to 1900 was 12.0; in 1901 to 1905 it was 21.8; in 1909 it was 20.4, which, though somewhat lower than the average for the last five-year period, is considerably above that for the earlier quinquennium. The death rate from malignant tumors has increased from 61.3, the average annual rate from 1896 to 1900, to 70.0, the average annual rate for the next five-year period, and to 81.4, the annual death rate for 1909. Among causes of violent death, an increase may be noted with respect to street-railroad accidents and suicides. The street cars of the city killed 16 people during 1909, equivalent to a death rate of 4.7 per 100,000 per annum. The average annual death rate from street-railroad accidents during 1901 to 1905 was 2.6, and during the preceding five-year period was 2.5. During the period from 1896 to 1900, the average number of persons who killed themselves annually was 38, equivalent to a death rate per 100,000 per annum of 13.3. During the next quinquennium, the average number of deaths from suicide was 51, and the death rate 16.4. During 1909, suicides numbered 94, which is 22 more than the number recorded during any preceding year, and equivalent to a death rate of 27.4.

It might reasonably be expected that the saving of lives from any cause or group of causes—such as the communicable diseases—would be followed by an increase in the number of deaths from other causes, since ultimately all must die. It is hardly to be believed, however, that the increased death rates referred to above are due merely to the saving of lives from death by communicable diseases, and the situation deserves a most careful study with a view to the adoption of preventive action.

## DEATH RATES WITH RESPECT TO LOCALITY.

The usual time and attention have been devoted to the study of death rates with respect to their distribution according to the residence of the deceased. The purpose of this study is, of course, the locating of the relatively insalubrious parts of the District, with a view to their improvement if possible. Attention has been paid particularly to the distribution of deaths with respect to streets and alleys, so as to determine the influence of alley life upon mortality. The following statement shows the differences between street and alley death rates, according to race and age, and according to certain specified diseases:

*Comparison of death rates of street and alley residents with respect to race and age.*

Age.	Death rate.					
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Alley.	Street.	Alley.	Street.	Alley.	Street.
Under 1 year.....	170.73	114.85	402.06	286.59	373.49	158.66
1 to 4 years.....	23.26	11.71	31.65	31.34	30.82	16.75
5 to 20 years.....	.....	3.61	8.77	9.96	7.84	5.25
21 years and over.....	12.57	16.10	28.75	23.94	27.05	18.08
All ages.....	14.30	14.73	31.94	25.84	30.09	17.56

*Comparison of death rates of street and alley residents with respect to race and to certain specified diseases, classified according to race.*

Disease.	Death rate per 100,000.			
	White.		Colored.	
	Street.	Alley.	Street.	Alley.
Diphtheria.....	12.3	.....	12.0	21.9
Scarlet fever.....	8.5	.....	6.0	.....
Typhoid fever.....	24.9	.....	51.5	29.2
Whooping cough.....	5.3	62.2	15.6	21.9
Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	36.8	62.2	137.8	321.6
Pneumonia.....	117.9	310.9	188.1	432.8
Bronchitis.....	21.3	62.2	56.3	79.3
Pulmonary congestion.....	12.3	.....	9.59	14.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	121.2	186.5	433.7	621.3

## GENERAL DEATH RATES.

While, as has been previously pointed out, the value of a general death rate as an index to the salubrity or healthfulness has been much exaggerated, it may be well, in deference to custom, to give certain comparative data relative to the general death rates of the District. The general death rate for the entire community during 1909 was 18.12 per 1,000 per annum. This represents a slight, though insignificant, increase over the death rate for 1908, which was 18.08, the lowest ever recorded in this community. The average annual death rate during the period 1896-1900 was 20.48 and that during the 5-year period 1900-1905 was 19.41. The death rate among colored people during 1909 was 26.70, a slight increase over the death rate for the



previous year, 26.56. The death rate among white people was 14.73, which also represents a slight increase over the corresponding figures for 1908, 14.66.

#### MORTALITY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1910.

Up to the close of the fiscal year covered by this report, June 30, there has been a material increase in the number of deaths occurring in the District as compared with the number of deaths that occurred during the corresponding period of 1909. During the first six months of last year the total number of deaths recorded was 3,266, while during the first six months of the current year there were recorded 3,397. While deaths from scarlet fever have decreased from 19 to 11, those from diphtheria and croup from 25 to 19, measles from 38 to 2, those from diarrheal diseases among children under 2 years of age 75 to 63, those from diarrheal diseases among persons over 2 years of age from 34 to 22, those from typhoid fever from 49 to 28, those from congestion of the lungs from 25 to 17, and those from external violence from 182 to 174, the decreases have been offset by increases as follows: From whooping cough, from 16 to 19; from pulmonary tuberculosis, from 388 to 404; from pneumonia, from 374 to 417; from bronchitis, from 65 to 75; from rheumatism, from 10 to 28; and from various other diseases from 1,960 to 2,110.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The calendar year 1909 was marked by an increase in the prevalence of all of the more common communicable diseases, except typhoid fever and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

*Pulmonary tuberculosis.*—The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, which in 1908 was 209.5 per 100,000, rose, in 1909, to 217.5. Even this, however, is considerably below any previously recorded death rate from this disease. The death rate for the whites fell from 124.4 to 121.6, while the corresponding death rate for the colored race rose from 420.6 to 460.2. During the year, 1,384 cases of communicable tuberculosis were recorded, equivalent to a case rate of 403 per 100,000, and the number of reported deaths was 790. The total number of registered cases on the books of the health department at the close of 1909 was 992. As 1909 represents the first complete calendar year during which this disease has been reported it is impossible to give comparative figures as to relative case rates for 1909 and previous years.

When a case of smallpox is discovered, persons who have been in contact with the patient are examined and watched to discover at the earliest possible moment any evidence that may appear to show that they, too, have been infected. In this way, the infected persons receive the benefit of prompt treatment and the community receives the benefit of the early adoption of measures to prevent the spread of the disease. On December 11, 1909, a somewhat similar method was adopted with respect to tuberculosis, and now a letter is sent to each physician reporting a case of tuberculosis, as follows:

DEAR DOCTOR: Your report of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis at \* \* \* dated \* \* \* has been received and filed. The health department would like to ascertain whether there are on the premises any other cases of this disease from whom your patient acquired tuberculosis or to whom \* \* \* has already communicated it. The advantage of such inquiry is manifest. If there are other cases, treatment can be promptly

instituted and measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease; if there are none, no harm can come of the procedure. Unless, however, such inquiry is suggested by you as attending physician, or by the health department, it will not be made, and valuable time for treatment and cure, and for prevention, will be lost.

If your relation to the responsible head of this household is such as will enable you to suggest to him that all members of it be examined to determine whether they are or are not suffering from tuberculosis, I shall appreciate it very much if you will make that suggestion. If you make such an examination and it is negative, the department will be glad, of course, to be informed of the fact. Positive cases will come to its knowledge through the usual reporting of cases. If you are in doubt as to your position with respect to this matter, it might be well to send this letter to some responsible member of the patient's household for consideration.

If you prefer it, and the family of the patient is willing, the health department will gladly make through its own inspectors such an examination as is here proposed.

In so far as replies to such letters have been received, they have shown a general willingness on the part of physicians to cooperate with the health department with respect to this matter.

*Typhoid fever.*—The diminution in the prevalence of typhoid fever, which has been noted for some years past, continued during 1909. The death rate per 100,000 during the year was 33.2; for the whites, 27.3, and for the colored, 48.4. The case rate for the entire population fell from 276 in 1908 to 227 in 1909; the corresponding figures for the white race were 279 to 239 and for the colored race 269 to 198. Of all reported cases, 14.6 proved fatal; for the white, 11.4, and for the colored, 24.5. The excessive percentage of fatalities among the colored cases indicates either that many mild cases of the disease among persons of this race were not reported or that late diagnosis and improper treatment contributed to the percentage of deaths. Probably both of these factors served to swell the relative mortality record.

*Diphtheria.*—There was an increase in the prevalence of diphtheria, the case rate per 100,000 advancing from 142 in 1908 to 154 in 1909. This increase was due altogether to the increased prevalence of the disease among white people, the case rate for this race rising from 161 to 191, while the case rate for colored people fell from 94 to 61. Death rates per 100,000 were as follows: Entire population, 12.5; whites, 12.2; colored, 13.4. Of all reported cases, 8.1 per cent proved fatal; among white people only 6.4 per cent, but among colored 22 per cent. What has been said with respect to the percentages of deaths from typhoid fever applies with equal force to diphtheria; the excessive percentage of fatalities among the colored race indicates that many mild cases escape recognition, or at least are not reported, or that delayed diagnosis and improper treatment are responsible for a considerable number of unnecessary deaths, or that both factors play a part in producing the rather startling figures set forth above.

*Scarlet fever.*—The latter part of 1909 marked the advent of an extensive outbreak of scarlet fever, continuing well into the spring of 1910. The case rate per 100,000 increased from 96 in 1908 to 261 in 1909. The case rate for the white population increased from 124 to 338; that for the colored population rose from 28 to 78. Of all reported cases, 2.9 per cent died. Of white patients, 2.5 per cent died, and among the colored, 6.6 per cent.

*Smallpox.*—Cases of smallpox were infrequent during 1909, only 25 having occurred during the entire year. The case rate fell from 57 per 100,000 to 7. The case rate for the white population fell from 9 to 6, and the case rate for the colored population fell from 175 to 10. There were no deaths.

*Measles*.—Whether scarlet fever was or was not sufficiently prevalent during 1909 to justify it as being classed as epidemic may be open to question, but there can be no question as to the epidemic character of measles during this period. The death rate from measles rose from 0.6 per 100,000 to 11.1. The increase in the death rate among white people was 0.8 to 11.8 and in the death rate for colored people from 0.0 to 9.3. There were reported in all 6,462 cases; among white persons, 5,423, and among colored, 1,039. Doubtless many cases were not reported, but the case rates per 100,000, even computed on the basis of reported cases, were as follows: For the white population, 2,206 per 100,000; for the colored population, 1,069 per 100,000; and for the entire population 1,884. Some idea as to how few children escaped infection who were not immune to the disease can be gathered from the fact that 5,301 cases were reported among persons 10 years old and under. Thirty-eight deaths were due to this disease, equivalent to 0.59 per cent of all reported cases. Twenty-nine white patients and 9 colored patients died, the corresponding percentages being 0.53 and 0.86. Among patients less than 1 year of age, however, 5.7 per cent died, deaths among colored patients of this class representing 11.4 per cent of all reported cases. In view, however, of the fact that all fatal cases were necessarily reported, while probably many of the cases that did not prove fatal were not reported, these figures do not accurately represent the percentages of deaths. Efforts made to limit the spread of this disease in schools by excluding from school persons residing in houses where patients suffering from measles were under treatment were without success, and the practice was abandoned as entailing excessive interference with school duties without accomplishing any corresponding good.

*Whooping cough*.—The case rate from whooping cough rose from 141 per 100,000 in 1908 to 164 per 100,000 in 1909. The case rate among whites rose from 140 to 168 per 100,000 and that among colored persons from 145 to 156. The total number of cases reported was 564, and of these 30 terminated fatally. This represents a percentage of fatality of 5.3. Of the white cases 3.4 per cent ended in death and of the colored cases 10.5 per cent.

*Chicken pox*.—The case rate from chicken pox rose from 153 in 1908 to 196 in 1909, but there were no fatalities. In the white population, the case rate was 236 per 100,000, but among the colored population only 94.

*Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis*.—Fourteen cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis were reported, of which 9 proved fatal. Eleven cases were reported among whites, with 7 deaths, and 3 cases were reported among the colored people, with 2 deaths. The general percentage of fatality was, therefore, 64.3; for the white race 63.6 and for the colored race 66.6.

*Leprosy*.—The patient suffering from leprosy, referred to in the last annual report of this department, left the District on July 3, 1909, bound for New York City, the consent of the officers of that city and of New York State having previously been obtained. He returned to the District, however, on December 1, 1909, and was arrested on December 2, charged with violating the laws of the District relative to the isolation of patients suffering from leprosy. The patient refused to be examined. It was therefore impossible to determine whether he could or could not be safely taken into a crowded court room for trial, and trial was indefinitely postponed,

instituted and measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease; if there are none, no harm can come of the procedure. Unless, however, such inquiry is suggested by you as attending physician, or by the health department, it will not be made, and valuable time for treatment and cure, and for prevention, will be lost.

If your relation to the responsible head of this household is such as will enable you to suggest to him that all members of it be examined to determine whether they are or are not suffering from tuberculosis, I shall appreciate it very much if you will make that suggestion. If you make such an examination and it is negative, the department will be glad, of course, to be informed of the fact. Positive cases will come to its knowledge through the usual reporting of cases. If you are in doubt as to your position with respect to this matter, it might be well to send this letter to some responsible member of the patient's household for consideration.

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the patient being held under arrest at the quarantine station afterwards. Arrangements were made for his reception again in New York City, and on December 10 he was placed on a train bound thither. Through the efforts of the patient's New York medical patron, who had been most active in disseminating throughout the country and throughout the world the story that the patient did not have leprosy, one of the leading New York medical societies appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Exhaustive investigation fully confirmed the diagnosis made by this department, viz, that the patient was suffering from leprosy. His present whereabouts are unknown.

#### BLINDNESS OF INFANTS.

It has been estimated that from 15 to 25 per cent of all blindness in America is due to infection of the eyes during childbirth. Practically all such blindness is preventable, and in many communities active steps are being taken to prevent it. With a view to the inauguration of similar action in the District, the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society was asked for an expression of its views with respect to the situation. A committee was appointed to look into the matter, and its report was duly adopted by the society and forwarded to the health department. The recommendations embodied in the report were as follows:

1. That immediately following birth of the infant the eyes should be carefully wiped with sterile gauze dipped in a saturated solution of boric acid and then a 5 per cent sophol, 25 to 50 per cent argyrol, or 10 to 20 per cent protargol solution used as a prophylactic against ophthalmia neonatorum.

Since late infection comprises one-fourth of the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and may be due to faulty application of the prophylactic or latent gonorrhea, but is more often the result of contamination from the vaginal secretion, because of lack of vigilance or ignorance on the part of attendant or mother, therefore the nurse should be instructed to thoroughly scrub her hands with soap and water and disinfect them before washing the infant's eyes, dressing the navel, and bathing the mother. The mother's hands should be cleansed several times daily, particular attention being given to the nails, and she should be repeatedly warned as to the danger of the lochia. By careful attention to these precautions the morbidity from ophthalmia can be greatly reduced if not entirely controlled.

2. That the solutions be dispensed in amber-colored sterile tubes sealed with paraffin for use by midwives, and a small quantity of sterile gauze be placed in the prophylactic package.

3. That suitable instructions as to technic be printed on the birth certificates.

4. That legislation be enacted for the control of midwives.

5. That midwives be compelled to make reports of births within 24 hours following delivery.

6. That the health department furnish the drugs gratuitously to indigent cases.

7. That in cases of ophthalmia occurring in patients under the charge of midwives, they be required to summon a physician immediately or notify the health department promptly.

Finally, what is needed to control this scourge is a hearty cooperation of the medical profession with the health authorities.

Unfortunately, the money at the disposal of the health department is not sufficient to permit it to carry into effect even those recommendations that call for action on its part. That there is need for action is shown by the fact that even though the disease of the eyes of infants which is responsible for blindness is not a reportable disease, eight cases have come to the attention of the health department through the work of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society.

*Isolating wards, smallpox hospital, and quarantine station.*—The following statement shows the service rendered by the isolating wards

at Garfield Memorial and Providence Hospitals, by the smallpox hospital, and by the quarantine station during the fiscal year 1909-10:

Name of Institution.	Pay patients (hospital days).	Free patients (hospital days).	Total (hospital days).	Total ap- propriation by Government.	Paid by Government per free patient per day.
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	2,296	7,195	9,491	\$6,000	\$0.83
Providence Hospital.....	397	1,969	2,366	4,000	2.03
Smallpox hospital.....	(1)	1,386	1,386	(2)	.....
Quarantine station.....	(1)	1,768	1,768	(2)	.....

<sup>1</sup> No charge is made for any service rendered at the smallpox hospital or at the quarantine station.

<sup>2</sup> No direct appropriations are made for these institutions, but the cost of maintenance is paid from the general appropriation for the contagious-disease service.

*Laboratory service.*—The following statement shows the service rendered by the bacteriological laboratory during the fiscal year 1909-10:

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria cultures:			
Primary.....	454	1,382	1,836
Secondary.....	376	756	1,132
Sputa.....	242	729	971
Test cultures for disinfecting service.....	71	2,722	2,793
Widal test <sup>1</sup> .....	114	129	243
Malaria <sup>1</sup> .....	1	35	36
Ophthalmia <sup>1</sup> .....	8	12	20
Total.....	1,266	5,765	7,031

<sup>1</sup> Examination not begun until October 1, 1909.

*Disinfecting service.*—The work of the disinfecting service was very much increased during the calendar year 1909 because of the unusual prevalence of scarlet fever. Two thousand and ninety-four houses were disinfected during the year, as compared with 1,391 during 1908. The largest number disinfected for any one disease was disinfected because of tuberculosis, 896. The next largest number, 678, was disinfected because of scarlet fever, and the next in order was on account of diphtheria, 481. As heretofore, disinfection has been controlled by test cultures. Of the 2,053 test cultures used, 1,840, or 89.6 per cent, were killed, indicating the efficiency of disinfection.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the school term, 1909-10, the medical inspectors of public schools made 9,756 visits to schools and 83 visits to homes of pupils. Examinations of pupils were made in 13,956 instances. In 7,457 cases, pupils examined with a view to readmission to school after periods of absence were readmitted. In 999 cases, including some in which pupils were examined to determine whether they might or might not safely continue in school, and some in which the examinations were made to determine the advisability of permitting the return to school, the pupils were excluded. The remaining 5,500 cases, relating to pupils in school examined to determine whether they could or could not properly remain there, were negative so far as the examination revealed. The largest number of exclusions were because of pediculosis; 301 among white pupils and only 13 among colored. Eighty-three pupils were excluded because suffering from or exposed

to scarlet fever, 76 because suffering from chickenpox, and 55 because suffering from or exposed to diphtheria. The total number of exclusions during the year 1909 was less than the number of exclusions during the preceding year, when they numbered 1,186.

Physical examinations were made of 158 candidates for admission to the normal schools; 97 white and 61 colored. One candidate was found to have vision so defective as, in the judgment of the health officer, to render it impracticable for her to discharge the duties of a teacher, and the Board of Education was advised to refuse her admission to the normal school.

Under the provisions of the child-labor law, 375 children were examined at the request of the Board of Education to determine if they were physically able to perform the work which they desired to undertake.

#### PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

Six hundred and seventy-six bodies were cremated during the year at the public crematorium—101 bodies of adults, 215 bodies of live-born infants, and 360 bodies of stillborn infants. With seven exceptions, all of these cremations were at public expense.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

On the recommendation of the health officer, eight permits were issued by the commissioners during the fiscal year 1909-10 for the maintenance of private hospitals and asylums. Twenty-five applications were pending at the close of the year. The examinations of the premises used for the maintenance of such establishments were made under direction of the health officer, the chief of the fire department, the electrical engineer, and the inspector of plumbing, and showed generally satisfactory conditions in the first instance. Such conditions as were not satisfactory were remedied before permits were issued.

#### CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIA.

Six thousand two hundred and sixteen deaths occurred in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909. The remains of 1,038 of these decedents were taken outside of the District of Columbia for burial, not including 268 interred in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va. Four hundred and seventy-five bodies of persons who died elsewhere were, during the same period, brought into the District of Columbia to be disposed of; 22 of such bodies being subsequently removed to other places for disposal. Fifty bodies were cremated at the private crematorium in the District, and 306 in the municipal crematorium. This does not include the bodies of 360 stillborn infants who were cremated in the municipal crematorium. As a net result, 4,975 bodies were buried and 366 cremated within the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, not including the remains of 360 stillborn infants cremated and 225 buried within the District during that period.

Recommendations made during previous years for the relaxation of the restrictions that are now imposed by law upon the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia are respectfully renewed. However needful such restrictions may have appeared to be when they were imposed, years of experience have shown that they can with advantage be made less stringent.



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

There occurred during the year 51 cases of rabies—47 among dogs, 3 among cats, and 1 among cattle. Two cases of glanders came to the notice of the health department during the year, although 12 cases of alleged glanders were investigated.

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Seven thousand three hundred and nine samples were examined in the chemical laboratory during the year. Of these, 5,935 were milk, and 529 cream. Four hundred and four samples of water were examined and 108 of bread. The remaining samples included a wide range of foodstuffs and certain specimens submitted for analysis by the coroner, the fire department, the inspector of plumbing, and the major and superintendent of police.

*Milk.*—Of the samples of milk collected within the District from dealers, approximately 11 per cent contained less than the required amount of butter fat,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and 1 per cent showed added water. Of the samples coming into the city by rail from Maryland and other Northern States, and collected before passing into the hands of the local dealers, 4.16 per cent contained less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of butter fat, and 3.36 per cent contained added water. Of the samples coming in by rail from Virginia, 2 per cent contained less than the required amount of butter fat, and 2.62 per cent had been watered. These figures are not so satisfactory as those for the preceding fiscal year.

*Cream.*—Of the samples of cream collected about the city at the hands of dealers, 70 per cent were below the standard fixed by law, and 28 per cent below the standard fixed by the Department of Agriculture. Samples collected from shippers in Maryland and the northern shipping States showed 70 per cent below the statutory standard and 28 per cent below the regulations of the Department of Agriculture. Samples coming in over the railroads from Virginia showed 61 per cent below the statutory requirements, and 30 per cent below the amount required by regulation.

Three hundred and thirty-two prosecutions were instituted because of the sale of adulterated milk and cream. Two hundred and thirty-seven defendants forfeited collateral, and fines were imposed in 58 cases. In 9 cases personal bonds were taken, in 4 the case was nolleprossed, in 6 the defendant was acquitted, and 17 cases are still pending. The total amount collected as fines and forfeitures from these cases was \$1,845.

*Butter.*—Seventy-two samples of alleged butter were examined. Of these, 41 were found to be "process butter." Prosecutions were instituted under the local food and drugs act of February 17, 1898, and in one case an appeal was taken. The court of appeals decided that the provisions of the act referred to, in so far as they relate to process butter, had been repealed by the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906. As the cases had not been prepared with a view to prosecution under the latter act, all prosecutions were discontinued. In one instance, the sample sold as butter was found to be oleomargarine, and a fine of \$25 was imposed by the court.

*Bread.*—One hundred and eight loaves of bread were examined for the purpose of determining the weight of each loaf and its moisture content. The weight of these loaves varied from 11.81 ounces to

15.69 ounces, with an average of 13.74. Fifty-six loaves were above the average and 52 below. The average water content of these loaves was 33.37 and the water content ranged from 28.79 per cent to 38.77 per cent. Of the samples 48 contained more than the average percentage and 60 contained less. The percentage of "moisture" allowable under the local food and drugs act of February 17, 1898, is 31. Attention is invited to the discussion of this matter in the report of the chemist appearing in the appendix. It seems highly desirable that the minimum weight of a loaf of bread should be fixed by law, just as the size of a quart or a pound or a foot is fixed by law, and it seems desirable, too, that the maximum amount of water in bread should be similarly fixed, just as is the amount of water permitted in milk and butter.

*Lard.*—Forty-six samples of alleged lard were examined, 25 of which were found to be lard substitutes. In 23 cases prosecutions were instituted, no prosecutions being instituted in the other cases because of flaws in the evidence. In 12 instances fines were imposed and in four instances the defendant forfeited collateral, the total amount thus collected being \$80.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

While it is to be regretted that Congress did not see its way clear during the year to establish a bacteriological laboratory for general service in connection with the health department, yet the fact that it did appropriate \$500 for the equipment and maintenance of such a laboratory, and authorized the bacteriologist employed in connection with the contagious disease service to do bacteriological work not relating to that service, may be accepted as a mark of progress.

#### FOOD INSPECTION SERVICE.

*Inspection of dairy farms.*—The following table shows the number and location of the dairy farms from which milk is shipped into the District of Columbia, and the frequency with which each has been inspected during the year:

*Statement showing the number and location of dairy farms from which milk is sold in the District of Columbia, the number of cattle on such farms, and the frequency of inspection, during the fiscal year 1909-10.*

	Total.	District of Co- lumbia.	Vir- ginia.	Mary- land.	Penn- syl- vania.	New Jersey.	New York.
Farms registered at beginning of year.....	883	62	326	476	5	7	15
Farms registered during year.....	388	7	80	282	12	.....	7
Number of licenses surrendered or canceled, or applications rejected, during year.....	188	17	64	91	11	1	4
Number of farms registered at close of year..	1,091	52	342	667	6	6	18
Number of cattle on farm at beginning of year..	16,116	717	6,437	8,335	.....	32	595
Net number added or diminished during year..	+1,628	-199	+477	+1,406	+45	+137	-238
Total number of cattle on farm at close of year.	17,744	518	6,914	9,741	45	109	357
Number of inspections of farms.....	4,182	808	1,393	1,952	6	12	11
Average frequency of inspection of each farm during year.....	3.833	17.461	4.073	2.941	1.0	2.0	0.611
Number of inspections of cattle.....	69,611	8,924	27,723	32,264	45	298	357
Average frequency of inspection of each animal.....	3.923	11.044	4.006	3.312	1.0	1.760	1.0
Average number of farms inspected per in- spector per day worked.....	3.152	3.137	3.826	2.806	3.0	3.00	2.750
Number of cows tuberculin tested during year.....	1,302	518	375	409	.....	.....	.....

Of the cows inspected, 392 cows were condemned, as follows: one hundred and nineteen for tuberculosis, on physical examination; 213 for tuberculosis, as result of tuberculin test; 41 for diseases of the udder; and 19 for other causes. Of the cows producing milk for sale within the District of Columbia, 7.32 per cent have been tuberculin tested.

On November 26, 1909, the commissioners, cooperating with the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgated regulations requiring the tuberculin testing of all cattle within the District of Columbia. Between that date and June 30, 1910, 1,708 primary tests had been made, with 324 positive reactions and 18 suspicious. The percentage of cattle condemned on the first test was, therefore, 18.96, while the number held as suspicious was 1.05 per cent. At the close of the year, 150 retests had been made, including retests of animals held as suspicious on the primary test, with 17 positive reactions, equivalent to 11.33 per cent, and 7 animals held as suspicious, equivalent to 4.66 per cent.

The establishment of a large plant in the neighborhood of Frederick, Md., where milk is pasteurized and shipped into the District for sale, and where milk is concentrated, has added a very considerable number to the list of farms to be inspected, and emphasizes the necessity for an increase in the inspection force.

*Inspection of dairies.*—The following statement shows the number of licensed dairies, as distinguished from dairy farms, distributing milk within the District of Columbia:

*Statement showing the number of dairies from which milk is distributed directly to the consumer within the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1909-10.*

	Total.	In District of Columbia.	In Maryland.	In Virginia.
Licensed at beginning of year.....	62	59	1	2
Applications received during year.....	15	13	2	.....
Permits surrendered during year.....	5	5	.....	.....
Applications rejected during year.....	9	9	.....	.....
Licensed dairies at the close of year.....	63	58	3	2
Number of inspections of licensed dairies during the year.....	1,378	1,368	6	4
Average number of inspections of each licensed dairy during year.....	21.8	23.6	2	2
Average number of licensed dairies inspected by inspector of dairies daily, computed on the basis of days actually worked..	6.5	6.8	1	1

By the word "dairy" is meant the place of business where the collection and sale of milk and milk products is the chief or only traffic.

*Inspection of milk.*—A statement of what has been done with respect to the chemical examination of milk during the year has been set forth in the report relative to the work of the chemical laboratory. A considerable number of samples were collected for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Department of Agriculture for that purpose. When the numbers of bacteria were, in the judgment of the health officer, excessive, the vendors have been requested to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for selling a filthy or decomposed article of food, the excessive numbers of bacteria being taken as an indication of the presence of such filth or decomposition. Prosecutions, however, have not been brought in these cases, owing

to the newness of the procedure, and owing also to the difficulties attending the collection, delivery, and analysis of the samples. When the bacteriological work of the health department is organized, greater activity and more energetic action will be taken with respect to the bacteriological content of milk.

*Inspection of live stock.*—There yet remain, scattered throughout the District, 21 small slaughterhouses. Of these, the veterinary inspectors made 630 inspections during the year, and inspected there 417 beef cattle, 687 sheep, 827 calves, and 231 hogs. Twenty-seven beef cattle were condemned in whole or in part as unfit for food. Notices have been served from time to time, as occasion required, to keep the slaughterhouses in proper sanitary condition.

It is recommended that legislation be enacted limiting the hours for slaughtering in the slaughterhouses of the District, so as to facilitate inspection. As it is, slaughtering may be done at any hour of the day or night and on any day of the week, and, therefore, it is easily possible for evilly-disposed persons to slaughter diseased animals and to have the carcasses removed from the premises, in storage or on sale, without that fact ever becoming known to the health department. It is recommended also that legislation be enacted requiring that all meat sold in the District of Columbia be tagged or in some way marked before being exposed for sale. Meat coming into the District from the various States and Territories must be so marked, and, therefore, the question as to whether it has or has not been inspected prior to slaughter can readily be determined. The same should be true of carcasses slaughtered in the District.

*Inspection of markets, grocery stores, etc.*—The following statement shows the number of places in the District of Columbia registered under the regulation requiring the registration of all places where food is prepared for sale, held for sale, or sold:

*Statement showing the number of places where food is prepared for sale, held for sale, or sold, on June 30, 1910.<sup>1</sup>*

	Baker- ies. <sup>2</sup>	Confec- tion- eries.	Grocer- ies.	Mar- kets. <sup>3</sup>	Lunch rooms, restau- rants, hotels, cook shops, etc. <sup>2</sup>	Other places. <sup>4</sup>	Huck- sters. <sup>4</sup>	Total.
Number of places registered during year.....	78	<sup>5</sup> 225	<sup>5</sup> 1,725	8	<sup>5</sup> 840	765	715	4,356
Number of places abandoned during year.....		34	178			13	35	13
Number of places registered at the close of year.....	78	227	1,728	8	844	778	680	4,343
Total number of inspections.....	169	2,267	15,158	1,426	6,689	2,949	5,820	34,478
Average frequency per annum with which each place was inspected.....	2.2	10	8.7	178	7.9	3.8	8.5	7.94
Total number of places inspected per working day by each inspector.....	.25	3.7	16.5	1.5	10.9	4.8	6.3	22.53

<sup>1</sup> Computed on 306 working days per year for each man employed.

<sup>2</sup> Groceries, huckster wagons, markets, and small stores selling candies but not manufacturing are collectively inspected by three men. Bakeries, manufacturing confectioneries, lunch rooms, etc., and "other places" are collectively inspected by two men.

<sup>3</sup> In the eight markets are 1,784 market stalls.

<sup>4</sup> From records of licenses issued for drugs stores, saloons, and hucksters.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated.

Out of the inspections referred to above there originated 659 prosecutions, and \$2,953 collected by the court either as fines or as collaterals forfeited.

The usual table showing the quantities and kinds of perishable foods inspected and condemned at the markets, grocery stores, etc. appears in the appendix.

*The fish wharf.*—The fish wharf, located at Eleventh and Water Streets SW., should be remodeled or abandoned. At this wharf most of the fish coming into the city are landed, and large quantities of oysters and of watermelons in their season. Although the wharf is owned by the Government, and is operated as a fish wharf as a special privilege granted by the Government, for which privilege the lessee pays, the premises are utterly unfitted for the purpose for which they are used and are a disgrace to the community. No private owner would be allowed to maintain such an establishment, and it is believed that the Government should not tolerate such a place on Government property and by virtue of Government license.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION.

The usual table showing the nature and extent of the work done by the sanitary inspection service appears in the appendix.

The total number of inspections and official calls made was 106,867, equivalent to an average of 31 per inspector per day actually worked. The total number of nuisances reported was 15,946, and the nuisances abated during the same period was 15,610. Fines and forfeitures collected by the police court, as the result of prosecutions brought through the sanitary inspection service, amounted to \$341.

During the past year more work than heretofore has been done under the act authorizing the abatement of nuisances and the assessment of the cost against the property. In 15 cases, nuisances were abated and the cost assessed. The bare fact, however, of having the right to effect abatement and to assess the cost has induced many nonresident property owners, who, because of their absence from the jurisdiction were beyond easy reach of criminal process, to have nuisances on their property abated without waiting for abatement by the District government.

For the purpose of facilitating inspection, regulations have been passed from time to time requiring the registration in the health office of certain classes of establishments needing particularly close oversight. The regulation requiring the registration of laundries was contested in court, but was sustained by the court of appeals (District of Columbia *v.* Shong Lee, 38 Washington Law Reporter, 461).

*The following statement shows the number of stables, barber shops, and laundries, registered on June 30, 1910.*

	Stables.	Barber shops.	Laundries.
Number registered at beginning of year.....	969	645	2,593
Number registered during the year.....	359	116	185
Number of places abandoned during the year.....		54	13
Number of places on the register at the close of the year.....	1,328	707	2,765

*Weeds.*—Previous recommendations for the substantial modification of the law requiring the removal of weeds are renewed. The cost of enforcing the law as it now stands is practically prohibitive. The following extract from the annual report of the health officer for 1908 shows the attitude of the health officer with respect to this statute:

The law is silent as to the number of weeds that may be permitted within any given area. If literally interpreted, two weeds each 5 inches high would form a lawful basis for action, and even with a reasonable interpretation as to the number and height of weeds its universal enforcement through the city and the more densely populated suburbs would be so expensive as to be practically out of the question. For that reason it seems best that the law should be substantially modified, as, for instance, by raising the permissible height of weeds to 2 feet, and by providing that not more than 10 per cent of any lot or parcel of land, and in any event no unbroken area covering more than 100 square feet of land, should be so covered. If it can be lawfully done, the simplest and most direct way of accomplishing the desired result would be to authorize the commissioners in any case in which unlawful weeds are found to cut and remove them and to assess some reasonable fixed charge for the service, without notice. Unless, however, the law is to be made susceptible of enforcement, either by making ample appropriation for that purpose, or by amending the law, or by both, it should be repealed, as its presence on the statute books under existing conditions accomplishes no substantial good and merely tends to lead to needless friction between the health department, complainants, and landowners.

*Smoke inspection.*—The reports of the smoke inspector show that there were under observation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, 412 establishments. This is 130 less than were under observation during the preceding year. The diminution is due, the smoke inspector says, to change of fuel from soft to hard coal, to change from steam to electric elevators, and to better management; and while he had under observation a large number of stacks from which no unlawful smoke was emitted or violation noted, the files were not padded with reports to show that these stacks were under observation.

The following table shows the amount and character of work done by the smoke inspector during the year, with corresponding figures for previous years, for purposes of comparison.

	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of observations.....				
Violations of law reported.....		15,855	10,903	10,296
Cases referred to corporation counsel.....	906	1,179	1,015	1,051
Cases of fines and forfeitures.....	72	103	77	53
Cases of personal bonds taken.....	64	108	80	45
Cases that were nolle prossed.....	2			
Cases that were acquitted.....		3	1	2
Cases pending.....	1	1	1	1
Amounts of fines and forfeitures.....	14	5		5
	\$1,615	\$2,565	\$1,465	\$570

#### POUND SERVICE.

Tables showing in detail the work done by the pound service during the past year appear in the appendix. (See p. —.) The following table shows the amount of work done during the year as compared with the amount of work done during the preceding year:

*Statement showing work done by the pound service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, as compared with corresponding work during the previous year.*

	1909	1910
Impounded:		
Unmuzzled dogs.....	1,015	.....
Untagged dogs.....	4,054	4,929
Other animals.....	27	35
Total.....	5,096	4,964
Surrendered by owners:		
Dogs.....	1,429	1,868
Cats.....	4,517	1,429
Total animals surrendered to poundmaster.....	6,946	3,297
Income:		
Pound fees.....	\$2,537.00	\$884.10
Sales of animals.....	74.00	216.50
Collected for dog food.....	3.25	4.75
Total.....	2,614.25	1,105.35
Amount collected by collector of taxes from dog licenses.....	21,489.63	21,921.63

Previous recommendations for the construction of a new pound and for the construction in connection therewith of a stable for the accommodation of all of the horses and vehicles in the service of the health department are respectfully renewed.

#### OFFICIAL REGISTERS.

The health department has no means of knowing when physicians who have registered as practicing in the District of Columbia have removed elsewhere for practice. It is therefore impossible to state exactly the number of doctors, dentists, midwives, and undertakers—all of which classes are required by law to register at the health office—engaged in their respective vocations in the District. The following statement, however, shows as nearly as can be ascertained the number of persons so engaged. The numbers given are doubtless in excess of the actual numbers.

*Statement showing the number of physicians, dentists, midwives, and undertakers registered as such at the health department of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1910.*

	On register July 1, 1909.	Registered during year.	Known deaths dur- ing year.	On register June 30, 1910.
Physicians.....	1,557	62	11	1,608
Undertakers.....	197	6	3	200
Dentists.....	657	24	3	678
Midwives.....	96	2	4	94

*Midwives.*—In view of the fact that of the 7,026 births reported, 1,218 occurred under the supervision of midwives, the importance of properly regulating the practice of midwifery in the District of Columbia becomes apparent. Investigation was made during the year to determine how efficient present methods of regulating this practice in the District are. As an incident to the enactment of the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia, approved June 3, 1896, provision was made for the licensing without examination of all midwives then registered at the health office and for the examination only of such midwives as might there-

after desire to practice midwifery. Since that date 159 midwives have been registered—131 without examination and 28 after having been examined. Of these, 61 are known to have died, the high mortality being due probably to the advanced age of many of the midwives registered prior to the enactment of the present law. Five of those who remained alive were too ill to be interviewed, four of whom at least are suffering from chronic disorders, rendering it practically certain that they will never resume the practice of their vocation. Thirteen left the District after having been licensed. Twenty-six could not be located. So far as the health department could ascertain, therefore, there were practicing in the District of Columbia in June, 1910, 54 midwives.

Of the 54 midwives engaged in practice, 25, all belonging to the colored race, could neither read nor write. The remainder were reported by the investigator as having "some education." The homes of 9 midwives were reported as filthy, of 15 unclean, and with respect to 25 only were the premises reported in proper sanitary condition. The general equipment of these midwives is in keeping with their homes. Forty did not provide themselves even with soap, 30 were without nail brushes or other means for the mechanical cleansing of their hands, and 28 carried no germicide, yet all except 4, who can hardly be said to practice midwifery, as they work solely under the direction of physicians, make digital examinations—1 without even washing her hands and 11 with no effort at sterilization. Thirteen had no idea of what to do in case of severe hemorrhage beyond sending for a physician and waiting until his arrival.

The list of sins of these women, both of omission and commission, might be lengthened, but it seems unnecessary to do so. It is certainly apparent without going further into details that midwives must be either brought to a proper standard of work and to a proper realization of their responsibility or else must be abolished. In the present condition of society they seem to serve a useful purpose, and, in my judgment, an effort should be made to educate as much as possible those who are already licensed to practice, to eliminate those who are not susceptible of education, and to see that those who hereafter apply for licenses have the highest qualifications that can practically be required of them.

#### TRANSCRIPTS FROM RECORDS.

The following statement shows the number of transcripts issued from the records of the health department during the year:

Transcripts.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Total.
Issued without fee to:				
Commissioner of Pensions.....	78	.....	.....	78
Superintendent of police, District of Columbia.....	13	.....	.....	13
Adjutant General, United States Army.....	7	.....	.....	7
Attorney for District of Columbia.....	1	.....	.....	1
Board of education.....	2	2	.....	4
Adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	102	2	.....	104
Issued with fee.....	687	116	7	810
Total number issued.....	789	118	7	914



## REVENUES.

The following have been derived by the District of Columbia from the operations of the health department during the past year:

*Statement showing revenues derived through the operations of the health department during the year ended June 30, 1910.*

Fines and forfeitures:	
Under the food and drugs laws.....	\$3,744.00
Under the nuisance laws.....	341.00
Under the smoke law.....	570.00
Pound fees:	
Fees.....	884.10
Sales.....	216.50
Transcripts from records.....	405.00
Fees from public crematory.....	175.00
Total.....	6,335.60

The revenue derived from the licensing of dogs, which is in part due to the activity of the pound service, amounted during the year to \$21,921.63.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

An effort has been made for several years past, and is being continued, to fix as nearly as possible the exact cost of each unit of the health department's work, and to determine as nearly as may be what can reasonably be expected and required of each employee. While this study is as yet in a developmental stage, the results of it are printed on pages 78-81 in the appendix for purposes of comparison and analysis.

## ORGANIZATION.

The health department will not attain the greatest possible efficiency until the status and salaries of its employees are improved. This is true particularly with respect to its strictly professional work.

Security in office during good behavior should be established by law. If, as is now sometimes said, employees are already secure by custom, there can be no possible harm done by confirming that custom by statute. And if not secure by custom, then they should be made so by law.

Employees worn out in the service or disabled by reason of their employment should be pensioned, not only as a matter of justice, but also to promote efficient administration. In effect, such employees are frequently pensioned now, since they draw salaries in excess of their present worth, but the low standard of efficiency of such old employees tends to impair the efficiency of the younger men who work with them.

Security in office and due provision for retirement have already been established in favor of some employees in the service of the District, and there seems to be in principle no reason whatsoever for not extending similar equity to employees in the service of the health department.

And finally, salaries should be paid sufficient to attract to the service, and to keep in it, the very best men of their class. Men can be found at the salaries now paid who are willing to do the work, but

it can not be inferred from that fact that it is economy to employ such men. For whether such employee be one who is poorly equipped for his duties or one who is competent but who feels that advantage is taken of his necessity to employ him at less than his real worth, the quality and quantity of his work suffer.

The most economical and efficient service can not be obtained from poorly paid and not infrequently uninterested servants, and it is recommended, therefore, that action be taken along the lines laid down above to provide better than is now done for the welfare of employees in the service of the health department.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer.*

The honorable COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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APPENDIXES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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The publication of these reports as appendixes to the report of the health officer is not to be construed to mean that the opinions and recommendations set forth in them have been adopted by the health department.



## APPENDIX A.

WASHINGTON, *August 15, 1910.*

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer, District of Columbia.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in the contagious disease service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

During the year ending December 31, 1909, as in the preceding year, all the reportable diseases increased in number except in the case of smallpox, typhoid fever, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, where the number of cases reported diminished.

### DIPHTHERIA.

During the calendar year 1909 a total of 528 cases of diphtheria were reported, of which 469 were white and 59 colored; 30 of the white and 13 of the colored cases died. The percentage of deaths to cases among the white population being 6.4, colored 22, the total for all being 8.1. These figures, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase in the percentage of deaths among the whites from 3.9 to 6.4; the colored from 7.6 to 22, and the total from 4.6 to 8.1. For a number of years prior to 1909 the mortality from diphtheria gradually diminished. During the year just closed, however, there was a considerable increase. Two small outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in public institutions during the year; one of these occurred in the latter part of October at the House of the Good Shepherd; 15 cases resulted from this outbreak, 1 of which died. Eight cases occurred during the latter part of October and the first part of November in the Bell Home, a charitable institution for children situated in Anacostia, D. C. I am pleased to report none of these cases died. The prevalence of the disease among the white population was 190.8, the colored 60.7, while for the whole population it was 153.9 for each 100,000. Between January 1 and June 30, 1910, 215 cases of diphtheria were reported as against 219 for the corresponding period of 1909; 19 of these cases terminated fatally, 17 white and 2 colored. During the year ending December 31, 1909, 2,772 cultures from the throats of certain patients were submitted to the health department for examination to determine the presence or absence of the diphtheria germ therein; 1,511 of these were primary cultures, 471 being positive and 1,040 negative. These figures show that of the 1,511 cultures examined 31.2 per cent contained the diphtheria germ.

### SCARLET FEVER.

During the year just closed the department had to deal with an epidemic of scarlet fever. This outbreak began during the latter part of October, 1909, and continued until May, 1910. From Janu-

ary 1, 1909, to December 31, 1909, 906 cases were reported; 830 white and 76 colored, with 21 white and 5 colored deaths. These figures give a percentage of deaths to cases for the white population of 2.5, for the colored 6.6, and for the whole population 2.9. Notwithstanding the outbreak above referred to, which largely increased the number of cases for the calendar year, the mortality for the whole population was practically the same as for the preceding year. This would indicate that the disease was of a very mild type. The colored population furnished the heaviest mortality. A study of these figures show, as heretofore noted, a very much greater number of cases reported among the white race in proportion to the whole population than in the colored race. This condition, as stated in previous reports, is, I believe, due to the greater difficulty in diagnosis in the colored race, and doubtless many cases pass unrecognized.

The disease prevailed almost exclusively among the white population; 830 of the total of 906 cases being among that race. For each 100,000 of the white population 337.6 cases were reported; for the colored 78.2 cases; and for the whole population 261.2.

From January 1 to June 30, 1910, 868 cases were reported, a very great increase as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, when only 426 cases were reported. This increase was due to the epidemic which started in October, 1909, and which, as stated above, did not cease until May, 1910. This epidemic entailed a very great amount of work on the employees in the contagious disease service and increased to a considerable extent the cost of maintaining such service. Of the 868 cases reported 10 died, 7 white and 3 colored.

In the latter part of December, 1909, an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, which required careful watching on the part of the asylum authorities and the health department to suppress. Before the outbreak ceased 14 cases occurred, none of which, however, resulted fatally. In connection with this outbreak it was found necessary to disinfect the greater portion of the institution, including dormitories, classrooms, dining room, etc. It was not until after a thorough disinfecting of the premises that the outbreak subsided.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

It is very gratifying to note that typhoid fever in the District of Columbia is still on the decline. The calendar year 1909 only furnished 779 cases of this disease as against 936 for 1908. These figures show a decrease over the preceding year of 165. The typhoid fever situation has shown steady improvement for the past few years, and from present indications the year 1910 will show a still further improvement. This condition has been brought about, I believe, by the filtration of the city's water supply, the improvement in the general sanitary condition of the District, and in the milk supply, in the enforcement of the pure food laws, and in the general crusade for the extermination of the house fly.

Of the total number of cases reported 587 were white and 192 colored; 114 of these cases terminated fatally, 67 being white and 47 colored. These figures give a percentage of deaths to cases for the white population of 11.4, for the colored 24.5, and the total for all

14.6. It will be observed that the colored race furnished the greater rate of mortality. In 1908 the colored percentage of deaths to cases was only 13.7. I am unable to explain the cause of this increase. The prevalence of the disease among the white population was in the proportion of 238.7, the colored 197.6, and for the whole population 227.1 for each 100,000 of population.

There were no milk outbreaks during the year.

In 764 of the cases reported, the following information was obtained:

	Cases.
Contracted outside of the District of Columbia.....	172
Contracted from others.....	29
Contracted from milk.....	10
Using Potomac water alone.....	489
Using Potomac and other waters.....	31
Using well water.....	24
Using spring water.....	9
Using bottled water.....	0
Total.....	764

A study of the preceding figures show that 64.0 of all of the cases in which histories were obtainable used Potomac water exclusively. The following table shows the occupation of those affected

*Table showing occupation of those affected.*

TYPHOID FEVER.

Agents.....	3	Detective.....	1	Laundresses.....	4	Proprietors:	
Apprentice, hospital	1	District govern-	1	Lawyer.....	1	Saloon.....	1
Architects.....	3	ment.....	1	Letter carrier.....	1	Store.....	2
Attendants, Gov-		Domestics.....	19	Lineman, telephone	1	Quarryman.....	1
ernment Hospital		Dressmaker.....	1	Lumber dealer.....	1	Railway agent.....	1
for Insane.....	2	Drivers.....	12	Machinists.....	11	Railway mail clerk.....	1
Baker.....	3	Druggists.....	5	Manager.....	1	Real estate agents.....	2
Barbers.....	3	Electricians.....	2	Mechanic.....	1	Reporter.....	1
Bartenders.....	4	Elevator boy.....	1	Merchants.....	2	Salesmen.....	5
Blacksmiths.....	2	Engraver.....	1	Marketman.....	1	Saleswomen.....	3
Boatman.....	1	Farmer.....	1	Messengers.....	4	Scholars.....	113
Bookkeepers.....	2	Firemen.....	9	Metal worker.....	1	Sculptor.....	1
Bookbinder.....	1	Fishdealer.....	1	Minister.....	1	Second Auditor's	
Brakeman.....	1	Foundryman.....	1	Musicians.....	3	office.....	1
Bricklayers.....	5	Frame fitter.....	1	Navy Department.....	1	Sexton.....	1
Bridgeworker.....	1	Gardener.....	1	Navy yard.....	7	Shade cutter.....	1
Brokers.....	2	Gasfitters.....	2	Nurse.....	1	Shoemaker.....	3
Butcher.....	1	Grocer.....	1	Office boy.....	1	Soldiers.....	8
Butler.....	1	Geological Survey.....	1	Painter.....	1	Steelworkers.....	2
Buyer.....	1	Government Print-	1	Paperhanger.....	1	Stenographers.....	7
Cabinet maker.....	1	ing Office.....	3	Patent Office.....	1	Students.....	8
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Harnessmaker.....	1	Pension Office.....	4	Superintendent.....	1
Chef.....	1	Helper.....	1	Photographer.....	1	Telegraph operators.....	2
Clerks.....	30	Hodcarrier.....	3	Physician.....	4	Teachers.....	6
Coachmen.....	2	Huckster.....	1	Picture frame		Telephone operator.....	1
Conductors.....	2	Iceman.....	1	worker.....	1	Tinner.....	1
Confectioner.....	1	Indian Office.....	1	Plasterer.....	1	Trained nurses.....	2
Constructor.....	1	Insurance agent.....	1	Plate printers.....	2	Treasury Depart-	
Contractor.....	1	Interior Department	1	Plumbers.....	6	ment.....	6
Cooks.....	5	Ironworker.....	1	Police.....	2	Undertaker.....	1
Dairyman.....	1	Janitor.....	1	Porters.....	7	Waiters.....	4
Department Com-		Jewelers.....	2	Post Office Depart-		War Department.....	1
merce and Labor.....	1	Junk dealer.....	1	ment.....	2	Watchman.....	1
Deputy Marshal.....	1	Laborers.....	33	Printers.....	3	Window dresser.....	1

SMALLPOX.

The calendar year 1909 showed a great improvement over the preceding year. In the year 1908, 193 cases of smallpox were reported, while in the year 1909, only 25 cases were reported. Of this number 15 were white and 10 colored. There were no fatalities.

The disease prevailed in the proportion of 6.1 for the whites, 10.3 for the colored for each 100,000 of population, and 7.3 for the whole population.

The smallpox hospital was open 77 days between January 1 and December 31, 1909, the total number of patients being 25, and the total number of patient days 324. The average number of patients per day during the quarantine period was 4.2, and for the year 0.9. The average number of days per patient for the quarantine period was 12.9.

The quarantine station was open 170 days between January 1 and December 31, 1909. During this period 56 persons were admitted; the total number of inmate days being 707. The average number of inmates per day for the quarantine period was 4.2, and for the year 1.9. The average number of days per inmate for the quarantine period was 12.6.

The following table shows the vaccination history of the cases treated at the smallpox hospital:

Never vaccinated.....	7
Never successfully vaccinated.....	11
Vaccinated four years ago (no scar).....	1
Vaccinated successfully 14 days after having been exposed to smallpox.....	4
Vaccinated successfully 10 days after having been exposed to smallpox.....	2
Total.....	25

Between January 1 and June 30, 1910, 83 cases of smallpox were reported. These figures show a decided increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. It is not believed, however, that the increase will continue throughout the year.

#### MEASLES.

During the calendar year 1909, 6,462 cases of measles were reported; 5,423 white and 1,039 colored; 38 of these cases terminated fatally; 29 white and 9 colored. The figures show the percentage of deaths to cases to be .53 for the white, .86 for the colored, and .59 for all. This epidemic began during the latter part of November, 1908, and continued until July 1, 1909. For each 100,000 of population the white race furnished 2,206.1 cases, the colored 1,069.1, and the whole population 1,883.6.

On March 20, 1909, on the recommendation of the health officer, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the board of education amended the regulations governing the medical inspection of schools so as to permit children residing in premises where measles existed to continue in attendance at school provided, however, the pupil had previously suffered from a well defined attack of measles. This recommendation was made by the health officer because of the fact that the enforcement of the regulation failed to prevent the spread of the disease and of the further fact that a large number of children were being kept out of school and thereby losing a considerable time from their studies.

Between January 1 and June 30, 1910, 177 cases of measles were reported, with 2 deaths, both colored. Of the 177 cases reported 137 were white and 40 colored. It will be observed that the epidemic referred to above has subsided.



## WHOOPIING COUGH.

The calendar year just closed showed also an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough reported to the health department. Between January 1 and December 31, 1909, 564 cases of whooping cough were reported; 412 white and 152 colored, with 14 white and 16 colored deaths, making the total number of deaths 30. The percentage of deaths to cases for the white population was 3.4; the colored 10.5 and for all 5.3. The disease prevailed among the white race in the proportion of 167.6, among the colored race 156.5 for each 100,000 of population, and among the whole population for each 100,000, 164.4. Comparing these figures with those of the preceding year it will be seen that the percentage of deaths was reduced from 7.9 to 5.3; the white race slightly increased while the colored considerably decreased, falling from 20.6 to 10.5.

During the period between January 1 and June 30, 1910, 418 cases were reported as against 326 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the 418 cases 313 were white and 105 colored; 16 died, 5 white and 11 colored.

## CHICKEN POX.

Chicken pox, as in the case of most of the other contagious diseases, prevailed to a greater extent during the calendar year 1909 than in the previous year. From January 1 to December 31, 1909, 672 cases were reported; 581 white and 91 colored. There were no deaths. The prevalence of the disease among the whites was in the proportion of 263.3, colored 93.7, for each 100,000 of the population, while for the total population it was 195.9.

During the first six months of the calendar year 1910, 527 cases were reported, of which 433 were white and 94 colored. These figures show a large increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

## EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis is one of the few diseases which prevailed during the last calendar year to a less extent than in the preceding year. During the year ending December 31, 1909, only 14 cases were reported as against 33 for the year 1908. Of these 14 cases 11 were white and 3 colored; 7 white and 2 colored cases resulted fatally. The percentage of deaths to cases still remains exceedingly high. In the case of the whites the percentage of deaths was 63.6, for the colored 66.6, while for all it was 64.3.

The prevalence of the disease was for the white population 4.5, for the colored 3.1, for each 100,000 of population, and for the total it was 4.1.

During the period between January 1 and June 30, 1910, only 1 case was reported. This case was white and terminated fatally.

## LEPROSY.

It is very gratifying to report that the patient who was discovered in this District on August 21, 1908, suffering from leprosy has now permanently left the District of Columbia. The case caused the depart-

ment an endless amount of trouble, and was the subject of discussion not only throughout the United States but also Europe. The publicity given it by the public press, and the prominence of the physicians and others who became connected with the case, was responsible, in my judgment, for the notoriety given it. On the request of the New York specialist who was employed by the patient to look after his interests, the health department, on July 3, 1909, released the patient from quarantine and delivered him on board a train bound for New York City, the necessary permission of the proper State officers having first been obtained. It was understood by the health department that the patient would not again return to the District of Columbia. Very much to the surprise of the department, this man reappeared in Washington on the 1st day of December, 1909. This fact, however, was not known to the department until the morning of December 2, 1909, when a warrant was obtained for his arrest, and after search the patient was discovered, taken into custody under the law relating to leprosy, and placed in the quarantine station. After his arrest the services of a law firm in New York were secured by the patient and certain legal proceedings were begun before the police court. The counsel for the patient being unable to carry his point before the court, and being unwilling to accede to certain wishes of the District authorities, on motion of the then assistant corporation counsel the case was indefinitely continued by the court, the patient being held in quarantine. After the failure of the patient to secure his release from quarantine by legal proceedings, his legal advisors secured the consent of the court and of the health officer to again take the patient back to New York City, promising that he would not again return to the District of Columbia until he could prove to the satisfaction of the health officer that he had recovered from his disease. On the 10th day of December, 1909, he was again delivered on board a train bound for New York, and since that time the department has heard nothing further of him except such information as has been printed in the public press.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

On May 13, 1908, the act relating to tuberculosis in the District of Columbia was approved. Since the passage of the act the health department has been earnestly endeavoring to secure the report of all cases of tuberculosis (communicable forms) in the District. This effort has entailed considerable extra work on the employees of the department, and while there are doubtless many cases still unreported, I believe that the physicians and the public generally are cooperating with the department in its fight against the disease.

The law requires the health officer to disinfect, or cause to be disinfected, every room vacated by a person suffering from tuberculosis before it can be again occupied. It has been found considerable of a task to attempt to follow up the cases, as in many instances patients change their place of residence without notifying the health department of, or without the department becoming aware of, such change.

Every effort is, however, being made to follow up the cases, and I believe that the reports of removals are now coming into the department much more promptly than they were some months ago. I also believe that the improvement in this respect will continue.

During the calendar year 1909, 1,384 cases of tuberculosis were reported; 631 of these cases were white and 753 colored. Of the total number of cases reported 790 died; 315 white and 475 colored. These figures give a percentage of deaths to cases as follows: White 49.9, colored 63.1. Total 57.1.

Upon the basis of cases reported the disease prevailed among the white population in the proportion of 256.6, colored 785.4, for each 100,000 of population, while for the entire population it was 403.5.

The colored population of the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909 was a trifle more than one-third as great as that of the white race, yet the number of cases of tuberculosis occurring among the colored race was 122 in excess of the cases reported among the white race; the mortality also was greatly in excess of the whites.

From January 1 to June 30, 1910, there was a total of 709 cases reported.

During the year ending December 31, 1909, 1,143 specimens of sputum were examined to determine the presence or absence of the tubercle bacilli; of this number 260, or 22.8 per cent, were positive.

From January 1 to June 30, 1910, 557 specimens were examined; 135, or 24.2 per cent, were positive.

#### ISOLATING WARDS.

The fiscal year 1909-10 was a very busy one for the isolating wards at the Garfield Memorial Hospital. This was due to the scarlet fever epidemic which prevailed in the District of Columbia during this period, which epidemic was responsible for a very much larger number of patients being removed to Garfield Hospital than is ordinarily the case.

The following tables show the number of patients treated at Garfield Memorial and Providence Hospitals and the diseases for which said patients were treated, together with the total number of patient days per patient during the fiscal year 1909-10:

#### *Garfield Hospital.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Patient days.	Average duration.
<b>FREE CASES.</b>			
Scarlet fever.....	164	6,609	40.3
Scarlet-fever suspect.....	4	17	4.2
Erysipelas.....	21	324	15.4
Erysipelas suspect.....			
Measles.....	5	59	11.8
Measles suspect.....	1	1	1.0
Measles, German.....	1	27	27.0
Whooping cough.....	4	134	33.7
Whooping-cough suspect.....			
Chicken pox.....	1	24	24.0
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....			
Total.....	201	7,195	35.8
<b>PAY CASES.</b>			
Diphtheria.....			
Diphtheria suspect.....	1	2	2.0
Scarlet fever.....	64	2,221	34.7
Scarlet-fever suspect.....			
Erysipelas.....	4	49	12.2
Measles.....	2	24	12.0
Measles suspect.....			
Total.....	71	2,296	32.3

*Providence Hospital.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Patient days.	Average duration.
FREE CASES.			
Diphtheria.....	114	1,882	16.5
Diphtheria suspect.....	21	87	4.1
Total.....	135	1,969	14.6
PAY CASES.			
Diphtheria.....	30	394	13.1
Diphtheria suspect.....	1	3	3.0
Total.....	31	397	12.8

## DISINFECTING SERVICE.

The work of the disinfecting service was materially increased over the preceding year, the total number of premises disinfected being 2,094 as against 1,391 for the year 1908. This increase was largely due to the epidemic of scarlet fever prevailing during the year.

The following table shows the diseases for which the disinfection was done:

Diphtheria.....	481	Whooping cough.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	678	Typhoid fever.....	2
Smallpox.....	22	Leprosy.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	896	Glanders.....	1
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	9		
Measles.....	3	Total.....	2,094

Two thousand and fifty-three test cultures were examined during the calendar year to determine the efficiency of the disinfection. In 1,840, or 89.6 per cent of the cultures examined, the organisms were killed.

The following articles were disinfected at the disinfecting station:

Mattresses.....	1,482	Mattings.....	63
Feather beds.....	147	Rugs.....	589
Bolsters.....	332	Cushions.....	265
Pillows.....	2,451	Portiers.....	3
Carpets.....	87	Books.....	131
Quilts.....	1,064		
Hassocks.....	9	Total.....	7,788
Blankets.....	1,165		

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

During the school year 1909-10, the outbreak of scarlet fever, which occurred in the district, caused considerable work on the part of the teachers and medical inspectors of schools. Pupils were repeatedly found in school desquamating from scarlet fever. This condition was due to the mildness of the attack from which the pupil had suffered, and in many instances no physician had been in attendance on the pupil while sick. As a result of this condition it was found necessary during the school year to disinfect 63 school-rooms. In addition to this disinfection it was also found to be necessary to disinfect 24 rooms because of diphtheria, pupils having been found in school while suffering from this disease.



Cause.	1904-5		1905-6		1906-7		1907-8		1908-9		1909-10	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Anaemia and herpes.									1			
Angina.	2										1	
Astigmatism (high degree).			1				1					
Blepharitis.	1				1							
Blepharitis and hordeolum.			1									
Bronchitis.	4	5	2	2	1	8	1	3	1	4	1	1
Burn eye.											1	
Cancerum oris.											1	
Catarrh of the bile duct.											1	
Chickenpox.	48	29	83	26	44	18	93	26	45	8	56	20
Chickenpox, exposed to.										1		
Chill.										1		
Chorea.	1	1	1		3		7		4	1	1	
Chorea rheumatism, and anaemia.											1	
Colles fracture.											1	
Conjunctivitis.			28	18	59	5	61	10	1			
Acute.	43	7	23	1					23	10	27	4
Chronic.									23	2	23	2
Chronic, and blepharitis.	1		1									
And bronchitis.												
Contagious.	32	12	48	1			31	1	1	5	17	4
And hordeolum.										4		
Purulent.									1			
And rhinitis.											1	
Cephalalgia.									1			
Cornea:					1						2	
Abrasions of.			1									
Foreign bodies in.			1									
Ulcer of.	2		2								1	
Dermatitis.	2	1							1		1	
Desquamation.							3		8		4	1
Diarrhea.			2	3					5		11	
Diphtheria.	56	2	9	1	30	2	8		14		28	6
Exposure to.	46	4	25	5	127	8	12		21		5	14
Suspected.	7		4	1	3		2		3		1	
Dysmenorrhea.				1								
Echthyma.			4	1	1		1					
Eczema.	1	6	10		3	3	5	2	6	4	5	5
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.									3			
Enuresis.	1											
Eruptive disease.	2				1		1		2		1	
Erysipelas, facial.							1					
Erythema.	3	2		3			1					1
Eye strain.		2				5				2		
Enteritis.					9	1						
Febricula.	3	4	16	1	1		9	3	6	3	3	
Foreign body swallowed.												
Fracture.	1									1		
Gastralgia.			3			1						
Gastritis, acute.	1				1	1	1	4			1	1
Granular eyelids.												
Grippe.	3	1	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	
Headache.				2								
Herpes.				2								
Heart, irritable.				1	1				2	1	1	
Hypertrophic rhinitis.						1			1			

Statement showing the number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil—Continued.

Cause.	1904-5		1905-6		1906-7		1907-8		1908-9		1909-10	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Lacerated wound of face.....												1
Lumbago.....												1
Malaria.....	2	5	2		5	6	2	1		4		2
Mastoiditis.....	1											
Measles.....	20	13	105	66	8	4	40	40	47	33	4	15
Suspected.....										3		3
Exposure to.....	34	5	87	35	6		32	7	103	6	1	5
Measles, German.....	3	2	3	3		2	27	8	4	1	12	
Mebomian cysts.....										1		
Membrane on throat.....											1	
Migraine.....										6		1
Miliaria rubra.....										1		
Mumps.....	5	2	49	35	129	8	98	15	19	2	44	9
Myalgia.....			1	1						2		1
Myopia.....			1			1						
Narcotism.....				2								
Nasal catarrh.....						1						
Otitis.....									1		1	
Acute.....	4		3							1		
Suppurative.....					1	1						
Media.....			2				2		1	1	1	1
Media suppurative.....			2								1	
Media and pediculosis capitis.....			1									
Otorrhea.....	1			1								
Ozena.....		1										
Pediculosis.....	229	11	205	6					9	3	34	12
Capitis.....					132	12	337	5	208	8	265	1
Capitis and blepharitis marginalis.....									1		1	
Capitis and conjunctivitis.....									1			
Capitis and eczema.....						1			1		1	
Capitis and tinea circinata.....									2			
Coporis.....						1						
And ichthyosis.....											1	
And varicella.....											1	
Pemphigus.....									1			
Pharyngitis.....	4	2	1	5	1					1	1	1
Phlegmon.....								1				
Pleurisy.....		1										
Pleurodynia.....	1		1									
Pott's disease.....				1								
Pyæmia.....										1		
Rash on cheek.....									1			
Refused examination.....	12		2						1		1	
Rheumatism.....												1
Rhinitis.....			3			1	1			3		
Rhus poisoning.....			3		2						4	
Ringworms.....	52	59	64	52			5		2	1		
Ringworms and eczema.....			1									
Ringworms and pediculosis capitis.....			1									
Scabies.....	12	1	22	4	35	4	62		60	7	49	14
Scabies and pediculosis.....			4								1	
Scarlatta.....	10		4	1	17	1	4	1	7	5	16	5
Exposed to.....	22	2	4	4	54	2	6	1	15	2	15	8
Suspected.....									1	1	27	2
Suspected and whooping cough.....			1									
Serofolosis.....										2		
Smallpox.....			2	1								1
Exposed to.....	2		14	2			1	2				1
Sore neck.....							1					
Stomatitis.....							1					
Stye.....	1											
Supraorbital contusion.....			1						1			
Syncope.....									1			
Syphilis.....		1		1						1		
Second eruption.....												
Tonsillitis.....			20	6	22	2	21	5	35	24	17	19
Shown by cultures (diphtheria suspected).....			26									
To obtain physician's certificate.....									1			
Toothache.....			1						1			
Trachoma.....												
Tuberculosis.....	5		1		2	2	4					1

*Statement showing the number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil—Continued.*

Cause.	1904-5		1905-6		1906-7		1907-8		1908-9		1909-10	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Tubercular adenitis suppurative.											1	
Tinea.					8	12			1	1		
Capitis.					7	22			5	26	1	11
Circinata.					18	9	8	8	11	12	19	11
Tonsurans.					3		6	3	45	3	7	
Circinata and tonsorans.											1	
Tonsillitis, follicular.									1		2	1
Ulcer of cornea, hypopyon.												
Ulcer of mouth.	1	2		2								
Undetermined.				2			1		1		5	
Urine, incontinence of.						2						
Urethritis.												
Urticaria.		1								1		
Vaccinated, not.												
Vaccinated—Unsuccessful.			35	40			1		150		3	
Vaccinia.			1	1							1	1
Whooping cough.	28	2	60	21	22	4	20	10	7	5	1	8
Suspect.									1		1	
Wound of eye.					1							
Wounds, miscellaneous.	2	2	2									2
Total number of exclusions.	735	192	1,039	370	800	175	987	181	806	380	792	207
Grand total.	927		1,409		975		1,168		1,186		999	

#### PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

During the fiscal year 1909-10, 676 bodies were cremated; 101 of these were adults and 575 infants.

During the year the outside of the crematorium has been painted, the grounds and the roadways around the building improved. The general appearance is, therefore, much improved.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I again respectfully recommend that the roadway of B Street southeast, east of Nineteenth Street, be graded and put in proper condition. In its present condition it is at times almost impassable and at night dangerous. This road is at times used at night in transporting people to and from the quarantine station and smallpox hospital, and it is very desirable that its present condition should be improved. I again earnestly recommend that the roadways in reservation 13, leading to the smallpox hospital and quarantine station, be properly lighted, so as to render travel on such roads at night safe. I wish also to renew my recommendation of last year that proper fire protection be provided for the smallpox hospital and quarantine station.

The usual tables accompany this report.

Respectfully,

W. C. FOWLER, M. D.  
*Medical Inspector in Charge Contagious Disease Service.*



TABLE 1.—Statement showing the prevalence and severity of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis during the calendar year 1908, with comparative figures for previous years.

	Cases reported.			Case rate per 100,000 of population.			Deaths.			Percentage of fatal cases.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Diphtheria:												
1901-1905.....	370.6	67.8	438.4	177	74	146	35	15	50	9.55	19.79	11.9
1906.....	369	51	420	159	54	129	27	9	36	7.3	17.6	8.6
1907.....	377	34	411	161	35	125	21	7	28	5.6	20.6	6.8
1908.....	389	92	481	161	94	142	15	7	22	3.9	7.6	4.6
1909.....	469	59	528	191	61	154	30	13	43	6.4	22.0	8.1
Scarlet fever:												
1901-1905.....	287.0	30.4	317.4	137	33	107	34	7	41	2.2	4.7	2.5
1906.....	188	43	231	81	45	71	6	2	8	3.2	4.7	3.5
1907.....	161	7	168	69	7	51	2	.....	2	1.2	.....	1.1
1908.....	300	27	327	124	28	96	8	1	9	2.7	3.7	2.7
1909.....	830	76	906	338	78	261	21	5	26	2.5	6.6	2.9
Typhoid fever:												
1902-1905.....	833.8	324.2	1,158.0	392	352	378	384	235	619	11.4	18.6	13.2
1906.....	796	330	1,126	344	347	345	82	80	162	10.3	24.2	14.4
1907.....	725	203	928	311	211	282	77	37	114	10.6	18.2	12.3
1908.....	674	262	936	279	269	276	88	36	124	13.1	13.7	13.2
1909.....	587	192	779	239	198	227	67	47	114	11.4	24.5	14.6
Smallpox:												
1901-1905.....	14.0	31.8	55.8	11	34	18	6	8	14	5.0	5.03	5.02
1906.....	58	23	81	26	24	25	2	1	3	3.4	4.3	3.7
1907.....	3	4	7	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	22	171	193	9	175	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	15	10	25	6	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles:												
1907.....	440	53	493	188	55	150	2	2	4	.4	3.8	.8
1908.....	875	303	1,178	302	311	347	2	.....	2	.2	.....	.2
1909.....	5,423	1,039	6,462	2,206	1,069	1,884	29	9	38	.53	.86	.59
Whooping cough:												
1907.....	198	61	259	85	63	79	7	9	16	3.0	16.4	6.2
1908.....	339	141	480	140	145	141	9	29	38	2.6	20.6	7.9
1909.....	412	152	564	168	156	164	14	16	30	3.4	10.5	5.3
Chicken pox:												
1907.....	302	83	385	129	86	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	435	87	522	180	89	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	581	91	672	236	94	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis:												
1907.....	5	5	10	2	5	3	3	5	8	60.0	100.0	80.0
1908.....	16	17	33	7	17	10	10	10	20	62.5	58.8	60.6
1909.....	11	3	14	4	3	4	7	2	9	63.6	66.6	64.3
Tuberculosis:												
1908 <sup>1</sup> .....	467	458	925	193	471	272	183	247	430	39.2	54.0	46.5
1909.....	631	753	1,384	257	785	403	315	475	790	49.9	63.1	57.1

<sup>1</sup> Act requiring cases of pulmonary and other communicable forms of tuberculosis to be reported, was approved May 13, 1908. The law was, however, not put in operation until July 1, 1908.

TABLE 2.—*Reported cases of diphtheria, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	38	7	7	1	45	8
February.....	50	5	9	1	59	6
March.....	30	1	7	2	37	3
April.....	20	1	5	1	25	2
May.....	26	2	3	1	29	3
June.....	23	3	1	—	24	3
July.....	6	—	1	—	7	—
August.....	9	1	3	—	12	1
September.....	22	1	—	—	22	1
October.....	76	—	3	1	79	2
November.....	101	2	15	4	116	6
December.....	68	6	5	2	73	8
Total.....	469	30	59	13	528	43

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	190.8	60.7	153.9
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	6.4	22.0	8.1

TABLE 3.—*Ages of cases and deaths from diphtheria from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	4	1	25.0	3	—	—	1	1	100.0
From 1 to 5 years.....	117	20	17.1	103	14	13.6	14	6	42.9
From 5 to 10 years.....	186	12	6.5	166	8	4.8	20	4	20.0
From 10 to 20 years.....	143	4	2.8	130	3	2.3	13	1	7.7
From 20 to 30 years.....	44	3	6.8	37	2	5.4	7	1	14.3
From 30 to 40 years.....	18	—	—	15	—	—	3	—	—
From 40 to 50 years.....	10	1	10.0	9	1	11.1	1	—	—
From 50 to 60 years.....	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
Over 70 years.....	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
Total.....	528	43	8.1	469	30	6.4	59	13	22.0

TABLE 4.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	95	6	8	2	103	8
February.....	53	5	6	1	59	6
March.....	47	3	10	1	57	4
April.....	66	—	9	—	75	—
May.....	58	—	6	1	64	1
June.....	63	—	5	—	68	—
July.....	26	2	3	—	29	2
August.....	58	2	11	—	69	2
September.....	29	—	4	—	33	—
October.....	56	1	4	—	60	1
November.....	87	—	4	—	91	—
December.....	192	2	6	—	198	2
Total.....	830	21	76	5	906	26

TABLE 4.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto—Continued.*

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	337.6	78.2	261.2
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	2.5	6.6	2.9

TABLE 5.—*Ages of cases and deaths from scarlet fever from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 5 years.....	203	12	5.9	188	9	4.8	15	3	20.0
From 5 to 10 years.....	415	10	2.4	376	8	2.1	39	2	5.1
From 10 to 20 years.....	203	2	.99	187	2	1.1	16	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.....	61	1	16.4	57	1	1.8	4	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.....	13	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	906	26	2.9	830	21	2.5	76	5	6.6

TABLE 6.—*Reported cases of typhoid fever, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	80	9	11	7	91	16
February.....	33	5	6	3	39	8
March.....	26	3	7	.....	33	3
April.....	38	8	5	.....	43	8
May.....	21	4	10	3	31	7
June.....	35	4	18	3	53	7
July.....	42	6	15	6	57	12
August.....	75	2	38	10	113	12
September.....	91	10	28	5	119	15
October.....	64	6	30	6	94	12
November.....	45	9	19	3	64	12
December.....	37	1	5	1	42	2
Total.....	587	67	192	47	779	114

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	238.7	197.6	227.1
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	11.4	24.5	14.6

TABLE 7.—Ages of cases and deaths from typhoid fever from January 1 to December 31, 1909.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....	14	3	21.4	12	3	25.0	2		
From 5 to 10 years.....	87	8	9.2	55	3	5.5	32	5	15.6
From 10 to 20 years.....	219	25	11.4	156	13	8.3	63	12	19.0
From 20 to 30 years.....	237	31	13.1	187	19	10.2	50	12	24.0
From 30 to 40 years.....	131	24	18.3	99	14	14.1	32	10	31.2
From 40 to 50 years.....	59	14	22.0	50	9	18.0	9	5	55.5
From 50 to 60 years.....	27	7	26.0	24	5	20.8	3	2	66.6
From 60 to 70 years.....	3	2	66.6	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0
Over 70 years.....	2			2					
Total.....	779	114	14.6	587	67	11.4	192	47	24.5

TABLE 8.—Reported cases of smallpox, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....			1		1	
February.....	2		3		5	
March.....	1		1		2	
April.....			2		2	
May.....	2				2	
June.....						
July.....						
August.....			1		1	
September.....	4				4	
October.....	4		2		6	
November.....	1				1	
December.....	1				1	
Total.....	15		10		25	

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	6.1	10.3	7.3
Percentage of deaths to cases.....			

TABLE 9.—Ages of cases and deaths from smallpox from January 1 to December 31, 1909.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....	2			1			1		
From 5 to 10 years.....									
From 10 to 20 years.....	10			9			1		
From 20 to 30 years.....	8			4					
From 30 to 40 years.....	3						4		
From 40 to 50 years.....	2			1			3		
From 50 to 60 years.....							1		
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	25			15			10		

TABLE 10.—*Reported cases of measles, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	1,122	.....	112	3	1,234	3
February.....	1,921	13	232	.....	2,153	13
March.....	1,547	8	341	3	1,888	11
April.....	558	6	202	1	760	7
May.....	178	2	73	2	251	4
June.....	40	.....	49	.....	89	.....
July.....	24	.....	16	.....	40	.....
August.....	8	.....	1	.....	9	.....
September.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....
October.....	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....
November.....	7	.....	3	.....	10	.....
December.....	11	.....	5	.....	16	.....
Total.....	5,423	29	1,039	9	6,462	38

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	2,206.10	1,069.10	1,883.60
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	.53	.86	.59

TABLE 11.—*Ages of cases and deaths from measles from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	175	10	5.7	140	6	4.3	35	4	11.4
From 1 to 5 years.....	2,061	25	1.2	1,761	20	1.1	300	5	10.7
From 5 to 10 years.....	2,965	1	.03	2,520	1	.04	445	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years.....	849	1	.12	702	1	.14	147	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.....	318	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.....	75	1	1.3	60	1	1.7	15	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.....	13	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,462	38	.59	5,423	29	.53	1,039	9	.86

TABLE 12.—*Reported cases of whooping cough, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	18	2	7	.....	25	2
February.....	28	1	6	.....	34	1
March.....	45	1	11	2	56	3
April.....	54	2	7	.....	61	2
May.....	58	1	10	1	68	2
June.....	68	2	14	4	82	6
July.....	40	1	19	3	59	4
August.....	41	1	31	4	72	5
September.....	26	1	21	1	47	2
October.....	8	.....	5	1	13	1
November.....	16	2	9	.....	25	2
December.....	10	.....	12	.....	22	.....
Total.....	412	14	152	16	564	30

TABLE 12.—*Reported cases of whooping cough, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto—Continued.*

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	167.6	156.5	164.4
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	3.4	10.5	5.3

TABLE 13.—*Ages of cases and deaths from whooping cough from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	65	15	23.1	36	5	13.9	29	10	34.5
From 1 to 5 years.....	243	15	6.2	176	9	5.1	67	6	9.0
From 5 to 10 years.....	216			169			47		
From 10 to 20 years.....	25			19			6		
From 20 to 30 years.....	4			2			2		
From 30 to 40 years.....	4			4					
From 40 to 50 years.....	3			2			1		
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....	3			3					
Over 70 years.....	1			1					
Total.....	564	30	5.3	412	14	3.4	152	16	10.5

TABLE 14.—*Reported cases of chicken pox, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	108		16		124	
February.....	64		17		81	
March.....	50		10		60	
April.....	40		2		42	
May.....	41		8		49	
June.....	33		3		36	
July.....	21		1		22	
August.....	2		1		3	
September.....	5				5	
October.....	29		3		32	
November.....	77		12		89	
December.....	111		18		129	
Total.....	581		91		672	

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	236.3	93.7	195.9
Percentage of deaths to cases.....			

TABLE 15.—*Ages of cases and deaths from chicken pox from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	25	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
From 1 to 5 years.....	174	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
From 5 to 10 years.....	331	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years.....	112	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.....	23	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	672	.....	.....	581	.....	.....	91	.....	.....

TABLE 16.—*Reported cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
March.....	4	2	.....	.....	4	2
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
June.....	1	1	2	1	3	2
July.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
August.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
September.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	11	7	3	2	14	9

## ANALYSIS

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	4.5	3.1	4.1
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	63.6	66.6	64.3

TABLE 17.—*Ages of cases and deaths from epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
From 1 to 5 years.....	6	1	16.6	5	1	20.0	1	.....	.....
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	3	100.0	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
From 10 to 20 years.....	3	3	100.0	3	3	100.0	.....	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14	9	64.3	11	7	63.6	3	2	66.6

TABLE 18.—*Reported cases of tuberculosis, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1909, with certain data thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	68	23	83	43	151	66
February.....	51	35	46	35	97	70
March.....	67	26	88	43	155	69
April.....	71	41	54	43	125	84
May.....	57	30	47	37	104	67
June.....	36	24	58	31	94	55
July.....	49	19	66	45	115	64
August.....	51	24	81	33	132	57
September.....	48	28	56	47	104	75
October.....	33	23	64	39	97	62
November.....	56	16	70	32	126	48
December.....	44	26	40	47	84	73
Total.....	631	315	753	475	1,384	790

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 population.....	256.6	785.4	403.5
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	49.9	63.1	57.1

TABLE 19.—*Ages of cases and deaths from tuberculosis from January 1 to December 31, 1909.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
From 1 to 5 years.....	34	23	67.6	5	4	80.0	29	19	65.5
From 5 to 10 years.....	56	15	26.8	11	3	27.3	45	12	26.7
From 10 to 20 years.....	157	88	56.0	48	19	39.6	109	69	63.3
From 20 to 30 years.....	415	246	59.3	167	83	49.7	248	163	65.7
From 30 to 40 years.....	350	193	55.1	173	88	50.9	177	105	59.3
From 40 to 50 years.....	178	94	52.8	106	45	42.4	72	49	68.1
From 50 to 60 years.....	116	66	56.9	78	41	52.6	38	27	71.0
From 60 to 70 years.....	45	37	82.2	28	18	64.3	17	17	100.0
Over 70 years.....	31	26	83.9	14	13	92.9	17	13	76.0
Total.....	1,384	790	57.1	631	315	49.9	753	475	63.1



TABLE 20.—Number of cases of typhoid fever reported to the health department during the calendar year 1909, figured according to the districts shown on the map of vital statistics.

District.	Cases reported.		Total cases reported.	Total number of acres per district.	District.	Cases reported.		Total cases reported.	Total number of acres per district.
	White.	Colored.				White.	Colored.		
No. 1.....	23	10	33	385.67	No. 29.....	3		3	358.10
No. 2.....	17	8	25	202.02	No. 30.....	4	3	7	985.30
No. 3.....	14	4	18	183.65	No. 31.....	13		13	313.11
No. 4.....		3	3	192.83	No. 32.....	10		10	1,136.82
No. 5.....	18	15	33	273.65	No. 33.....	6	1	7	224.52
No. 6.....	35	5	40	280.99	No. 34.....	2	14	16	155.19
No. 7.....	11	1	12	292.70	No. 35.....	23	2	25	252.53
No. 8.....	53	5	58	316.80	No. 36.....	17	1	18	318.64
No. 9.....	40	23	63	316.80	No. 37.....	3		3	1,773.10
No. 10.....	27	2	29	265.38	No. 38.....	3		3	291.09
No. 11.....	5	7	12	376.49	No. 39.....				420.57
No. 12.....	10	13	23	318.64	No. 40.....		4	4	1,084.48
No. 13.....	5	2	7	190.08	No. 41.....	3	1	4	1,147.84
No. 14.....	31	4	35	354.45	No. 42.....	3	1	4	3,172.64
No. 15.....	42	6	48	291.09	No. 43.....	3		3	844.81
No. 16.....	12	8	20	339.30	No. 44.....	10		10	377.41
No. 17.....	17	6	23	305.78	No. 45.....		1	1	68.87
No. 18.....	24	6	30	154.82	No. 46.....	1	1	2	1,051.42
No. 19.....	11	2	13	462.35	No. 47.....	8		8	603.61
No. 20.....	6	3	9	358.59	No. 48.....	7	2	9	505.05
No. 21.....	1		1	1,526.17	No. 49.....	6	3	9	91.83
No. 22.....		4	4	769.51	No. 50.....	27	4	31	821.85
No. 23.....	2	1	3	2,112.02	No. 51.....	2		2	994.49
No. 24.....	5		5	894.39	No. 52.....				858.59
No. 25.....	9	15	24	964.19	No. 53.....	2	1	3	826.45
No. 26.....	3		3	217.17					
No. 27.....	9		9	3,169.88	Total.....	587	192	779	35,776.72
No. 28.....	1		1	1,472.91					

TABLE 21.—Statement showing the prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, by months and by years, from July 1, 1902, to December 31, 1909.

Month.	Cases reported.								Deaths reported.							
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
January.....		84	17	31	27	53	37	91		8	5	10	6	7	4	16
February.....		42	23	10	21	32	14	39		6	5	2	4	6	1	8
March.....		35	42	24	18	25	25	33		8	7	5	5	4	1	3
April.....		40	25	24	35	28	43	43		7	10	7	4	6	8	8
May.....		63	32	28	44	37	39	31		5	8	1	10	7	8	7
June.....		57	41	40	58	34	62	53		3	8	3	9	2	3	7
July.....	129	121	101	133	181	80	108	57	21	16	14	14	21	10	15	12
August.....	327	185	225	314	293	189	162	113	39	25	24	30	32	18	13	12
September.....	289	138	214	212	150	183	155	119	25	18	27	23	20	17	23	15
October.....	245	148	143	150	171	147	153	94	32	19	14	27	28	19	19	12
November.....	156	88	105	80	82	83	71	64	19	8	9	13	19	11	16	12
December.....	128	54	38	51	46	37	67	42	20	14	10	7	4	7	13	2
Total.....	1,274	1,055	1,006	1,097	1,126	928	936	779	200	137	141	142	162	114	124	114

<sup>1</sup> Shallow wells ordered closed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, May 21, 1907.<sup>2</sup> Filtration of entire water supply begun in October, 1905.



## APPENDIX B.

### REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1910.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the work performed in the chemical laboratory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

During the year there were examined a total of 7,309 samples, as follows:

TABLE I.

	Number of samples.	Number adulterated.
Butter.....	72	42
Buttermilk.....	4	.....
Bay rum.....	6	.....
Bread.....	108	.....
Candy.....	42	.....
Cider.....	9	.....
Chloride of lime.....	3	.....
Coca cola.....	2	.....
Cream.....	529	353
Dandruff removers.....	9	2
Ice cream.....	8	.....
Lard.....	46	25
Labarraques solution.....	15	.....
Maple sirup.....	5	.....
Milk.....	5,935	569
Skimmed milk.....	13	.....
Spices.....	16	.....
Soda water.....	4	.....
Water.....	404	.....
Water, table.....	10	.....
Submitted by coroner.....	1	.....
Submitted by fire department.....	1	.....
Submitted by inspector of plumbing.....	2	.....
Submitted by police department.....	14	.....
Miscellaneous.....	51	.....
Total.....	7,309	991

*Milk.*—Of the samples of milk examined, 3,525, or 59.39 per cent were collected about the city; 1,369, or 23.07 per cent shipped over Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; 997, or 16.80 per cent shipped over Southern Railway; while 44, or 0.74 per cent, were from miscellaneous sources.

Of the samples collected about the city, 385, or 10.92 per cent, contained less than 3.5 per cent of fat, and 35, or 0.99 per cent, showed added water; of those shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Southern Railway, 57, or 4.16 per cent, and 20, or 2 per cent, contained less than 3.5 per cent of fat; and 46, or 3.36 per cent, and 26, or 2.62 per cent, respectively, showed added water. Referring to watered milk, it will be noted that in most instances the milk is watered before it gets into the possession of the dealers in the city.

A comparison of this with the three previous years, together with the percentage of samples collected from various sources, will be seen in the following table:

TABLE II.—Percentage of samples of milk collected from various sources.

	1906-7			1907-8			1908-9			1909-10		
	Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.	
		Collected.	Below stand-ard.		Collected.	Below stand-ard.		Collected.	Below stand-ard.		Collected.	Below stand-ard.
City.....	4,154	92.08	10.95	4,228	90.88	16.41	3,253	88.90	8.27	3,525	59.39	11.91
Baltimore & Ohio station	143	3.17	7.69	154	3.31	21.42	191	5.22	7.31	1,369	23.07	7.52
Southern Railway station	205	4.54	2.93	237	5.09	3.37	167	4.56	1.79	997	16.80	4.61
Elsewhere.....	9	.20	.....	33	.71	.....	48	1.32	.....	44	.74	.....
Total.....	4,511	99.99	.....	4,652	99.99	.....	3,659	100.00	.....	5,935	100.00	.....

It will be noted that the percentage of samples below the standard shows a marked increase over those of the preceding year.

TABLE III.—Percentage of samples of milk 3 per cent fat and below.

	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
City.....	8.39	4.55	4.69	6.57	4.03	7.12
Baltimore & Ohio station	4.96	1.50	2.80	1.29	.52	4.60
Southern station.....	2.52	1.71	.49	.42	1.20	3.31

It will be observed that the per cent of samples coming within this class and collected about the city, also show a marked increase.

*Cream.*—Of the samples of cream examined, 119 were collected about the city; 245 shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 161 over the Southern Railway, and 4 elsewhere. Of this number, 69.74 per cent of those about the city, 69.80 per cent of those shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and 61.49 per cent shipped over the Southern Railway, were below the legal standard. Comparison with the three previous years is as follows:

TABLE IV.—Percentage of samples of cream collected from various sources.

	1906-7		1907-8		1908-9		1909-10	
	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.
City.....	314	44.26	292	52.74	23	60.87	119	69.74
Baltimore & Ohio station	84	55.95	45	68.89	35	42.85	245	69.80
Southern station.....	48	47.91	38	44.74	36	36.11	161	61.49
Elsewhere.....	3	.....	6	.....	7	.....	4	.....
Total.....	449	.....	381	.....	101	.....	529	.....

The following table shows the percentage of samples 18 per cent and less of butter fat:

TABLE V.—Percentage of samples of cream 18 per cent and below.

	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
City.....	21.33	27.74	30.43	27.73
Baltimore & Ohio station.....	32.14	44.44	20.00	27.76
Southern station.....	25.00	28.94	13.89	30.43

For the sale of adulterated milk in the District of Columbia, 246 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution, of which number 35 were prosecuted for the sale of watered milk. Collateral was forfeited in 206 cases, fines imposed in 21 cases, personal bonds taken in 9 cases, 5 cases were dismissed, a nolle prosequi entered in 3 cases, 1 case was continued indefinitely, and 1 case pending. Fines and forfeitures for the sale of adulterated milk in the District of Columbia amounted to \$1,275.

Of the cases dismissed, one defendant showed that he was not the proprietor of the dairy; in two cases, the inspector purchasing the samples had left the service of this department and could not be located when cases were called for trial; the remaining three cases were dismissed because the samples had been taken from partly filled bottles, notwithstanding that the dealer offered full bottles of milk as samples, the court holding that the full bottles should have been accepted by the inspector.

Of the cases nolle prossed, this action was taken in one case because the predponderance of evidence was in favor of defendant; one defendant was a nonresident, and one had left the city.

For the sale of milk shipped into the District of Columbia, 43 cases were referred for prosecution, of which number 29 were referred to the United States district attorney and 14 were referred to the corporation counsel, with the result that fines were imposed in 22 cases, collateral was forfeited in 14 cases, and 7 cases are pending. In 29 cases, prosecution was instituted because water had been added to the milk. Fines and forfeitures for the shipment of adulterated milk into the District of Columbia amounted to \$320.

For the sale of adulterated cream in the District of Columbia, 10 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution, with the result that forfeitures were recorded in 8 cases, 1 fine was imposed, and 1 case was dismissed because the defendant succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of the court that he did not sell cream. Fines and forfeitures for the sale of adulterated cream in the District of Columbia amounted to \$50.

For the shipment of adulterated cream into the District of Columbia, 32 cases were referred for prosecution, of which number 18 were referred to the United States district attorney and 14 to the corporation counsel, with the result that fines were imposed in 14 cases, collateral was forfeited in 9 cases, and 9 cases are still pending. Fines and forfeitures for the shipment of adulterated cream into the District of Columbia amounted to \$200.

TABLE VI.

	Number.								Amount.	
	Prosecu- tion.	Forfeitu- res.	Fines.	Acquit- ted.	Nol- prossed.	Personal bonds.	Contin- ued.	Pend- ing.	Fines.	Forfeitu- res.
Milk.....	289	220	43	5	3	9	1	8	\$420	\$1,175
Cream.....	43	17	15	1	1	.....	.....	9	155	95
Total....	332	237	58	6	4	9	1	17	575	1,270

Total fines and forfeitures \$1,845.

## ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Four hundred and fourteen samples of water were examined during the year as follows:

TABLE VII.

Sources.	Total number examined.	Good.	Suspicious.	Condemned.
Public wells.....	1	.....	.....	1
Private wells.....	151	80	14	57
Public schools.....	31	23	.....	8
Dairy farms.....	216	131	28	57
Potomac water.....	5	5	.....	.....
Table waters.....	10	10	.....	.....
Total.....	414	249	42	123

*Butter.*—Of the 72 samples examined, 41 were found to be process butter. Prosecutions were instituted in the police court under the act of 1898, with the result that a collateral of \$10 was forfeited in one case, and a decision adverse to the District of Columbia rendered in another. The District appealed, and the court of appeals held that the provision of the act of February 17, 1898, relating to the sale of adulterated or process butter in this District, is superseded by the act of June 30, 1906, which relates to the same subject, and that the information in the police court charging a violation of the act of 1898 was properly quashed. Therefore no further action was taken in the other cases. One of the adulterated samples proved to be oleomargarine, and, on prosecution, a fine of \$25 was imposed.

*Bay rum.*—The samples were examined especially for wood alcohol. None was found therein.

*Bread.*—One hundred and eight loaves of bread were examined for the purpose of determining the weight of each loaf and its moisture content. Attention is invited to the following tabulated statement of results:

TABLE VIII.  
PERCENTAGE OF WATER.

Dealers.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 23.
Stohlman.....	32.50	33.99			32.71	33.66		32.84	35.00	{ 32.99 2 40.18 }	{ 1.33.01 2 40.21 }	1.34.89					{ 1.34.32 2 40.07 1.33.17 2 39.16 }
C. Schneider Baking Co.....	31.10		30.38	31.74	31.19	30.88	29.91	30.22		{ 32.59 2 40.48 }	{ 1.32.08 2 40.80 }	{ 1.34.12 2 41.20 }		{ 31.70 2 38.97 }		{ 1.33.17 2 39.32 }	
“Malt”.....						33.89			32.64								
“Vienna”.....																	
Ewald's “White Saffin”.....		33.69	32.92			33.96											
Havener Baking Co.....	31.30																
“Takoma”.....		34.50	32.63	31.89	35.28	{ 32.72 2 32.20 }	31.64	32.43	34.76	{ 1.34.07 2 40.85 }		{ 1.34.53 2 40.99 }		{ 1.33.82 2 41.08 }			{ 1.32.85 2 41.10 }
“Cream”.....																	
Corby's “Mother's”.....																	
“Table Queen”.....	35.50	38.60	38.77		37.77	37.26	37.15		35.82	{ 1.38.38 2 44.22 }	{ 1.36.98 2 44.96 }	{ 1.38.14 2 44.67 }	{ 1.37.91 2 44.17 }	{ 1.37.12 2 44.45 }			
“Provident”.....				33.51		34.77		33.83									
Beren's.....		30.64		31.94			32.45	31.50	29.60			{ 1.32.82 2 38.92 }					{ 1.32.24 2 38.83 }
Boston Baking Co.:.....																	
“Boston”.....					35.87			34.83					{ 1.28.79 2 39.41 }				
“Butternut”.....	32.60		34.04		30.97				29.06					{ 1.30.72 2 39.26 }			
“Grandma's”.....		31.20		34.13		{ 31.72 2 32.37 }	31.30			{ 1.35.27 2 42.83 }	{ 1.34.82 2 42.00 }	{ 1.37.36 2 43.47 }					
“Pan Dandy”.....																	
Holzelein's “Famous”.....			33.27	35.23		32.36	35.13										
Beck's.....						34.48				{ 1.32.38 2 39.11 }	{ 1.32.64 2 40.00 }						
Holmes.....										{ 3.39.18 2 40.00 }	{ 1.32.14 2 42.71 }						
Meinberg & Co.....																	
Kraft's.....																	
Flor Baking Co.....																	

1 Percentage of water in loaf.

2 Percentage of water in crumb.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

## PERCENTAGE OF WATER—Continued.

Dealers.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 23.
William Lawman.	13.58	13.70	13.93	13.50	14.07	12.80	14.81	14.07	13.72	14.95	14.03	13.47	14.81			13.51	14.00
C. Schneider Baking Co.	13.75				13.79	14.32	14.81	13.68				14.67				13.51	13.50
"Malt"					14.74	14.74			14.03	14.28	15.02	14.67					
"Vienna"		13.47	12.66			12.27						15.69					12.55
Ewald's "White Satin"																	
Havonner Baking Co.	14.10	14.28	13.11	13.58	13.86	14.46 13.33	13.50	14.03	13.89	13.58							
"Takoma"																	
"Cream"																	
Corby's "Mother's"	14.46	14.67	13.15	13.54	13.43	14.10	14.14	13.30	13.26	13.19	12.27	13.50	13.58	13.93			
"Table Queen"						23.31	14.28	13.65	14.07			13.89					
"Provident"	14.10	14.39		14.85													14.63
Berent's Baking Co.																	
Boston																	
"Butternut"	13.58		13.36	13.89	14.49 13.01		14.39					13.65					
"Grandmas"		13.47				13.22 13.36	12.98	13.19									
"Pan Dandy"																	
Holzbelein's "Famous"			13.80	12.87		11.92	12.87		13.75	13.96	14.21	12.41				13.29	11.81
Beck's						13.93											
Holmes																	
Meinberg & Co.										15.06	14.10	14.35			14.74	14.56	
Kraft's																	
Fior Baking Co.																	
William Lawman.																	
E. Gundersheimer.																	
Charles B. Althoff.																	

1 Percentage of water in loaf.

2 Percentage of water in crumb.



In view of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining a section of a loaf of bread which will be a representative sample of the whole loaf, including crust and crumb, it is recommended that that portion of the food and drugs act of 1898 specifying the maximum permissible amount of moisture in bread be amended by striking out the words "it contains more than thirty-one," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "the crumb contains more than forty-one."

In case of prosecution under the present law, a reasonable doubt as to the fairness of the sample taken for analysis might readily be raised. If crumb is specified, no such question could successfully be raised.

As to the total moisture content, a bread containing not more than 31 per cent of moisture is a rather dry article, and, in my opinion, would not be acceptable to the majority of consumers. A bread, the crumb of which does not contain more than 41 per cent of moisture, is not moist enough to be soggy, nor dry enough to crumble when cut, and, I submit, is a reasonable and proper maximum amount.

As to the weight of a loaf of bread, it seems desirable that a minimum weight should be established, and the recommendation is made that the necessary steps be taken to render the sale of a loaf of bread governing less than 14 ounces unlawful.

I am of the opinion that it is inexpedient to institute prosecutions for the sale of bread containing more than 31 per cent of moisture, because of the impracticability of procuring a uniform sample of the loaf, especially irregularly shaped, plaited, or twisted loaves. It is recommended, therefore, that steps be taken to amend the local law governing the amount of moisture in bread as indicated above.

*Candy.*—Forty-two samples of candy were examined for harmful coloring matter and other injurious substances. None was found therein.

*Coca-Cola.*—Two samples of Coca-Cola were analyzed, with the following result:

	I. S. 29700a.	I. S. 29701a.
Specific gravity (20° C.).....	1.2624	1.2628
Alcohol, by volume..... per cent..	1.0810	1.0810
Solids..... do...	74.8020	74.8856
Volatile matter..... do...	25.1980	25.1144
Caffeine..... do...	.2560	.2570
Total sugars..... do...	52.0800	52.0200
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ..... do...	.2660	.2740
Cocaine.....	None.	None.
Saccharin.....	None.	None.
Benzoic acid.....	None.	None.
Salicylic acid.....	None.	None.

Weights and measures of liquids taken at 20° C.

*Dandruff removers.*—Of the nine samples examined, two were found to contain arsenic. The manufactures were warned to discontinue the sale of same, unless said sale was made in compliance with the act regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia. In one case the stock was withdrawn from this market and a preparation free from arsenic substituted therefor. In the other case the goods were withdrawn from the market apparently, as this department was unable to find any more of it on sale.

*Lard.*—Of the 46 samples examined, 25 were found to be lard substitutes, consisting of lard and beef fat; lard, beef stearin, and cottonseed oil; and lard, mutton tallow, beef fat, and cottonseed oil. Prosecution was instituted in 23 cases, with the following result: In 12 instances a fine of \$5 was imposed in each case; in 4 instances a collateral of \$5 in each case was forfeited, the fines and forfeitures amounting in all to \$80. Three cases were dismissed, the preponderance of evidence concerning the circumstances of the sale of the lard being in favor of the defendant. One case was nolle prossed for the same reason. In 2 cases no prosecution was instituted because the purchasing inspector was uncertain as to whether the lard in question was sold as lard or a lard substitute. Three cases are pending.

The inspector referred to was a temporary employee unfamiliar with the work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

In this list is included one sample each of Bayrene containing wood alcohol, evaporated milk, ice-cream powder, antineuralgia pills, Honey-Dew Honey, Small Brew, Cream Thick, ice-cream cones, Rough on Rats, peanut butter, antiformin, sausage meat, jam, coffee, flour, baking powder, butterine, a liquid suspected to contain cocaine, and ligroin; two samples each of Lactone tablets, vinegar, disinfectants, buckwheat flour, formaldehyde, condensed milk, meat, morphine tablets, and powders suspected to contain a poison; three samples each of chewing gum, cream puffs, and ice; and six samples of soda water.

#### ANALYSES FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following articles were analyzed at the request of the police department: A liquid suspected to contain nitroglycerin, and found to be diluted sulphuric acid; five samples of powders suspected to contain cocaine, four of which proved to be pure cocaine, while the other one was a mixture of cocaine and sodium carbonate; one powder suspected to be cocaine, but none was found therein; a sample of food suspected to contain poison, none being found therein; a liquid suspected to contain arsenic, no arsenic being found therein; pills suspected to contain narcotics, morphine being found therein; two samples of meat suspected to contain poison, strychnine being found in each sample; bread crumbs suspected to contain poison, none being found; and a sample of coffee suspected to contain Rough on Rats, arsenic and barium carbonate being found therein.

#### ANALYSIS FOR THE CORONER.

A sample consisting of the contents of a human stomach was examined for the presence of poison, none being found therein.

#### ANALYSIS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A sample of stove polish suspected to contain combustible material was examined at the request of the fire marshal. No combustible material was found therein.

## ANALYSES FOR THE INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

Two samples of oil of peppermint were examined at the request of the inspector of plumbing, for the purpose of determining their relative quality as to pungency. The analyses showed that both responded to the tests of the United States Pharmacopœia for oil of peppermint. One sample appeared to be slightly more pungent than the other, but both would be efficient for the purpose for which they were to be used.

*Recommendations.*—The recommendation that provision be made for the services of a laborer in the chemical laboratory is again renewed; that the position of assistant chemist be created with compensation at the rate of \$1,600 per annum; and that an appropriation of \$2,000 be requested for the purpose of purchasing chemical apparatus which the laboratory must have if the work is to be carried on in the most advantageous manner.

Respectfully,

R. L. LYNCH, Phar. D., M. D.,  
*Chemist.*

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer, District of Columbia.*



## APPENDIX C.

### REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICE.

AUGUST 22, 1910.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report relative to the operation of the food-inspection service for the year ending June 30, 1910:

This branch of service was created during this fiscal year by adding to the supervision of the inspection of dairy farms, the supervision of dairies, milk, of those places where foods are prepared for sale and sold, and of foods. Incidental to this supervision is the preparation of those cases for prosecution where milk, foods, etc., are found upon analysis or examination to have been sold in violation of law. One hundred and ninety-six hearings were granted during this year under the provisions of the food and drugs act, and the report of the prosecutions following such hearings will be found in the report of the chemist.

A table is appended showing the inspections and one showing the condemnations made by the food inspectors, by months, during this period.

There being no previous year's record in detail for comparison, attention is invited to the ratio of inspections to prosecutions during the latter half of this fiscal year, compared to the earlier half, during which time other inspectors were detailed to that work. During this latter period an early morning inspection was made of all deliveries of bread to residences and stores, with the result that 7 drivers or their employers were prosecuted for unlawful exposure of bread and pastry to dust, etc., 34 dealers were prosecuted for unlawful exposure of foods to dust and insects, 27 for sale or exposure of unsound food, and 45 for failure to provide proper water supply for cleansing the store, persons, or utensils. Similar prosecutions of proprietors of lunch rooms and hotels are reported among the sanitary inspections.

#### MILK INSPECTION.

In addition to the collection of those samples of milk and other substances analyzed by the chemist, there were collected 397 samples of milk, cream, ice cream, and water for bacteriological examination; 8 milk samples were preserved as evidence of unwholesomeness, because of visible dirt, and the offending dairymen prosecuted, in every instance forfeiting a collateral; 7 prosecutions were also instituted for the use of unclean bottles or dippers by dairymen; 26 for violations of the dairy regulations, such as unlettered wagons, filling of bottles on the wagons, name of dairyman not displayed in grocery store, or skimmed milk sold or held for sale in vessels not so marked; 5 prosecutions for refusing to sell sample of milk to an inspector.

## DAIRY AND DAIRY-FARM INSPECTION.

There were made 1,448 inspections of dairies in the District of Columbia: 4,182 of dairy farms supplying milk for sale in the District of Columbia; and 69,611 of dairy cattle. The veterinarians also made 630 inspections of small slaughterhouses and inspected 417 cows and steers, 687 sheep, 827 calves, and 231 hogs for slaughter. Of this number, 27 cows or steers were condemned as unfit for food in whole or in part and notices served in 5 cases to correct insanitary conditions in slaughterhouses; 1 prosecution was instituted after such notice, and the proprietor forfeited a collateral of \$5. The inspectors also made 70 investigations of rabies, 9 of reported glanders, 3 of typhoid fever, and 8 of premises for veterinary hospitals. There were collected and forwarded to the chemical laboratory for examination 178 samples of water used on dairy farms.

During this year all cattle used for dairy purposes in the District of Columbia, including those owned by public and charitable institutions and by individuals for home use, were submitted to the tuberculin test and reactors slaughtered, under the order of the commissioners of November 27, 1909. Of this test the inspectors of this department tested 445 cattle on 35 premises with 123 reactors.

The milk sold in the District is supplied by 17,699 cows on 1,081 farms, of which 547 operate under permit from this office, the remainder being applicants for such permit. This increase of 199 farms is principally due to the opening of a new milk plant at Frederick, Md., where milk is pasteurized or evaporated, bottled, and shipped to the District. The average number of cows on each dairy farm last year was 18 and this year less than 17. The increase of 199 farms only added 1,583 cows, or an increase of 9 cows for each farm added, probably due to the central collecting plant at Frederick making available the milk from the smaller farms. The inspector in the Frederick district now having over 300 farms under his supervision, the need for another inspector of dairy farms is urgent. The Germantown district now has 194 farms and the Frederick district 512, the average of the other four districts being 138 farms. With the constant need of the services of a veterinarian within the District of Columbia for slaughterhouse inspections, rabies, glanders, and similar investigations, and the probable compulsory tuberculin test of dairy cows, three additional veterinary inspectors should be provided for this service. The reports of the inspectors show an average of but four inspections per year of all farms, and it is believed that they should be inspected monthly for proper supervision and control.

During the year there were received 384 applications for milk importer's permits, 110 were rejected for noncompliance with the regulations, 19 were withdrawn, and 28 canceled. Ten applications were received for permits to conduct dairy farms and 11 to conduct dairies within the district of Columbia, the latter, except two, being for change of management or location.

There were issued 1 permit to bring or send milk into the District of Columbia, 3 to conduct dairy farms and 5 to conduct dairies within the District of Columbia. The following permits were canceled: twenty-eight importers' permits in Maryland, 19 in Virginia, 8 for dairy farms and 14 for dairies in the District of Columbia.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The reports of the inspectors of dairies and dairy farms and the bacteriological examination of samples of milk and cream indicate the need for some control by this department of the temperature at which milk is stored and handled. It is therefore recommended that additional legislation be asked giving the health officer authority to regulate the temperature or age, or both, of milk offered for sale in the District of Columbia. Suggestion for such regulation follows: Milk delivered in less than 24 hours after being drawn from the cow to be at a temperature of not less than 65° F. Milk delivered to the consumer after 24 hours to be shipped and stored at a temperature below 50° F. and delivered at a temperature not less than 60° F.

It is recommended that three additional inspectors of dairy farms be provided, for reasons previously given.

The present average of inspections of places where foods are offered for sale, prepared for sale, and sold, being about six times a year, and approximately 3 per cent of such inspections showing violations of law, two more inspectors are needed for that purpose. One food inspector should also be provided for detail to Center Market and wholesale market exclusively.

It is recommended further that a fund be provided by appropriation or allotment sufficient for the purchase of samples of drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical products, and for the more frequent and general sampling of food products sold in this district. The amount that may now be used for such purchase from the contingent appropriation of the laboratory does not permit of the proper purchase of drug samples for such control as is desirable. For this purpose and the purchase of milk samples \$500 per annum is needed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. HALEY,

*Inspector in Charge of Food Inspection Service.*

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,

*Health Officer, District of Columbia.*

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

*Washington, October 17, 1910.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the following special report relative to the inspection of live stock in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

Number of slaughterhouses slaughtering irregularly .....	21
Number of inspections of slaughterhouses .....	614
<hr/>	
Number of animals slaughtered under inspection:	
Cattle.....	361
Sheep.....	827
Calves.....	617
Hogs.....	214
Total.....	2,019

## Number of animals condemned as unfit for food:

Cattle.....	16
Sheep.....	5
Calves.....	1
Total.....	22

Number of visits to dog pound.....	150
Number of investigations of rabies.....	82

## Number of cases of rabies:

Dogs.....	47
Cats.....	3
Cows.....	1
Total.....	51

Number of dogs quarantined for 1 year owing to exposure to rabies.....	12
Number of investigations of glanders.....	12
Number of cases of glanders.....	2
Number of inspections of veterinary hospitals.....	12
Number of investigations of typhoid fever.....	1

The inspection of slaughterhouses has been maintained as usual. These inspections are very unsatisfactory owing to the very irregular hours of slaughtering maintained at many of these small slaughterhouses. Cement floors are quite general and sewer connections are made wherever possible. All of these places have been screened from flies during the summer months.

The inspection of all dogs which have bitten persons has been continued at the pound. All dogs exposed to rabies and not surrendered to the poundmaster have been kept under strict quarantine for one year. Fortunately these cases are few, inasmuch as most owners of dogs prefer them humanely destroyed than kept under quarantine for one year.

There have been no cases of hog cholera reported to this office during the fiscal year.

J. P. TURNER, V. M. D.,  
*Inspector of Live Stock.*

The HEALTH OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



# APPENDIX D.

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

### STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN THE GENERAL SANITARY AND THE FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICES.

Number of nuisances reported in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, with reference to nature of nuisance and date of report.

Nature of nuisance.	1909						1910						Total.	Total for fiscal year 1908-9.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Alleys, filthy.....	39	14	34	43	31	23	24	41	19	30	15	16	329	503
Areas.....	16	7	14	12	9	17	19	8	16	23	25	22	188	233
Cellars.....	46	21	18	19	13	13	11	6	26	42	20	25	260	237
Lots:														
Filthy.....	17	15	22	15	10	20	10	7	59	99	16	24	314	329
Stagnant water.....	1	8	2	9	5	6	14	10	...	26	9	31	121	90
Manure accumulations.....	70	40	28	20	12	9	11	10	17	13	13	19	262	301
Manure receptacles.....	124	56	43	56	38	25	39	17	37	33	35	49	552	573
Plumbing, defective.....	12	13	18	22	24	20	30	56	27	56	56	79	413	412
Premises, unwholesome.....	39	32	19	41	22	34	34	50	26	37	25	28	387	324
Privies:														
Full.....	20	23	23	48	63	24	11	13	30	61	38	25	379	530
Leaky boxes.....	7	5	3	14	37	8	2	4	3	39	18	25	165	86
Unlawful.....	43	15	40	45	111	27	10	35	47	218	74	93	760	417
Roofs, leaky.....	8	1	16	8	18	15	19	10	6	13	6	23	143	190
Sewers:														
Connections.....	30	19	33	25	48	20	18	17	30	38	37	35	350	323
Obstructed.....	143	122	131	119	112	123	109	114	162	177	137	160	1,609	2,185
Sheds, filthy.....	173	102	108	141	112	111	132	155	139	235	147	188	1,743	1,754
Stables.....	96	66	48	52	38	36	43	34	33	19	24	28	517	535
Yards, filthy.....	383	246	258	337	338	301	436	387	577	459	367	416	4,505	4,736
Water-closets.....	146	98	128	142	140	150	179	168	216	203	157	172	1,899	2,876
Weeds.....	66	75	26	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	94	286	463
Unclassified.....	77	63	298	126	135	236	84	45	68	46	138	114	1,420	1,551

*Number of systematic inspections made by the sanitary inspectors during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.*

	1909						1910						Total
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Apartment houses.....					18				13	6			37
Barber shops.....	301	60	125	222	217	156	199	172	125	181	135	506	2,404
Bottling works.....											4	1	5
Bread wagons.....		42	92	85	123	71	68	57	181	441	129	146	1,435
Cemeteries.....	5	1	1	1	2	1			4	3			18
Drug stores.....	4	6									209	24	243
Hospitals.....									14		1	5	20
Hotels.....	11	12	89	26	20	11		33	61	63	9	24	359
House to house.....	965	347	456	841	1,113	717	513	166	160	24	115	85	5,502
Ice plants.....	1	5	2	1							3	2	14
Lodging houses.....	7	27									2		36
Lunch rooms.....	285	328	453	612	424	549	467	349	866	959	442	596	6,330
Laundries.....				23	138	58	173	279	167	596	619	718	2,773
Printing offices.....			47	49	1						26		123
Privies.....	70	43	66	107	211	59	351	87	59	500	324	519	2,396
Public baths.....			92									9	101
Public buildings.....									72		93		165
Saloons.....	51			34	12	2	13	8	273	790	283	167	1,633
Sewage-disposal systems.....		17	6	5	140	12	3	42	95	9	13	17	359
Stables.....						22	98	15	146	99	86	142	696
Street vendors.....	23	20	2	13	62	115	8	10		9	270	9	541
Tailor shops.....			47	353							21		421
Tenement houses.....	4	32								2			38
Theaters.....		20	18	12	10	24	2	1			5		92
Unclassified inspections.....	5,932	4,902	7,295	7,194	6,305	5,900	5,543	5,203	7,435	9,264	7,811	8,342	81,126

Total number of nuisances abated under act of Congress approved April 14, 1906, 15.

Total number of nuisances reported for this fiscal year amounts to 15,946.

Number of nuisances abated for the same period, 15,610.

The amount of fines imposed for failure to comply with notices served by the police court during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, \$1,510.

The total number of hours the inspectors were engaged in prosecutions of their cases in the police court amounts to 638 hours and 55 minutes.

For the months of July, August, September, October, and November, 1909, stables inspected were put under "Unclassified inspections."

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.*

## ARRIVALS.

Articles.	1909					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bass.....barrels..	85	90	99	73	84	73
Bluefish.....do..	243	181	226	146	42	16
Butterfish.....do..	264	303	122	93	55	26
Carp.....number..	540	450	1,347	1,101	1,367	1,013
Catfish.....bunches..	2,249	1,990	4,215	5,975	2,903	1,479
Crokers.....barrels..	168	198	177	60	57	57
Eels.....bunches..	233	227	498	641	466	355
Flounders.....do..	561	569	1,806	2,074	1,645	1,069
Hierring.....number..			1,500			
Jacks.....do..						
Mackerel.....barrels..	82	101	91	27	41	71
Mullet.....do..		4	50	73	62	91
Perch.....bunches..	1,350	1,528	2,747	4,552	3,646	2,330
Pike.....do..	34	19	77	548	314	328
Rockfish.....do..	3,172	2,161	3,735	8,348	4,152	1,350
Shad.....number..						
Trout.....barrels..	1,686	2,231	1,927	1,596	825	321
Whiting.....do..	132	179	149	109	902	561
Lings.....do..	17		12	6	3	52
Oysters.....bushels..	1,093	1,954	21,763	36,224	54,873	60,711
Clams.....barrels..	941	709	593	267	184	189
Crabs.....do..	3,377	2,457	1,479	274	6	3
Crab meat.....do..	274	141	140	83	52	48
Oysters.....gallons..						
Cod.....boxes..	5	2	27	521	12	23
Haddock.....do..				11	7	26
Frogs.....do..	9					
Terrapin.....barrels..				4	11	21
Sturgeon.....number..	39	41	46	77	1	
Pollock.....boxes..	15	9	25	22	14	53
Halibut.....do..	33	27	53	59	43	60
Drum.....barrels..		9		18		25
Spots.....do..	153	43	70	161	50	8
Sheepshead.....do..	15	17	17	10	15	
Porgies.....do..	14	15	22			
Soft crabs.....boxes..						
Mud shad.....barrels..			150	181	103	102
Kingfisher.....do..	1					
Turtles.....boxes..	4	7				
Salmon.....do..		3	7	10	9	7
Geese.....single..						18
Squirrels.....do..					7	12
Opossums.....do..					9	
Rabbits.....do..					174	190
Mallards.....pairs..					33	
Smelts.....barrels..					12	196
Ducks.....pairs..					124	894
Melons.....single..	80	275,870	119,920			
Cantaloupes.....crates..	860	6,463	82			
Potatoes.....barrels..			1,492	1,090	1,475	255
Tomatoes.....boxes..	1,348	112				



*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.*

## INSPECTIONS.

Articles.	1909					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bass..... barrels..	80	81	93	56	66	67
Bluefish..... do..	193	145	183	89	35	16
Butterfish..... do..	197	227	119	62	43	25
Carp..... number..	421	318	696	792	924	756
Catfish..... bunches..	1,799	1,567	3,287	3,972	1,995	1,055
Croakers..... barrels..	141	156	117	43	49	55
Eels..... bunches..	184	170	358	407	510	266
Flounders..... do..	387	398	1,358	1,962	1,119	689
Herring..... number..			1,500			
Jacks..... do..						
Mackerel..... barrels..	75	100	82	24	38	65
Mullet..... do..		4	44	41	38	78
Perch..... bunches..	1,005	1,153	2,081	3,356	2,156	1,528
Pike..... do..	28	14	69	315	248	248
Rockfish..... do..	2,212	1,623	2,903	5,777	2,764	981
Shad..... number..						
Trout..... barrels..	1,244	1,631	1,476	971	640	251
Whiting..... do..	114	137	122	71	644	417
Lings..... do..	17		11	6	3	52
Oysters..... bushels..	881	1,466	16,118	28,765	39,063	42,125
Clams..... barrels..	666	532	422	128	85	144
Crabs..... do..	2,432	1,828	1,110	169	3	3
Crab meat..... do..	266	117	126	44	35	48
Oysters..... gallons..						
Cod..... boxes..	5	2	27	529	11	23
Haddock..... do..				9	7	26
Frogs..... do..			9			
Terrapin..... barrels..		41	31	4	9	19
Sturgeon..... number..				70	1	
Pollack..... boxes..	15	9	25	19	14	52
Halibut..... do..	31	26	40	42	37	54
Drum..... barrels..		9	18	14		20
Spots..... do..	130	40	65	107	41	8
Sheepshead..... do..	12	17	13	9	15	
Porgies..... do..	13	15	22			
Soft crabs..... boxes..						
Mud shad..... barrels..			140	119	86	90
Kingfisher..... do..	1					
Turtles..... boxes..	4	7	7			
Salmon..... do..		3	7	8	9	7
Geese..... number..						13
Squirrels..... do..					6	8
Opossums..... do..					9	
Rabbits..... do..					135	132
Mallards..... pairs..					25	
Smelts..... barrels..					10	155
Ducks..... pairs..				24	101	433
Melons..... number..	60	186,354	88,910			
Cantaloupes..... crates..	612	4,744	60			
Potatoes..... barrels..			1,095	849	1,160	183
Tomatoes..... boxes..	941	80				

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.*

## INSPECTIONS—Continued.

[illegible]

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.*

## CONDEMNATIONS.

Articles.	1909					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bass.....barrels..	2	2	7		2	1
Bluefish.....do..	9	1	6			2
Butterfish.....do..	15	10	17	2		
Carp.....number..	3		11		12	
Catfish.....bunches..	11	16	101		6	
Croakers.....barrels..			2			6
Eels.....bunches..			2			
Flounders.....do..	4		19	12	13	18
Herring.....number..			1,500			
Jacks.....do..					2	
Mackerel.....barrels..	1		1		8	
Mullet.....do..					14	
Perch.....bunches..	30	21	65	45		
Pike.....do..		7			12	
Rockfish.....do..						
Shad.....number..			11		1	
Trout.....barrels..	4	22	11		36	12
Whiting.....do..	2	5	2			
Flings.....do..						
Oysters.....bushels..	70	132	385	10	261	
Clams.....barrels..	13	12	20			
Crabs.....do..	322	120	34	3		
Crabmeat.....do..	5	6	2	3	2	1
Oysters.....gallons..						
Cod.....boxes..			3	1		
Haddock.....do..						2
Frogs.....do..						
Terrapin.....barrels..						
Sturgeon.....number..	2		1			
Pollock.....boxes..		1	1			1
Halibut.....do..	2	1	5	1		1
Drum.....barrels..			1			93
Spots.....do..	21		6			3
Sheepshead.....do..	2				1	
Porgies.....do..	1	1				
Soft crabs.....boxes..						
Mud shad.....barrels..				4	2	6
Kingfisher.....do..	1					
Turtle.....boxes..						
Salmon.....do..						
Geese.....number..						
Squirrels.....do..						
Opossums.....do..						
Rabbits.....do..					8	
Mallards.....pairs..					8	
Smelts.....barrels..					8	
Ducks.....pairs..						
Melons.....number..	2,758		1,635			
Cantaloupes.....crates..		6	28			
Potatoes.....barrels..						
Tomatoes.....boxes..		21				

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.*

## CONDEMNATIONS—Continued.

Articles.	1910						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Bass.....barrels.						2	16
Bluefish.....do.				3	1	6	28
Butterfish.....do.	2	7				3	57
Carp.....number.			12	13	26	12	87
Catfish.....bunches.			83	35	6	79	337
Croakers.....barrels.	6			3	6	3	26
Eels.....bunches.			8		2	4	8
Flounders.....do.				18		8	100
Herring.....number.			435	40,930	8,280		51,725
Jacks.....do.							
Mackerel.....barrels.	1	1	1	1		1	9
Mullet.....do.	7						15
Perch.....bunches.			95	29	49	11	359
Pike.....do.							
Rockfish.....do.			8	19		10	56
Shad.....number.				68	115	40	203
Trout.....barrels.	4				6	2	50
Whiting.....do.	4				20	2	83
Lings.....do.	1	1					2
Oysters.....bushels.		300	2,725	995	95	25	4,998
Clams.....barrels.			6	25	9	6	91
Crabs.....do.				1	52	44	576
Crabmeat.....do.		1		5	1	10	39
Oysters.....gallons.	8	48	23	24		3	106
Cod.....boxes.	1	1	1	2			9
Halibut.....do.	1	1	5	8	8		25
Frogs.....do.							
Terrapin.....barrels.							
Sturgeon.....number.						1	4
Pollock.....boxes.	2			1		2	8
Halibut.....do.	4	3			1	1	19
Drum.....barrels.						1	95
Spots.....do.						1	31
Sheepshead.....do.					1		4
Porgies.....do.				1	1		3
Soft crabs.....boxes.							
Mud shad.....barrels.	5	5	2				24
Kingfisher.....do.							1
Turtle.....boxes.							
Salmon.....do.							
Geese.....number.							
Squirrels.....do.							
Opossums.....do.							
Rabbits.....do.							
Mallards.....pairs.							8
Smelts.....barrels.	27	23	14				72
Ducks.....pairs.	15						23
Melons.....number.							4,33
Cantaloupes.....crates.							34
Potatoes.....barrels.							
Tomatoes.....boxes.							21

The condemnations of marine products in above table were made at Eleventh Street wharves.

Respectfully submitted.

A. FRANK EVANS,  
Food Inspector.



*Report of condemnations of food products in markets and market stores, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.*

	1909					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Beef..... pounds.....			2, 415	25	123	48
Mutton..... do.....	10	23	10	10	46	6
Veal..... do.....	5				15	18
Pork..... do.....	10, 008	78	30	40	18	14
Liver..... do.....						
Sausage..... do.....				5		80
Scrapple and mush..... do.....						
Chickens..... number.....	16		1	4	17	17
Turkeys..... do.....					29	
Ducks..... do.....						14
Birds..... do.....					67	
Rabbits..... do.....					168	142
Squirrels..... do.....					17	5
Grape fruit..... do.....						
Peaches..... bushels.....	3					
Quinces..... do.....						
Pears..... do.....		1				
Plums..... pounds.....					35	86
Bananas..... dozen.....					3	11
Oranges..... do.....						
Lemons..... do.....						
Grapes..... pounds.....						6
Berries..... quarts.....	448					
Cherries..... do.....						
Cantaloupes..... number.....	360	455	45			
Watermelons..... do.....	115	61	1, 500			
Pineapples..... do.....	250				50	
Beets..... bunches.....						
Carrots..... bushels.....						
Celery..... bunches.....	240	240			5	
Radishes..... do.....				150		9
Rhubarb..... do.....						
Lettuce..... number.....	800	250		750	725	50
Cabbage..... do.....			1, 613			27
Simlins..... do.....						1, 160
Eggplant..... do.....	50			300		300
Pumpkins..... do.....					30	
Corn..... dozen.....	38		80	60		
Cucumbers..... do.....	1, 336					213
Kale..... bushels.....						
Spinach..... do.....				1	25	
Parsnips..... do.....						
Potatoes..... do.....						22
Peas..... do.....						
Beans..... do.....	16			1		11
Turnips..... do.....						
Tomatoes..... do.....	2	1	1		9	9
Onions..... do.....	2					
Miscellaneous fruits and vege- tables..... bushels.....	30	30	18	27	2	46
Dried fruits..... do.....						
Eggs..... dozen.....	20	65				
Butter..... pounds.....						
Cheese..... do.....						
Lard..... do.....						
Fish.....	bunches.....	14	19	8	14	4
	pounds.....	650	184			75
	barrels.....					
	boxes, in oil.....					
Crabs..... bushels.....						
Crab meat..... gallons.....						
Lobsters..... number.....	10					
Clams..... do.....						
Oysters..... gallons.....				20		
Pickles..... barrels.....						
Sauerkraut..... gallons.....						
Walnut kernels..... pounds.....						25
Candy..... do.....						
Preserves..... do.....						
Bread..... loaves.....						
Buns..... dozen.....						
Pies..... number.....						
Coconuts..... do.....			200			

Report of condemnations of food products in markets and market stores, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

		1910						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Beef.....	pounds..	50	114	51	450	177	344	3,797
Mutton.....	do.....	17	23	22	71	39	98	375
Veal.....	do.....	7	13	10	15	14	36	133
Pork.....	do.....	30	60	50	63	51	94	10,536
Liver.....	do.....	20		10	5	7	5	47
Sausage.....	do.....	9	3	31	17	28	17	190
Scrapple and mush.....	do.....			8				8
Chickens.....	number..		1	1	4		16	77
Turkeys.....	do.....							29
Ducks.....	do.....					12		26
Birds.....	do.....		3				18	88
Rabbits.....	do.....	70	1					381
Squirrels.....	do.....							22
Grape fruit.....	do.....	2						2
Peaches.....	bushels..						26	29
Quinces.....	do.....			2				2
Pears.....	do.....							1
Plums.....	pounds..							144
Bananas.....	dozen....						$\frac{1}{2}$	393
Oranges.....	do.....		390				3	3
Lemons.....	do.....							6
Grapes.....	pounds..							
Berries.....	quarts...	12			384	231	611	1,686
Cherries.....	do.....						12	12
Cantaloupes.....	number..						323	1,183
Watermelons.....	do.....							1,676
Pineapples.....	do.....						6	306
Beets.....	bunches..						14	14
Carrots.....	bushels..				$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$
Celery.....	bunches..				18			503
Radishes.....	do.....				5	10	12	186
Rhubarb.....	do.....					27	50	77
Lettuce.....	number..	50			245	62	15	2,947
Cabbage.....	do.....			6	5	25	57	1,733
Simlins.....	do.....							1,160
Eggplant.....	do.....							650
Pumpkins.....	do.....			8				38
Corn.....	dozen....							178
Cucumbers.....	do.....	144			7	20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,723 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kale.....	bushels..						3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spinach.....	do.....	3		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1			34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parsnips.....	do.....				$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	do.....	100		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	130
Peas.....	do.....					$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans.....	do.....	31			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	153
Turnips.....	do.....			$\frac{1}{2}$	1			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes.....	do.....				$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	24
Onions.....	do.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....	bushels..	9			1	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Dried fruits.....	do.....		44	30	26		29	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs.....	dozen....						130	215
Buttler.....	pounds..						1	1
Cheese.....	do.....						1	1
Lard.....	do.....			100				100
	bunches..				1		1	65
Fish.....	pounds..	161	81	8			655	1,814
	barrels..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	boxes, in oil..		10					15
	dozens, kippered..				1 $\frac{1}{2}$		6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crabs.....	bushels..						1	1
Crab meat.....	gallons..						1	1
Lobsters.....	number..					3		11
Clams.....	do.....	1,000						3
Oysters.....	gallons..							1,000
Pickles.....	barrels..	$\frac{1}{2}$						20
Sauerkraut.....	gallons..	250	500	10	550	50		1,360
Walnut kernels.....	pounds..							25
Candy.....	do.....				5	15		20
Preserves.....	do.....				15		23	38
Bread.....	loaves...				15			15
Buns.....	dozen....	1						1
Pies.....	number..			1				13
Coconuts.....	do.....						12	200

*Summary of inspections of places where food is prepared for sale and sold for the year ending June 30, 1910.*

	1909					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dairies.....	166	141	82	24	21	109
Grocery stores.....	2,114	937	1,229	1,207	1,322	1,786
Confectioners.....	342	191	332	192	195	204
Bakeries.....	37	34	21	42	42	26
Markets.....	198	153	187	154	165	172
Hucksters.....	923	774	866	632	653	680
Total.....	3,614	2,089	2,635	2,227	2,377	2,868
Cases in court.....	23	33	6	1	21	40
Fines and forfeits.....	\$114	\$126	\$30	.....	\$117	\$168
Ratio of inspections to prosecutions.....	157:1	69:1	439:1	2,227:1	113:1	71:1

	1910						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Dairies.....	131	123	175	53	149	274	1,448
Grocery stores.....	1,479	1,185	1,325	784	701	1,089	15,158
Confectioners.....	79	29	80	184	239	250	2,317
Bakeries.....	17	25	100	79	36	54	513
Markets.....	118	105	123	139	127	146	1,787
Hucksters.....	189	50	66	237	289	441	5,800
Total.....	1,882	1,394	1,694	1,423	1,392	1,980	25,575
Cases in court.....	22	49	58	53	53	44	.....
Fines and forfeits.....	\$95	\$230	\$303	\$217	\$210	\$165	\$1,784
Ratio of inspections to prosecutions.....	85:1	27:1	29:1	26:1	26:1	45:1	.....

*Statement showing the number and kinds of animals impounded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and the manner in which such animals were disposed of.*

## IMPOUNDED.

Month.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Cats.	Requests responded to for removal of animals.	Total.
1909.									
July.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	577	221	261	800
August.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	144	259	726
September.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	400	91	171	494
October.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	379	46	105	433
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	33	104	341
December.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	260	35	85	297
1910.									
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	33	96	310
February.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	311	50	116	363
March.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	452	102	131	558
April.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	432	187	144	622
May.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	486	196	211	687
June.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	291	185	762
Total.....	12	4	4	8	7	4,929	1,429	1,868	6,393

Statement showing the number and kinds of animals impounded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and the manner in which such animals were disposed of—Continued.

## DISPOSITION.

Month.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Returned.	Sold.
1909.					
July.....	26	768	546	.....	6
August.....	22	699	554	.....	5
September.....	23	462	372	.....	9
October.....	43	369	323	2	19
November.....	33	300	267	.....	8
December.....	30	259	224	.....	8
1910.					
January.....	24	277	244	.....	9
February.....	28	332	282	.....	3
March.....	60	486	383	.....	12
April.....	46	570	383	1	5
May.....	53	624	428	.....	10
June.....	60	688	397	1	13
Total.....	448	5,834	4,403	4	107

## AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

Month.	For food.	For fees.	From sales.	Total.
1909.				
July.....	.....	\$52.00	\$12.00	\$64.00
August.....	.....	44.00	10.00	54.00
September.....	.....	44.00	18.00	62.00
October.....	.....	75.50	38.00	113.50
November.....	.....	66.00	16.00	82.00
December.....	.....	\$2.25	14.00	81.85
1910.				
January.....	.....	48.00	18.00	66.00
February.....	.....	56.00	5.00	61.00
March.....	.....	120.00	24.00	144.00
April.....	.....	92.00	10.00	102.00
May.....	.....	101.00	20.00	121.00
June.....	.....	2.50	31.50	154.00
Total.....	4.75	884.10	216.50	1,105.35

Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, 1909 and 1910.

## CLERICAL SERVICE.

Units of work.	Annual average.		Daily average.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910
Number of letters received.....	10,236	10,164	33.5	33.2
Oral complaints received.....	4,013	3,971	13.1	13
Number of letters sent.....	20,240	22,914	66.1	74.8
Special reports indexed.....	2,406	2,793	7.9	9
Number of employees.....	8	9	.....	.....
Total cost of service.....	\$8,800	\$10,220	\$28.76	\$33.39
Total cost of incidentals.....	\$887	\$1,500	.....	\$4.90
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$9,677	\$11,720	.....	\$38.30
<i>Vital statistics.</i>				
Number of death certificates filed:				
Local.....	6,168	6,321	20.2	20.6
Foreign.....	464	520	1.5	1.7
Number of birth certificates filed.....	6,867	7,114	22.4	23.2
Number of stillbirth certificates filed.....	549	556	1.8	1.8
Number of transcripts issued.....	893	914	2.9	3
Number of burial and disinterment permits (including stillbirth interments) issued and subsequently received and filed.....	7,431	7,678	24.3	25
Amount collected in shape of fees for transcripts from records.....	\$406.50	\$405	\$1.33	\$1.32
Number of employees.....	3	3	.....	.....
Cost of service.....	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$11.11	\$11.11
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$330	\$550	.....	.....
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$3,784	\$3,950	\$12.37	\$12.90

## Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, 1909 and 1910—Cont'd.

## INSPECTION SERVICE.

Units of work.	Annual average.		Daily average.		Daily average per inspector.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
<i>Sanitary inspection.</i>						
Complaints acted upon.....	10,103	9,925	33	32	3	3
House-to-house inspection.....	16,141	5,502	52	18	6	1.7
Number of barber shops inspected.....	647	645				
Number of inspections.....	3,053	2,404	10	8	1	0.7
Number of stables inspected.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	696				
Total inspectors.....	10	11				
Total salaries.....	\$10,825	\$12,100	\$29.93	\$33.15	\$2.99	\$3.01
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$514	\$542	\$1.40	\$1.48	\$0.14	\$0.13
Total cost of general sanitary service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$11,339	\$12,642	\$31.33	\$34.63	\$3.13	\$3.14
<i>Smoke inspection.</i>						
Number of places under observation.....	542	412				
Number of observations.....	10,903	10,296	35.6	33.7	35.6	33.7
Number of inspectors.....	1	1				
Total salaries.....	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$3.26	\$3.26	\$3.26	\$3.26
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$45	\$48	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.13
Total cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$1,245	\$1,248	\$3.38	\$3.39	\$3.38	\$3.39
<i>Food inspection.</i>						
<i>Dairy farm inspection:</i>						
Number of farms inspected.....	882	1,081				
Number of inspections.....	4,294	4,090	14.03	13.36	2.34	2.22
Number of inspectors.....	6	6				
Total salaries.....	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$20.26	\$20.26	\$3.37	\$3.37
Cost of traveling expenses and incidentals (approximate).....	\$3,283.28	\$4,038.04	\$10.73	\$13.18	\$1.79	\$2.19
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$9,483.28	\$10,238.04	\$30.99	\$33.44	\$5.16	\$5.57
<i>Chemical laboratory:</i>						
Number of samples analyzed.....	4,577	7,309	15	23.9	7.5	12
Food.....	4,040	6,782	13.2	22.1	6.6	11
Water.....	455	414	1.48	1.35	0.74	0.68
Miscellaneous.....	82	113	0.268	0.37	0.13	0.18
Number of employees.....	2	2				
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$2,700	\$2,856	\$8.82	\$9.31	\$4.41	\$4.66
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$624	\$729.71	\$2.04	\$2.38	\$1.02	\$1.19
Markets, stores, lunch rooms, bakeries, etc.....	3,324	3,585.71	10.86	11.05	5.43	5.52
Number inspected.....	3,283					
Number of inspections.....	36,399	25,575	119	83.4	30	20.9
Number of inspectors.....	4	4				
Total salaries.....	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$15.70	\$1.57	\$40	\$40
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$100	\$120	\$0.327	\$0.392	\$0.82	\$0.98
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$4,900	\$4,920	\$16	\$16.08	\$4	\$4.02

Three hundred and six days in year used for all averages.

## POUND SERVICE.

Number of animals impounded.....	11,042	6,393	30.3	17.5		
Number of animals collected.....	3,521	1,868	9.6	5.1		
Fees collected.....	\$2,614.25	\$1,105.35	\$7.16	\$3.03		
Number of employees.....	29	29				
Total cost of service.....	\$5,851	\$5,175	\$16.03	\$14.08		
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$2,618	\$1,902.11				
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$8,469	\$7,077.11				

<sup>1</sup> The regulation requiring the registration of stables was promulgated by the commissioners July 22, 1908, and became operative September 4, 1908, and the registration of stables was begun January 1, 1909.<sup>2</sup> Three extra men from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.<sup>3</sup> Fifty days' services of two extra men.

Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, fiscal years 1907-8, 1908-9, and 1909-10.

## CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE SERVICE.

	Annual amount of work.			Daily average.			Daily average per inspector.		
	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Cases reported:									
Tuberculosis.....	922	736	1,367	5.06	1.04	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.28
Typhoid fever.....	716	292	641	3.93	1.6	1.8	.39	.16	.14
Scarlet fever.....	149	426	1,348	.81	2.34	3.7	.081	.23	.29
Measles.....	404	6,379	264	2.21	35.04	.72	.22	3.5	.06
Diphtheria.....	314	219	524	1.72	1.2	1.4	.17	.12	.10
Whooping cough.....	170	326	656	.93	1.79	1.8	.093	.17	.14
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4	10	5	.02	.05	.14	.002	.005	.01
Chicken pox.....	142	391	807	.78	2.14	2.2	.078	.21	.17
Leprosy.....	1	0	0	.005	.0	.0	.0005	.0	.0
Glanders.....	0	1	0	.0	.005	.0	.0	.0005	.0
Smallpox.....	13	12	96	.07	.06	.26	.007	.006	.02

Number of inspectors.....	13	Number of bacteriologists.....	3
Number of clerks.....	2	Number of nurses.....	5
Number of watchmen.....	23	Number of messengers.....	0
Number of laborers.....	15		
Number of janitors.....	4	Total.....	65

Total cost of service rendered by employees.....	\$19,945.26
Cost of transportation and incidentals (approximate).....	7,675.89

Total cost of service..... 27,621.15

Total cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision..... 17,755.26

## DISINFECTING SERVICE.

Number of premises disinfected.....	1,683
Number of employees.....	8
Total days' service rendered.....	1,172

Cost of service:	
Salaries.....	\$2,443.01
Incidentals.....	3,363.48

Cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision..... 5,806.49

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Number of specimens examined.....	6,930
Number of employees.....	3
Number of days' service rendered.....	754
Total cost of service.....	\$2,129.09
Incidental expenses (approximate).....	\$773.23
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$2,902.32

## SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Number of patients cared for.....	96
Number of hospital days.....	1,386
Number of employees, including physician.....	9
Number of days' service rendered.....	1,231
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$2,956.92
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$5,749.42

## QUARANTINE STATION.

Number of patients cared for.....	141
Number of quarantine days.....	1,768
Number of employees.....	6
Number of days' service rendered.....	656
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$1,392.55
Total cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$2,613.05

*Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, fiscal years, 1907-8, 1908-9, and 1909-10—Continued.*

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Minor contagious diseases:	
Number of patients transported.....	401
Number of employees.....	2
Number of days' service rendered.....	547
Cost of service.....	\$1,003.00
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$747.67
Total cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$1,750.67

## CREMATORIUM.

Number of bodies burned (including infants and stillbirths).....	757
Number of employees.....	1
Cost of service.....	\$2,162.17

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Annual amount of work.	Daily average.	Daily av- erage per inspector.
Number of schools inspected.....	185	1.02	.08
Number of teachers, pupils, and janitors subject to inspection <sup>1</sup> .....	58,045	320.7	26.7
Number of visits to schools.....	9,756	53.9	4.49
Number of inspections of teachers, pupils, and janitors.....	13,956	77.1	6.42
Number of inspectors.....	12		
Total cost of service.....	\$6,000		
Total cost of incidentals (approximate) <sup>1</sup> .....			
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision <sup>1</sup> .....			

<sup>1</sup> Not known.





## APPENDIX E.

### LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN FORCE JANUARY 25, 1909.

AN ACT Providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

[20 Stats., 107, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 179.]

SEC. 8. That in lieu of the board of health now authorized by law, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint a physician as health-officer, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to execute and enforce all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and to perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by said Commissioners; and the board of health now existing shall, from the date of the appointment of said health-officer, be abolished.

SEC. 9. That there may be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the health-officer, a reasonable number of sanitary inspectors for said District, \* \* \* to hold such appointment at any one time, of whom two may be physicians, and one shall be a person skilled in the matters of drainage and ventilation; and said Commissioners may remove any of the subordinates, and from time to time may prescribe the duties of each; and said inspectors shall be respectively required to make, at least once in two weeks, a report to said health-officer, in writing, of their inspections, which shall be preserved on file; and said health-officer shall report in writing annually to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and so much oftener as they shall require.

SEC. 10. That the Commissioners may appoint, on the like recommendation of the health-officer, a reasonable number of clerks, but no greater number shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed under said health-officer, than the public interests demand and the appropriation shall justify.

Approved, June 11, 1878.

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AN ACT To create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes.

[20 Stat., 173, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 197, as amended by act of June 30, 1902, 32 Stat., 547.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be levied a tax of two dollars each per annum upon all dogs owned or kept in the District of Columbia; said tax to be collected as other taxes in said District are or may be collected.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the collector of taxes, upon receipt of said tax, to give to the person paying the same, for each dog so paid

for, a suitable metallic tag, stamped with the year, showing that said tax has been duly paid; and he shall keep a record of all such payments, with the date thereof, and the name, color, and sex of such dog, and the name of the person claiming any dog so paid for; and a copy of such record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said collector, which shall be given to any person demanding the same, upon payment of twenty-five cents therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of such payment in any court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That the pound master of the District of Columbia shall, during the entire year, seize all dogs found running at large without the tax tag issued by the collector aforesaid attached, and all female dogs in heat found running at large, and shall impound the same; and if within forty-eight hours the same are not redeemed by the owners thereof by the payment of two dollars they shall be sold or destroyed, as the pound master may deem advisable; and any sale made by virtue hereof shall be deemed valid to all intents and purposes in all courts of the District of Columbia. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 4. That any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for, except female dogs in heat, shall be permitted to run at large within the District of Columbia, and any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for shall be regarded as personal property in all the courts of said District, and any person injuring or destroying the same shall be liable to a civil action for damages, which, upon proof of said injuring or killing, may be awarded in a sum equal to the value usually put upon such property by persons buying and selling the same, subject to such modifications as the particular circumstances of the case may make proper. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 5. Any person owning any dog so recorded in the collector's office shall be liable in a civil action for any damage done by said dog to the full amount of the injury inflicted.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person owning or possessing a dog to place, or cause to be placed and kept, around the neck of such dog, a collar, on which shall be marked and engraved in legible and durable characters the name of the owner or possessor, and the letters "D. C.," and to which collar must be attached the insignia or tax tag furnished by the District tax collector, in accordance with the first and second sections of this law, under the penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars; and if any person shall put, or cause to be put, a collar, with the insignia or tax tag, around the neck of any dog owned or possessed by any person or persons residing in the District, without having obtained a license for keeping such animal, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Commissioners that there are good reasons for believing that any dog or dogs within the District are mad, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to issue a proclamation requiring that all dogs shall, for a period to be defined in the proclamation, wear good, substantial muzzles securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during the period defined by the Commissioners without such muzzle shall be taken by the poundmaster and impounded, subject to the provisions of section three.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar and insignia or tax tag from the neck of any dog, or entice any properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or insignia, or shall for such purpose decoy or entice any animal out of the inclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or shall seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or shall bring any dog into the District for the purpose of taking up and killing the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 9. That if any owner or possessor of a fierce or dangerous dog shall permit the same to go at large in the District of Columbia, knowing said dog to be fierce or dangerous, to the danger or annoyance of the inhabitants, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and if such animal shall attack or bite any person, the owner or possessor thereof shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in addition to such punishment the court shall adjudge and order that such animal be forthwith delivered to the poundmaster, and said poundmaster is hereby authorized and directed to kill such animal so delivered to him.

If any owner or possessor of a female dog shall permit her to go at large in the District of Columbia while in heat he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 19, 1878.

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AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for the taking up and impounding of domestic animals in the District of Columbia.

[21 Stat., 35, 1 Sup. R. S., 268.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized to prescribe rules for taking up and impounding of domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia.*

Approved, June 27, 1879.

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JOINT RESOLUTION Legalizing the health ordinances and regulations for the District of Columbia.

[21 Stat., 304, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 303.]

NOTE.—These ordinances as originally legalized appear in 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 304-311.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as revised, amended, and adopted November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed*

nuisances injurious to health and to provide for the removal thereof," as printed in the report of said late board of health made to the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, being Executive Document number one, part eight, be, and the same are hereby, legalized; and the respective penalties therein prescribed for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the respective offenses therein described, excepting the sections of said ordinance following, namely: Sections seven, nine, and fourteen, which said sections are not hereby legalized.

SEC. 2. That the ordinances, rules, and regulations of said late board of health contained in the report mentioned in the preceding section, and printed in the said executive document therein mentioned, namely:

First. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, passed by the board of health May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one;"

Second. "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Third. "An ordinance to provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish, and other marine products in the streets of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health;"

Fourth. "An ordinance to amend section ten of the code so as to read;"

Fifth. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to read as follows:"

Sixth. "An ordinance to prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Seventh. "Rules and regulations in regard to smallpox." (Repealed by act of March 3, 1897.)

Eighth. "Regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, legalized and made valid; and the penalties therein provided respectively for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the violations of the same respectively, as provided by section twenty-seven of the ordinances passed November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approved April 24, 1880. [See also page 107, an extract from an act making appropriations, etc., approved August 7, 1894.]

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AN ORDINANCE To revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof, as amended by ordinances of July 30, 1875, and by Commissioners' orders of June 25, 1901, and January 2, 1902.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 304.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia,* That filth, the contents of cesspools, offal, garbage, foul water, dye water, refuse from manufactories, ordure, urine, stable manure, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or other offensive substance detrimental to health, thrown, placed, or allowed to remain,

in or upon any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, gutter, public reservation, or open lot, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or in the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit, create, or maintain the aforesaid nuisances, or either of them, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 2. That the carrying and transporting of bones, hides, fish, garbage, offal, or other animal or vegetable substances, in decomposing and offensive condition, in any other than covered and inclosed vehicles, through any street, avenue, alley, or public place, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 3. That manure accumulated in great quantities; manure, offal, or garbage piled or deposited within 300 feet of any place of worship, or of any dwelling, or unloaded along the line of any railroad, or in any street or public way; cars or flats loaded with manure, or other offensive matter, remaining or standing on any railroad, street, or highway, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall pile or deposit manure, offal, or garbage, or any offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling within the limits of said cities or their said suburbs, and any person who shall unload, discharge, or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street, or highway, or public place within said cities or their said suburbs any manure, garbage, offal, or other offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, or who shall cause or allow cars or flats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance to remain or stand in or along any railroad, street, or highway within the limits of said cities or their suburbs within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, and who shall fail, after notice duly served by this board, to remove the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 4. That the filling, leveling, or raising the surface of any ground or lot within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, with animal or vegetable substances, filth gathered in cleaning yards or streets, or waste material from mills or factories, or the removal of the surface of any ground or lot within the said cities, or their said suburbs, filled with such offensive matter or substance, in such manner as to cause noisome odors or noxious gases to arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 5. That throwing or placing any defiling or poisonous substance, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or filth into, or causing or allowing the same to pass or enter into, any spring, well, or river water used by the public for drinking or cooking purposes, or into the water of any public reservoir or water pipe within the District of Columbia, whereby such water is rendered impure and unwhole-

some, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit or create such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 6. That any wells, springs, or waters used for drinking or cooking purposes, which are impure and unwholesome, or which have been rendered impure and unwholesome by reason of any defiling or poisonous substance, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall maintain or continue such nuisance, after due notice from this board to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 8. That ailantus trees, the flowers of which produce offensive and noxious odors, in bloom, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 10. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That drainpipes, soil pipes, or passages into sewers which are of inadequate and insufficient size, or which are not provided with proper sewer traps, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances, injurious to health; and any person or persons, whether owner or tenant (board, department, or corporation officer), using or possessing any drainpipe, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer and any ground, building, or place of business, who shall fail to make such drainpipe, soil pipe, passage, or connection of adequate or sufficient size to allow the free and entire passage of all that enters or should enter the same, and provide them with proper sewer traps; and who shall fail, after notice duly served upon him, to supply such pipes of adequate and sufficient size, and provided with proper sewer traps, shall be deemed guilty of keeping and maintaining a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars. (Amendment of July 30, 1875. See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 308.)

SEC. 11. That all water-closets and privies connected with any house, building, or premises within the District of Columbia in and upon which people live, or where they do congregate or assemble, or any kind of business is done, kept in an uncleanly and foul condition, and from which offensive smells and noxious gases arise, and all water-closets located within and being a part of any such house or building not provided with proper sewer traps, so as to prevent the return and escape of noxious gases and offensive odors from any public or private sewer connected therewith, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, and maintaining such nuisance, after due notice served upon him by this board to abate the same within twenty-four hours or within such reasonable time as may be determined by this board, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day such nuisance is allowed to remain unabated. (An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May 13, 1873, adopted July 30, 1875. See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 308.)

SEC. 11½. No person shall place any refuse matter or permit any such matter to be placed in any water-closet, bath tub, washstand, sink, cesspool, downspout, or other fixture in the District of Columbia connected with any public sewer or with any sewage disposal field, when such connection is obstructed or defective and permits the escape of such refuse material elsewhere than into the public sewer and on such disposal field; any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Order of January 2, 1902.)

SEC. 12. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 15. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 16. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 17. That the keeping, herding, and feeding of hogs, in pens or otherwise, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 18. A. No person owning, occupying or having use of any stable, shed, pen, stall, or other place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where animals of any kind are kept shall permit such stable, shed, pen, stall, or place to become or to remain filthy or unwholesome.

B. No person shall use any stable, nor shall any person having the power and authority to prevent permit any person to use any stable, within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, after the 1st day of July, 1907, unless the surface of the ground beneath every stall and for a distance of four feet from the rear thereof be covered with a watertight floor laid with such grades as will cause all fluids that fall upon it to flow as promptly as possible, if a public sewer be available, into the public sewer, and, if a public sewer be not available, to that portion of the premises where they will cause the least possible nuisance.—Order of May 3, 1907.

C. Every person owning or occupying any building or part of a building within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where one or more horses, mules, cows, or similar animals are kept, shall maintain in connection therewith a bin or pit for the reception of manure, and, pending the removal from the premises of the manure from the animal or animals aforesaid, shall place such manure in said bin or pit. The bin or pit required by this regulation shall be located at a point as remote as practicable from any dwelling, church, school, or similar structure, owned or occupied by any person or persons in the neighborhood of said bin or pit, other than the owner or occupant of the building or part of building aforesaid, and as remote as practicable from any public street or avenue; shall be so constructed as to exclude rain water, and shall in all other respects be watertight except as it may be connected with the public sewer or as other definite provision may be made for cleaning and flushing from time to time; shall be provided with a suitable cover, and constructed so as to prevent in so far as may be practicable the ingress and egress of flies. No bin or pit shall be constructed the

bottom of which is below the level of the surface of the surrounding earth unless it be of substantial masonry and connected with the public sewer. The provisions of this paragraph shall take effect from and after the expiration of three months immediately following its promulgation.

*D.* No person owning or occupying any building or part of a building located within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, in which building or part of a building any horse, mule, cow, or similar animal is kept, shall keep any manure, or permit any manure to be kept, in or upon any portion of the premises other than the bin or pit provided for that purpose; nor shall any person aforesaid allow any such bin or pit to be overfilled or to be needlessly uncovered.

*E.* The provisions of paragraphs *C* and *D* shall not apply to the keeping of manure from horses when such manure is kept tightly rammed into well-covered barrels for the purpose of removal in such barrels.

*F.* No person shall permit any manure to accumulate on premises under his control in such manner or to such an extent as to give rise to objectionable odors upon any public highway or upon any premises owned or occupied by any person other than the person owning or occupying the premises on which said manure is located. Every person having the use of any manure bin or pit and every person keeping manure, in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, shall cause all such manure to be removed from the premises at least twice every week between June first and October thirty-first, inclusive, of each year, and at least once every week between November first of each year and May thirty-first of the following year, both dates inclusive.

*G.* Every person using within the District of Columbia, any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, as a stable for one or more horses, mules, or cows, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing, within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of such stable, and the number and the kind of the animals stabled therein; and thereafter every person occupying any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name and the location of said stable and the number and kind of animals stabled therein, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such buildings; provided, that stables recorded at the health office as parts of dairy farms in the District of Columbia need not be so reported.

*H.* No person who has removed manure from any bin or pit, or any other place where manure has been accumulated, shall deposit such manure in any place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia without a permit from the health officer authorizing him so to do and then only in accordance with the terms of such permit. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the distribution of manure over lawns and parking when such manure has been so thoroughly rotted or decomposed that its distribution gives rise to no offensive odors on adjacent properties or on public thoroughfares.



I. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than forty dollars for each offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 4, 1906.)

SEC. 19. That any animal affected by glanders or other contagious or pestilential disease, kept or remaining in any stable, shed, pen, or place within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person keeping or maintaining such a nuisance who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 20. That all establishments or places of business for tanning, skinning, scouring, or dressing hides or leather within the District of Columbia, in a filthy condition, or from which noisome odors or noxious gases arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall erect, create, maintain, or continue such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 21. That the boiling of offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow, or lard; the crushing, grinding, or burning of bones or shells; cleansing guts; making glue from any dead animal or part thereof; making or boiling varnish or oil; making lampblack, turpentine, or tar; distilling ardent, alcoholic, or fermented spirits; storing or keeping scraps, fat, grease, or other offensive animal matter; rendering or trying out dead, undressed, and unslaughtered animals, or any other business or trade, whereby noisome stenches and odors and noxious gases arise or are generated, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, erect, create, maintain, or continue any such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 22. That unclean and filthy slaughterhouses, rooms, buildings, or places where sheep, hogs, cattle, or other animals are slaughtered, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 23. That the crushing or breaking of stone within the cities of Washington or Georgetown or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, by machines or otherwise, in such manner as to create offensive and deleterious dust, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining said nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to remove or abate the same shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 24. That undressed dead animals being or lying in any part of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, viz: Any of the horse, mule, or jack kinds, or any cow, goat, calf, sheep, dog, or swine, are hereby de-

clared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning, possessing, or controlling any such dead animal, or any person who shall knowingly place or allow such dead animal to remain in any part of said cities or their said suburbs, and who shall fail to give notice thereof to the board of health within eight hours after the death of said animal, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 25. That unmuzzled dogs going upon any street, avenue, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, mad dogs, and dogs bitten by hydrophobic dogs, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning or keeping any dog who shall allow the same to go unmuzzled upon any street, alley, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October, in any year, or who shall refuse to kill, or cause to be killed, any such dog owned or kept by him, which has gone mad, or given symptoms of hydrophobia, or who shall omit to confine any such animal exposed to such disease, or which has been bitten by a hydrophobic dog or animal, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars; and any dog going at large between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, without a proper muzzle, shall be taken up by the poundmaster, who shall charge the owner of the same one dollar for its redemption; and every such dog not redeemed within twenty-four hours after having been taken up as aforesaid shall be liable to be shot by said poundmaster. (See act of June 19, 1878.)

SEC. 25a. That no person owning or having possession or control of any land in the District of Columbia shall allow water to stand thereon in any manner whatsoever so as to endanger the health of persons living in the vicinity of such land. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. (Commissioners' Regulation of June 25, 1901.)

SEC. 26. That it shall be the duty of the health officer appointed by this board, upon receiving information or obtaining knowledge of the existence of any thing or things herein declared to be nuisances, or any thing or things which may hereafter be declared to be nuisances by any ordinance or resolution enacted or adopted by this board to notify the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining the same, to remove, or cause to be removed, the same within twenty-four hours, or such other reasonable time as may be determined by this board, after such notice be duly given; and if the same be not removed by such person or persons within the time prescribed in said notice it shall be the duty of the health officer aforesaid to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances, and all costs and expenses of such removal shall be paid by the persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance or nuisances; and if the said costs and expenses thus accruing shall not be paid within ten days after such removal by said health officer, the same shall be collected from the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisances by suit at law. (See act of Apr. 14, 1906.)

SEC. 27. That all fines and penalties imposed by any section of this ordinance shall be collected by prosecution in the police or other proper court of the District of Columbia, by information filed in said court, at the instance of the board of health.

And whenever the nuisance complained of is set forth as continuing and existing, and is shown to be such to the satisfaction of the court before whom the person creating or maintaining said nuisance is tried, the party so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, in addition to the fine imposed, be ordered by said court to abate or remove said nuisance.

SEC. 28. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, of this board inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

November 19, 1875.

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AN ORDINANCE To amend "An ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown," passed by the board of health May 19, 1871.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 306.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia,* That domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and all domestic animals found running at large within the limits of said cities shall be taken up and impounded.

SEC. 2. That every animal taken up and impounded as aforesaid, within forty-eight hours after such impounding, if not claimed, and the charges for taking up, impounding, and keeping the same paid, shall be sold at public auction; and the poundmaster appointed by this board, as hereinafter provided, is hereby authorized to act as auctioneer at said sale.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale shall be paid over to the treasurer of the board, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one copy of the same to be retained by the officer selling such animals, and the other copy to be by said officer filed with the secretary of the board; and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to keep an accurate account of all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance, and to report the same from time to time as required by the board.

SEC. 4. That all moneys received by said treasurer from the sale of animals, as aforesaid, shall, if demanded by the owner of such animals, at any time within one year from the sale thereof, upon satisfactory proof that such claimant was the owner of such animal sold, as aforesaid, after deducting of charges and expenses, as hereinafter specified, of taking up, and impounding, and keeping such animals, be paid to said claimant; otherwise said moneys shall be used by this board for sanitary purposes within and for the benefit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That the charges for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be as follows, to wit: For each horse, mule, bull, steer, cow, calf, heifer, two dollars; and for each sheep, goat, hog, one dollar; and for each goose, fifty cents; and, in addition to said

several sums, the charges for keeping said animals shall be the reasonable and necessary expenses thereof, to be paid by the owner.

SEC. 6. That no person shall break open, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in breaking open, any pound established by the board of health, or take or let any animal out of such pound, without the consent of the officer keeping the same; nor shall any person or persons hinder, delay, or obstruct any person or persons engaged in driving or carrying to such pound any animal or animals liable to be taken up or impounded under the provisions of this ordinance; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such violation.

SEC. 7. That there shall be appointed by the board of health a poundmaster, whose duty it shall be to take up and impound all domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, to keep safely and carefully all property pertaining to said pound, and all animals impounded therein; and to report from time to time, through the health officer, as required by this board, the condition of said pound, and what repairs, if any, are needed; and the number and description of the animals therein impounded, and what disposition has been made of the same; and to report all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance. And it shall be the further duty of said poundmaster to pay over, daily, all moneys received as aforesaid to the health officer, taking receipt therefor; and said poundmaster shall give good and sufficient bonds for the proper discharge of his several duties as herein provided.

SEC. 8. That the poundmaster appointed by this board shall keep a register of all animals taken up by him, with an accurate description of the same, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public; and the said poundmaster is hereby forbidden to deliver any animal taken up and impounded to any person applying for the same, unless such person shall present good and sufficient evidence of his ownership or right to the possession of said animal.

And no sale of any animal or animals impounded as aforesaid shall be made until due notice by advertisement in at least one newspaper of such sale shall have been given, together with a description of the animal or animals to be sold, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 9. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance heretofore passed by the board of health of the District of Columbia, inconsistent with the foregoing, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

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AN ORDINANCE To prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the District of Columbia.<sup>1</sup>

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That no person shall knowingly sell, or cause to be sold, within the District of Columbia, any impure, diseased, decayed, or*

<sup>1</sup> Title as fixed by commissioners' order of June 2, 1902. Originally, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as amended by commissioners' orders of January 2, 1902, April 21, 1903, January 31, 1911, and March 4, 1911.

unwholesome provisions, nor shall any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale within said District, any bread or other material intended to be used for food with any substance of a poisonous character, or any substance injurious to health; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 2. That no person shall offer for sale within the District of Columbia any liquor used for drink, whether malt, vinous, or ardent, or the milk of cows or goats, intended to be used for food or drink, which has been adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious ingredient; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 3. That no person shall convey into the District of Columbia, and offer for sale in any part of said District, any animal or part of animal that may be sickly, diseased, or unwholesome, or which may have died from disease or accident, or any fish or vegetables not fresh, sound, and fit for food; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 4. That no person shall slaughter any cattle for the purpose of sale as food within the District of Columbia when such cattle are in a feverish or diseased condition; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 5. That no person, whether owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender, or clerk, in any saloon, restaurant, boarding house, or eating house, located within the District of Columbia, shall offer for sale as food or drink anything poisonous or unwholesome; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6. That no person owning, renting, leasing, or occupying any stall, room, or stand where meats or vegetables are sold for food within the District of Columbia shall fail to keep said stall, room, or stand in a cleanly condition; nor shall such person allow said meats or vegetables to become poisoned, or infected, or unfit for food by reason of uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6a. That any person in the District of Columbia who receives milk or cream for sale shall, immediately after emptying the receptacle in which such milk or cream has been received, thoroughly rinse such receptacle so as to free the same from all remnants of milk and of cream, or shall cause such receptacle to be so rinsed; and no person in said District shall put or, having power and authority to prevent, permit to be put into any receptacle which is commonly used for the storage or delivery of milk or cream for sale anything which is filthy or offensive or any refuse matter of any kind. Any person violating

the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 21, 1903.)

SEC. 6b. That no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in the District of Columbia, where cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals are slaughtered or killed, and no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in said District where milk, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries or other articles of food are prepared, kept, sold, or offered for sale, shall permit such place or an appurtenance thereto to be unnecessarily unclean and unwholesome. No person who slaughters or kills in said District any cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry or other animals, and no person who prepares, keeps, sells, or offers for sale any meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other article of food, shall permit any implement, knife, measure or utensil used in connection therewith to be unnecessarily unclean or unwholesome or in unfit condition for use in connection with the slaughtering or killing of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals, or for the preparation, keeping, selling, offering for sale, and delivery of meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other articles of food.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of October 6, 1904.)

SEC. 6c. No person shall expose for sale on any public highway or in any uninclosed market, store, shop, stand, or stall, or in any open lot, or transport over any public highway to any place for sale there or elsewhere, in the District of Columbia, any meat, fish, plucked poultry or game bird, dressed rabbit or squirrel, butter, butterine, oleomargarine, lard, lard compound or substitute, cheese, candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, or any food whatsoever of a kind not commonly washed, peeled, shelled, or cooked, before eaten, unless the same be then and there effectually and in a cleanly manner wrapped, or covered and inclosed, so as to protect it from dust and insects.

No person shall expose for sale in any place aforesaid between April 1 and October 31, inclusive, of any year, any fresh meat or fresh fish unless said meat or fish, while thus exposed, be kept at a temperature not exceeding 55° F. (Commissioners' Regulation of December 1, 1909.)

SEC. 6d. No person selling candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, butter, or other article of food of a kind not ordinarily cooked, peeled, or washed before being eaten, shall wrap or cover the same with newspaper or with any other paper previously used for any other purpose.

SEC. 6e. No person shall expose any article of food for sale, on any public highway in the District of Columbia, within twenty-four inches from the surface of the ground, unless said article of food is covered or enclosed so as to prevent access of dogs or is constantly in the immediate presence of the owner of such article of food or of the proper representative of such owner having custody thereof.

SEC. 6f. No vendor or distributor of foods or beverages in the District of Columbia for immediate consumption on or about the place of business of such vendor or distributor shall permit any cup, glass, spoon, or fork that has been used for or in connection with the con-

sumption of any such food or beverage to be used again for the same purpose until after it has been thoroughly washed in clean water.

Any person violating any of the provisions of Sec. 6c, Sec. 6d, Sec. 6e, or Sec. 6f, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such violation. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 24, 1906.)

SEC. 7. That no person shall offer for sale within the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or swill milk, or milk from cows kept up and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterious substance; nor shall any person offer for sale within said District any butter or cheese made from such unwholesome milk; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 8. That on and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or expose for sale within the District of Columbia any unsound, blown, or unwholesome meat or other article of food, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 9. No person shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia any sheep or lamb slaughtered for food until the pelt, head, and feet thereof shall have been removed; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 12. Every manager of a store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or of any other place where a food or a beverage is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, which store, cafe, lunch-room, or other place is in operation at the time of the promulgation of this regulation, shall, on or before July 1, 1907, register his full name, and the location of said store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place, and the nature of the business transacted, in a book to be kept in the health office for that purpose; and every manager of a store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place where a food or beverage is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, that is first opened for business after the promulgation of this regulation shall, within five days after the opening of said store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place, register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place aforesaid, the manager thereof shall call at the health office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry. Any person who violates the provision of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' order of Apr. 5, 1907.)

SEC. 12a. No restaurant, oyster house, cookshop, ice-cream parlor, dairy lunch, or eating house by whatsoever name designated, where food, meals, or refreshments are served to transient customers, to be eaten on the premises where sold, shall be established, maintained, or continued without a certificate from the health officer, that the premises are in a proper sanitary condition in which to conduct such business. Any person who violates the provisions of this regulation

shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' orders of November 24, 1909, and December 28, 1909.)<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 13. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or any other place in the District of Columbia, where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall cause it to be screened effectually, or effectually protected by power-driven fan or fans, so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article, and shall keep such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article free from flies and other insects at all times. Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation.

SEC. 14. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or of any other place in the District of Columbia where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall equip said store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or other place, with running water, or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with facilities and material for the proper washing, and shall cause such washing to be done, of the hands of all persons employed therein, and for the proper cleansing, and shall cause such cleansing to be done, of said store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or other place, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith. Any persons violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation. (Commissioners' order of May 31, 1907, as amended by orders of June 10, 1907, and Apr. 11, 1908.)

SEC. 15. No person shall use any premises or any part of any premises in the District of Columbia, for the preparation, manufacture, or storage for sale, or for the offering for sale, exchange, or delivery, of any food, drink, confectionery, or condiment for man, unless such premises or part of premises be provided with running water or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with all necessary facilities, apparatus, and material, for the proper cleansing of said premises or part of premises, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith, and for the proper cleansing of the hands of all the persons employed therein. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense, and each day's violation shall be deemed to be a separate offense. (Commissioners' order of Nov. 17, 1908.)

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<sup>1</sup> The Commissioners, by order of December 18, 1909, construed a similar provision of the Police Regulations, Article XIII, section 16, as not applying to licensed hotels.



AN ORDINANCE To provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish, and other marine products in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 307.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia,* That there shall be appointed by the board of health a health officer and such inspectors as may be required, who shall be assigned to the several duties of inspection of streets, of food, of live stock, of fish and other marine products, or detailed for the performance of such other duties as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer, as he may be directed by this board, to execute or cause to be executed the ordinances, resolutions, and orders of the board, and generally, according to its instructions, to exercise a practical supervision in respect to inspectors, poundmasters, and the clerical force in his office; and said health officer shall devote his services to the aforesaid purposes as the board may direct.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of streets to visit every part of his district daily, and carefully inspect all streets, alleys, yards, and inclosures, horse and cow stables, privies, slaughter-houses, wharves, and every other place where offensive or deleterious matter may exist, and to report promptly to the health officer any and all nuisances injurious to health; and the inspectors of streets shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of food to attend the market or markets within his inspection district every morning, at the time when sales commence, and carefully inspect all meats, fowl, game, and vegetables offered for sale, and condemn, seize, and cause to be removed such as may be diseased or from any other cause rendered unfit for food. He shall also visit, as early as practicable each day, every green grocery or other place within his district where articles of food are kept for sale, and perform his duty of inspection, condemnation, seizure, and removal as hereinbefore prescribed. He shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer, and in the performance of his duties shall be under the direction of said officer; and the inspectors of food shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of live stock to carefully inspect all cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals intended to be killed and sold for consumption as food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to condemn all such as may be diseased, or from any other cause rendered unfit for food; and it is hereby made the duty of said inspector to brand with the letter "C" all cattle, hogs, sheep or other animals condemned as aforesaid, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of fish and other marine products<sup>1</sup> to examine and inspect all fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, and other marine products, landing by boat, arriving by

<sup>1</sup> The duties of the inspector of fish and other marine products were transferred to the sanitary and food inspectors by act of May 26, 1908. See page 190.

rail, or otherwise brought by any person or persons into the cities of Washington and Georgetown; and if, upon such inspection, said inspector shall find any of the said marine products to be in an unsound, diseased, or unwholesome condition, it shall be his duty to prohibit their sale; and the said inspector of fish is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to condemn, seize, and remove any unsound, diseased, or unwholesome fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, or other marine products which may be offered for sale as food within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

SEC. 7. That in the performance of the duties herein prescribed the inspector of fish shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to board all boats, vessels, steamboats, and cars, and to stop all vehicles believed by him to contain fish or other marine products, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 8. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowls, fish or other marine products, vegetables, or other articles of food, being found by any inspector or other officer of the board of health in a condition which is, in his judgment, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a quality forbidden by the ordinances of this board, but with respect to the quality and condition of which articles of food said inspector or other officer may be in doubt, he shall forbid the sale thereof, and order that the same be set aside, and shall at once notify the health officer of such action; and if, upon inspection, the health officer shall concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, said health officer shall prohibit the sale and order the removal of said articles, according to the regulations of the board of health; and if the health officer shall not concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, the sale of said articles shall be allowed. But if, upon inspection, the health officer is in doubt as to whether said articles should be condemned or not, then the committee on food inspections of the board of health shall decide whether or not said articles shall be condemned and the sale thereof forbidden: *Provided*, That no article of food in a decayed or offensive condition shall be allowed to remain where found, but the same shall be caused to be removed forthwith by the inspector or officer aforesaid, according to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or any inspector appointed by this board from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

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AN ORDINANCE To prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 309.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia*, That faecal matter deposited in or about any public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, defecating in or about said urinal or urinals, or obstructing the same

in any manner or by any means whatever, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health, and any person convicted of committing or creating either of said nuisances shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

December 28, 1876.

(See also page 155, an act for the establishment of public convenience stations, etc., approved March 3, 1905.)

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REGULATIONS To secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia, as amended by act of January 25, 1898, and by Commissioners' order of January 8, 1902.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 310.]

First. It is hereby ordered by the board of health of the District of Columbia that there shall be elected or appointed from its members, as the board may direct, an officer named and known as the registrar of vital statistics of the District of Columbia, but who may be designated registrar, and who shall, under the direction of said board, keep a full and correct record of vital statistics, issue such permits as are hereinafter required, make and publish a weekly statement of births, marriages, and deaths in said District, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter provided.

Second. (Repealed by Commissioners' order of January 2, 1902.)

Third. (Repealed by act of March 1, 1907. See page 187.)

Fourth. That whenever any person shall die within the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the physician attending such person during his or her last sickness, or of the coroner of the District when the case comes under his official notice, to furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, nativity (giving State or country), occupation, whether married or single, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, cause, date, and place of death (giving street and number), and duration of last sickness of such deceased person. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person in charge of the burial of such deceased person, to state in said certificate the date and place of burial, and having signed the same, to forward it to the registrar aforesaid within twenty-four hours after such death: *Provided*, That in case of death from any infectious or contagious disease said certificate shall be so made and forwarded within eight hours thereafter.

Fifth. Repealed by sec. 675, Code, etc.)

Sixth. (Repealed by sec. 676, Code, etc.)

Seventh. (Repealed by sec. 675, of Code, etc.)

Eighth. That it shall be duty of every physician, accoucheur, midwife, undertaker, sexton or superintendent of any cemetery, or other person having charge of the same, practicing medicine or doing business within the District of Columbia, to register his or her name in a book or books to be provided for such purpose, at the office of the board of health of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in said register accordingly. (Repealed as to physicians generally, and as to midwives, by act of June 3, 1896.)

Ninth. That any person who shall violate, or aid and abet in violating, any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

Tenth. That all rules, regulations, and ordinances heretofore passed by this board inconsistent with the provisions of these regulations be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Eleventh. That these regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of August, A. D. 1874.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,  
*Washington, August 28, 1874.*

First. (Repealed by act of June 3, 1896.)

Second. (Repealed by act of March 1, 1907.)

Third. (Obsolete.)

Extract from "An act for the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry."

[23 Stat., 33; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 437.]

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and to require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

Approved, May 29, 1884.

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.

[24 Stat., 368; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 523.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce usual and reasonable police regulations in and for said District, as follows:

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

Third. To locate the places where licensed venders on streets and public places shall stand, and change them as often as the public

interests require, and to make all the necessary regulations governing their conduct upon the streets in relation to such business.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sixth. To prohibit conducting droves of animals upon such streets and avenues as they may deem needful to public safety and good order.

Seventh. To regulate the keeping and running at large of dogs and fowls.

Eighth. To prohibit the deposit upon the streets or sidewalks of fruit, or any part thereof, or other substance or articles that might litter the same, or cause injury to or impede pedestrians.

Ninth. To regulate or prohibit loud noises with horns, gongs or other instruments, or loud cries, upon the streets or public places, and to prohibit the use of any fireworks or explosives within such portions of the District as they may think necessary to public safety.

\* \* \* \* \*

Eleventh. To prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of any of the regulations in this act mentioned; and said penalties may be enforced in any court of the District of Columbia having jurisdiction of minor offenses, and in the same manner that such minor offenses are now by law prosecuted and punished.

SEC. 2. That the regulations herein provided for shall, when adopted, be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of said regulations shall be enforced until thirty days after such publication.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

JOINT RESOLUTION To regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[27 Stat., 394; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 71.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, \* \* \**

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations in addition to those already made under the act of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the District of Columbia.

Approved, February 26, 1892.

AN ACT To authorize the appointment of an inspector of plumbing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[27 Stat., 21; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 10.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce*

regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation, preservation, and maintenance in good order of house sewers and public sewers in the District of Columbia, and also regulations governing the examination, registration, and licensing of plumbers and the practice of the business of plumbing in said District; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the provisions of said regulations after ten days' notice of the specific thing required to be done thereunder, within the time limited by the Commissioners for doing such work, or as the said time may be extended by said Commissioners, shall upon conviction thereof be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 2. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to require every person licensed to practice the business of plumbing in the District of Columbia, before engaging in the said business, to file a bond in such amount not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars and with such number of sureties as the said Commissioners shall determine, conditioned upon the faithful performance of all work in compliance with the plumbing regulations, and that the District of Columbia shall be kept harmless from the consequence of any and all acts of said licensee during the period covered by said bond.

SEC. 3. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to connect any building, premises, or establishment with any sewer, water, or gas main, or other underground structure located in any public street, avenue, alley, road, highway, or space; and also to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to make an excavation in any public street, avenue, alley, highway, road, or space for the purpose of repairing, altering, or extending any house sewer, water main, or gas main, or other underground construction. The fees authorized by this section shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the inspector of plumbing and his assistants shall be under the direction of said Commissioners, and they are hereby empowered accordingly, to inspect or cause to be inspected, all houses when in course of erection in said District, to see that the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof conform to the regulations hereinbefore provided for; and also at any time, during reasonable hours, under like direction, on the application of the owner, or occupant, or the complaint under oath of any reputable citizen to inspect or cause to be inspected any house in said District, to examine the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof, and generally to see that the regulations hereinbefore provided for are duly observed and enforced.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and they hereby are, repealed.

Approved, April 23, 1892.

AN ACT For the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, amended by act of February 5, 1904.

[27 Stat., 42; 2 Sup. R. S., 24, as amended by 33 Stat., 10.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia unless such person shall register with the health officer in compliance with the requirements hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a board to carry out the purposes of this act is hereby created to be known as the board of dental examiners, to consist of five reputable dentists resident of and for three years last before appointment actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said District for terms of five years and until their successors are appointed: *Provided*, That the first five appointments shall be made for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by appointment of eligible persons for unexpired terms.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the board of dental examiners, first, to organize by electing one of their number president and one secretary, to provide necessary books and blank forms, and publicly announce the requirements of this act and the time, place, and means of complying with its provisions within thirty days from its passage; second, to promptly certify to the health officer for registration all who are engaged in the practice of dentistry in said District at the time of passage of this act who apply therefor; third, to test the fitness and pass upon the qualification of persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act and certify to the health officer for registration such as prove, under examination in theory and practice of dentistry, qualified in the judgment of the board to practice dentistry in said District; fourth, to report immediately information of any violation of this act, and, annually, the transactions of the board to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the board of dental examiners may issue a license to practice to any dentist who shall have been in legal practice for a period of five years or more, upon the certificate of the board of dental examiners of the State or Territory in which he practiced, certifying his competency and moral character, and upon the payment of the certification fee without examination as to his qualifications. (As amended by act approved February 5, 1904.)

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every person practicing dentistry in said District at the time of the passage of this act to make application to said board, in form prescribed by said board, for certification, and present the certificates thus obtained for registration to the health officer within sixty days from the passage of this act. Every such person so registering may continue to practice without incurring the penalties of this act.

SEC. 5. That persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act shall first obtain a certificate of qualification from the board of dental examiners, granted under authority conferred upon said board by section three of this act, and present the same to the health officer for registration.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to register all persons presenting certificates from said board in a book kept for this purpose, and indorse upon each certificate the fact and date of such registration.

SEC. 7. That certificates issued and indorsed under the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the right of the person to whom granted to practice under this act.

SEC. 8. That anyone who shall practice or attempt to practice dentistry in the said District without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, said fines, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with physicians in the discharge of their professional duties, nor with students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course or in bona fide pupilage with a registered dentist.

SEC. 9. That to provide a fund to carry out and enforce the provisions of this act the board of dental examiners may charge such fees, not exceeding one dollar for each certificate and ten dollars for each examination, as will from time to time, in the opinion of said board, approved by said Commissioners, be necessary. From such fund all expenses shall be paid by the board: *Provided*, That such expense shall in no case exceed the balance of receipts.

Approved, June 6, 1892.

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Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[27 Stat., 162.]

And the chief clerk shall hereafter act as deputy to the health officer.

Approved, July 14, 1892.

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AN ACT Regulating the construction of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia.

[27 Stat., 254; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 42.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley in the District of Columbia where such alley is less than thirty feet wide and is not supplied with sewerage, water mains, and light: *Provided*, That no dwelling house hereafter erected or placed in any alley shall in any case be located less than twenty feet back clear of the center line of such alley, so as to give at least a thirty-foot roadway and five feet on each side of such roadway clear for a walk or footway, and that it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley which does not run straight to, and open at right angles upon, one of the public



streets bordering the square in which such alley is located, with at least one exit fifteen feet in the clear.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 22, 1892.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 247; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 228.]

\* \* \* \* \*

*Provided*, That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment the public health, safety, or comfort require it, or whenever application shall be made therefor, accompanied by a deposit equal to one-half the estimated cost of the work, to improve and repair alleys and sidewalks, and to construct sewers and sidewalks in the District of Columbia of such form and materials as they may determine, and to pay the total cost of such work from the appropriations for assessment and permit work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, August 7, 1894.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 257; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 231.]

That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as legalized by joint resolution of Congress, approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to have the same force and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress in the first instance, and that the powers and duties imposed upon the late board of health, in and by the said ordinances, are hereby conferred upon the health officer of said District, and that all prosecutions for violations of said ordinances and regulations shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the said District: *Provided*, That said regulations shall not be enforced against established industries which are not a nuisance in fact.

Approved, August 7, 1894.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 758; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 412.]

*Provided*, That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within three hundred feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building. All private hospitals in the District of Columbia, shall be required to secure a permit from the Commissioners of the District

of Columbia, and said hospitals shall be at all times subject to inspection by the health officer of said District or his deputy, and any person or persons refusing to permit such inspection shall each be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each of such refusals.

Approved, March 2, 1895. (See also pp. 188 and 215.)

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AN ACT To regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[28 Stat., 709; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 401.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act no person shall, within the District of Columbia, keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. It shall be the duty of said health officer, upon receipt of said application in due form, to make or cause to be made an examination of the premises which it is intended to use in the maintenance of said dairy or dairy farm; if after such examination said premises are found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms within the District of Columbia, said health officer shall issue the permit hereinbefore specified, without charge: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time, without notice, by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 2. That no person shall bring or send into the District of Columbia for sale any milk without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description of the dairy farm or dairy where said milk is produced or stored as said health officer may require, and by a sworn statement as to the physical condition of the cattle supplying said milk: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. If after examination of said application said health officer is satisfied that said milk will be brought into the District of Columbia for sale or consumption without danger to public health, he shall issue, without charge to the applicant, a permit so to do, on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk shall be, with knowledge of its impurity, brought into said District; that in the management of said dairy or dairy farm said applicant shall be governed by the regulations of the health office of the District of Columbia, approved by the Commissioners of

the District of Columbia, issued for dairies and dairy farms in said District, when said regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which said dairy or dairy farm is located, and that said dairy or dairy farm may be inspected at any time without notice by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 3. That no person suffering from, or who has knowingly, within a period specified by the health officer of the District of Columbia, been exposed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, smallpox, anthrax, or other dangerous contagious disease, shall work or assist in or about any dairy or dairy farm; no proprietor, manager, or superintendent of any dairy or dairy farm within the District of Columbia shall knowingly permit any person suffering, or exposed as aforesaid, to work or assist in or about said dairy or dairy farm.

SEC. 4. That all milk wagons shall have the name of the owner, the number of the permit, and the location of dairy from which said wagons haul milk, painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 5. That all grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale shall have been obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

SEC. 6. That no person shall offer or have for sale in the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that are fed on swill, garbage, or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk.

SEC. 7. (Repealed by act of February 27, 1898. See *Weigand v. D. C.*, 31 Wash. Law Rep., 730.)

SEC. 8. That no person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per cent of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

SEC. 9. That no dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place, above the center or upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package thereof, in which milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in gothic letters, not less than one inch in length.

SEC. 10. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale, within the District of Columbia, milk taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is known to be suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome.

SEC. 11. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under direction of the Commissioners of said

District, to make and enforce regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all dairies and dairy farms within said District; to secure the isolation of cattle suffering from any contagious disease, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That the health officer of the District of Columbia, or his duly appointed assistants, shall have the right to enter, without previous notice, for the purpose of inspection, any dairy or dairy farm within said District.

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of February 17, 1898. See *Weigand v. D. C.*, 31 Wash. Law Rep., 730.)

SEC. 14. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the attorney of the District or one of his assistants, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, to be collected as other fines and penalties, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period of not more than thirty days, and for the second offense and each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the person so convicted of a second or subsequent offense hold a permit under this act, the same shall be canceled and no permit shall be issued to said person for a period of six months: *Provided*, That any person or persons under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in the police court.

SEC. 15. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

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AN ACT To provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 112.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any medical or dental college claiming the authority to confer, or actually conferring, the degree of doctor of medicine, or doctor of dental surgery, not incorporated by a special act of Congress, to conduct its business in the District of Columbia, unless such college shall be registered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and granted by them a written permit to commence or continue business in said District in compliance with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of any such college, before commencing or continuing business, to apply to the said Commissioners for registration and a permit to commence or continue business; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make such regulations concerning the form of such application, the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, and the method of taking such evidence as they may deem best, and shall have

power, and it shall be their duty, to give public notice of all hearings upon such applications; and no registration and permit shall be granted until after the Commissioners shall have, by the inquiry and hearing hereinbefore provided for and such other inquiry as they may see fit to make, satisfied themselves that all such medical or dental colleges are fully equipped, both by the character and fitness of the faculty and the sufficiency of their appliances, to give suitable and sufficient instruction in the theory and practice of medicine or dental surgery.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of every medical or dental college, not incorporated by a special act of Congress which is now doing business in said District to apply for such certificate and registration within thirty days of the passage of this act; and no such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District shall commence business without first obtaining such registration and permit.

SEC. 4. That such of the officers and of the faculty of any such medical or dental college now in existence, and every such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District, which shall continue or commence to offer instruction in such capacity without first obtaining registration and permit, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court of said District, upon an information similar to that filed in the case of violations of the police regulations made by the said Commissioners, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the common jail of said District not less than thirty nor more than ninety days; said fines when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That in any case when such action shall be necessary in opinion of the said Commissioners to give full effect to the intent of this act they shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to file in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District, a bill in equity against the proper parties praying an injunction against the opening or continuance of any such college not registered and granted a permit as aforesaid; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such court to hear and determine such causes.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts and all charters heretofore obtained by any medical or dental college under the general incorporation laws in force in said District, so far as inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 4, 1896.

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AN ACT To provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 125.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each original lot or subdivisional lot situated on any street in the District of Columbia where there is a public sewer shall be connected with said sewer in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, except human urine and fecal

matter, shall flow into said sewer; and if such original lot or subdivisional lot is situated on any street in said District where there is a public sewer and water main, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with said sewer and also with said water main in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, shall flow into said sewer: *Provided*, That the connections required to be made by this act shall be made under the following conditions: When there is on any such original lot or subdivisional lot aforesaid any building used or intended to be used as a dwelling, or in which persons are employed or intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or any stable, shed, pen, or place where cows, horses, mules, or other animals are kept, then, and in that instance, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with a public sewer and water main or with a public sewer, as may be required with this act; and whenever there is no such building, stable, shed, pen, or place, as aforesaid, on such original lot or subdivisional lot, then such lot shall be required to be connected with a public sewer only when it has been certified by the health officer of said District that such connection is necessary to public health.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to notify the owner or owners of every lot required by this act to be connected with a public sewer or water main, as the case may be, to so connect such lot, the work to be done in accordance with the regulations governing plumbing and house draining in said District.

SEC. 3. That if the owner or owners of any such lot neglect or refuse to make such connections as are required by this act within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, such owner or owners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction in the police court of said District, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each day he, she, or they fail or neglect to make such connections.

SEC. 4. That in case the owner or owners of any such lot be a non-resident or nonresidents of the District of Columbia, or can not be found therein, then, and in that case, the said Commissioners shall give notice, by publication twice a week for two weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, to such owner, directing the connection of such lot with such public sewer or with such public sewer and water main, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That if the residence or place of abode of the said nonresident lot owner be known or can be ascertained on reasonable inquiry, then, and in that case, a copy of the aforesaid notice shall be mailed to said nonresident, addressed to him in his proper name at his said place of residence or abode, with legal postage prepaid; and in case such owner or owners shall fail or neglect to comply with the notice aforesaid within thirty days it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause such connection to be made, the expense to be paid out of the emergency fund; such expense, with necessary expense of advertisement, shall be assessed as a tax against such lot, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

## AN ACT To establish certain harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any master or captain of any vessel, or any person or persons to cast, throw, drop, or deposit any ballast, dirt, oyster shells, or ashes in the water in any part of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia, or on the shores of said river below high-water mark, unless for the purpose of making a wharf, after permission has been obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for that purpose, which wharf shall be sufficiently inclosed and secured so as to prevent injury to navigation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any captain or master of any vessel, or any other person or persons to cast, throw, deposit, or drop in any dock or in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia any dead fish, fish offal, dead animals of any kind, condemned oysters in the shell, watermelons, canteloupes, vegetables, fruits, shavings, hay, straw, ice, snow, filth, or trash of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with the work of improvement in or along the said river and harbor, under the supervision of the United States Government.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

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AN ACT To regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, as amended by acts of January 19, 1905, and March 4, 1907.

[29 Stat., 198, as amended by 33 Stat., 609, and 34 Stats., 14, 2.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and is hereby, created a board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of the presidents of the three boards of medical examiners hereinafter provided for and two persons, not physicians, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, each for a period of three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That not more than two members of the board of supervisors shall be adherents of any one system of medical practice: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may remove, after due notice and hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any

member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 2. That the said board of medical supervisors shall elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary. Said board shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Said board shall hold such meetings as may be necessary for the transaction of business. Said board shall supervise all examinations provided for in this act, and shall issue all licenses to practice medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, also an official register of all applicants for examination for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. Said register shall show the name, age, place and duration of residence of each candidate, the time he or she spent in medical study, in or out of medical schools, and the names and locations of all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine. Said register shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act. Said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The secretary aforesaid may be elected by said board from others than its own members; said secretary shall also act as treasurer, and shall give such bond as may be required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; said secretary shall have the power to administer oaths upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board; said secretary shall mail to the address of each applicant a notice of the time and place of examination, not less than seven days before the examination, and at a longer period if requested by the applicant at the time of making application.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act all persons desiring to practice medicine and surgery in any of their branches in the District of Columbia shall apply to said board of medical supervisors for a license to do so. Applicants shall submit to examination upon the following-named branches, to wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board shall deem advisable. Each applicant shall be certified by said board for examination as speedily as possible to the board of medical examiners whose members are adherents to the system of medicine which said applicant desires to practice; but said board shall not certify for examination any applicant until satisfactory proof is furnished that he or she is of good moral character and over twenty-one years of age, nor until he or she has presented a diploma conferring upon him or her the degree of doctor of medicine, issued by some medical college authorized by law to confer such degree: *Provided*, That said diploma, if issued prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that said applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than three years prior to the issue thereof, and if issued subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than four years prior to the issue of said diploma. All examinations shall be both



theoretical and practical, and of sufficient severity to test a candidate's fitness to practice medicine and surgery.

SEC. 4. That said application for a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia shall be made to the secretary of said board of medical supervisors upon a form prescribed by said board, and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Each application shall be in the hands of said secretary not less than two weeks before the day set for examination, and any application may be rejected for refusal to furnish any of the information called for, or for other irregularity. All applications shall be kept on file by said secretary.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three boards of medical examiners, one to be known as the board of medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the regular system of medical practice; one to be known as the board of homeopathic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society, and one to be known as the board of eclectic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the eclectic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Of the members of each board first appointed one shall be appointed to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years, and thereafter each member of each board shall be appointed to serve three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That no member of either of said boards shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia for less than five years at the time of his appointment: *And provided further*, That in event of the failure of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society or of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, after fifteen days' notice by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to submit the list of names aforesaid, said Commissioners may appoint the members of the board of homeopathic medical examiners or of the board of eclectic medical examiners without restriction as to nomination by the society in default: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may at any time remove any member of either of the boards named in this act for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 6. That each member of said boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to administer, fairly and impartially, the provisions of this act. Each board shall elect from its own members a president and a secretary. Each board shall hold a meeting for examination in the city of Washington on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October of each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary to examine all applicants, and other meetings

shall be held at such times as the board of medical supervisors shall direct. Each of said boards shall examine, at the meeting immediately following the receipt of the proper certificates from the board of medical supervisors, all applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia so certified. (As amended by act approved March 4, 1907.)

SEC. 7. That the several boards of medical examiners shall, not less than one week prior to each examination, submit to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board of medical supervisors may direct. From the lists of questions so submitted said board of medical supervisors shall select the questions for each examination, and such questions shall be the same for all candidates, except that in the departments of therapeutics, practice of medicine, and materia medica the questions shall be in harmony with the system of medicine selected by the candidate. Said examinations shall be conducted orally and in writing, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the board of medical supervisors, and shall embrace the subjects as stated in section three of this act. An official report of the result of each examination, signed by the president and the secretary and each acting member of the board of medical examiners conducting such examination, stating the average attained by each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of the examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be transmitted to the board of medical supervisors within fifteen days from the date of such examination. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers, questions, and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. That if in the opinion of a majority of the board of medical supervisors, after a careful examination of the report of the board of medical examiners by which any applicant was examined, said applicant has fairly and successfully passed such examination as hereinbefore provided for, the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall, as soon thereafter as possible, issue to him a license signed by the president and the secretary of said board and attested by the seal of the District of Columbia, which license shall entitle said applicant, after it is registered as hereinafter provided, to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. All licenses issued by said board shall be numbered consecutively, and a register shall be kept by the secretary showing the number of each license, the date of issue, and to whom issued. (As amended by act approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 8a. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to license to practice medicine and surgery in said District, without examination, any applicant for such license who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in any other jurisdiction, whether a State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States, or a foreign country, subject to the following conditions:

"a. No applicant shall be licensed who is not of good moral character and free from mental defects and drug habits liable to interfere with the proper practice of medicine and surgery;

"b. Nor who, at the time of making application, and for not less than two years prior to the date thereof, has not been lawfully authorized to practice medicine and surgery, and actually engaged in such practice, in the jurisdiction wherein he resides;

"c. Nor unless the applicant acquired the right to practice medicine and surgery in such jurisdiction under conditions equivalent to those with which he would have had to comply in order then to have practiced medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia;

"d. Nor unless the jurisdiction, by virtue of whose license the applicant seeks exemption from examination in the District of Columbia, grants to licentiates of the board of medical supervisors of said District privileges equivalent to those which the applicant seeks;

"e. Nor until the applicant has paid to the board of medical supervisors aforesaid such fee as may be fixed and required by the regulations of said board, but not more than the fee charged under similar circumstances by the jurisdiction by virtue of whose license the applicant seeks exemption from examination.

"And said board of medical supervisors is further authorized and directed to issue in favor of its licentiates such certificates, if any, as may be necessary to enable such licentiates, without examination, to obtain licenses to practice medicine and surgery in other jurisdictions, and to collect for the issue of such certificates such fees as may be necessary to defray the cost of issuing the same and to use such fees for that purpose.

"And said board of medical supervisors is further authorized to determine all matters of fact required to be determined in the execution of the provisions of this section." (Amendment approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 9. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of said District, such regulations as may be necessary to determine the qualifications of women desiring hereafter to commence the practice of midwifery in the District of Columbia, and shall issue licenses to such as are, after examination, found qualified; but no fee shall be charged for the examination of any applicant for such licenses, and no applicant who has been rejected shall be reexamined within one year from such rejection: *Provided*, That a license shall be issued upon application, free of cost and without examination, to each midwife registered at the health office of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia may, by a vote of four members, refuse to grant or may revoke a license, and may cause the name of any person to be removed from the record of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and from the register of the health office for any of the following causes, to wit: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations provided for in this act, chronic inebriety, the practice of criminal abortion, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, or of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. In com-

plaints under this section the accused shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint and given a hearing before said board in person or by attorney, and witnesses may be heard for and on behalf of the accused, and for and on behalf of the said board. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final. Said board may at any time within two years from the refusal or revocation of a license, or the cancellation of registration under this section, by a vote of four members, issue, without examination, a new license to the person so affected, restoring to him or her all the rights and privileges of which he or she had been deprived by said board.

SEC. 11. That any person receiving a license as hereinbefore provided shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia within three months from the date of said license, and the place and date of record shall be certified thereon by said clerk; and the holder of the license shall pay to the clerk of said court a fee of fifty cents for making the record. The holder of said license shall, after the same has been recorded, exhibit the same at the health office, and shall register, in a book provided for that purpose, his or her name and address. Whenever a license is revoked by said board of medical supervisors the secretary thereof shall report that fact in writing to the clerk of said court and to the health officer of the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon cancel such registration.

SEC. 12. That this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine-Hospital Service, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons in actual consultation from other States or Territories, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons actually called from other States or Territories to attend specified cases in the District of Columbia, nor to the treatment of any case of actual emergency, nor to the practice of massage or the so-called Swedish movement cure, nor to the use of ordinary domestic remedies without fee, gift, or consideration of any kind.

SEC. 13. That from and after the passage of this act any person practicing medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia, or who shall publicly profess to do so, without first having obtained from the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia a license and registered the same as herein provided, or in violation of any of the provisions of this act or any of the rules and regulations made by authority conferred herein, or after his license or registration, has been canceled by order of said board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the District jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. That the secretary of the board of medical supervisors shall be paid for taking testimony the same fee that is allowed to an examiner in chancery for the same service. The expense of said board and of the examinations shall be paid from the license fees

herein provided for; and if any surplus remain on the thirtieth day of June of each year the members of the board of medical supervisors appointed as such shall be paid such reasonable compensation as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine, and any balance then remaining shall be divided among the three boards of medical examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined, each member of each board of medical examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid as that board itself shall determine.

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with an act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, nor to interfere with graduates of standard dental colleges, registered under the provisions of said act, in the exercise of their profession to the extent and within the limits of the curriculum of such standard dental colleges.

SEC. 16. That all acts or parts of acts, general or special, not in accordance with the provisions of this act, be, and are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1896.

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Extract from an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc.

[29 Stats., 281.]

*Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of said smallpox hospital.

Approved, June 3, 1896.

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AN ACT To punish the impersonation of inspectors of the health and other departments of the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 619.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any person in the District of Columbia to falsely represent himself or herself as being an inspector of the health department of said District, or an inspector of any department of the District government; and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the police court of said District shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the District not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 2, 1897.

AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to charge a fee for the issuance of transcripts from the records of the health department.

[29 Stats., 695.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to collect a fee of fifty cents, to be paid to the collector of taxes, and by him to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia for each transcript from the records of births, deaths, and marriages in the health department of said District: *Provided*, That no one transcript shall be made so as to apply to more than one birth, death, or marriage: *And provided further*, That no fee shall be charged for transcripts furnished the various departments of the United States Government for official purposes.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

AN ACT To prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 635.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purposes of this act the term "contagious disease" shall be held to mean Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, and glanders, or any of these diseases by whatsoever name it may be designated; the term "case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean any person suffering from any such disease. Any person shall be held to be suffering from a contagious disease who is so infected by such disease as to be capable of transmitting it to others. The presence of the ordinary clinical symptoms of any contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that such case is or was such a disease; and the presence in such case of the specific bacteria of such disease shall be conclusive evidence that such case is or was such disease. The provisions of this act shall apply to every ship, vessel, steamer, boat, or craft lying or being in the rivers, harbors, or other waters within the jurisdiction of said District, and to every tent, van, hovel, barn, outhouse, cabin, or other place in said District. The term "person in charge of a case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean, first, the head of the family in which such case belongs; second, in his absence or disability or in case he be the person sick, the nearest relative or relatives of such case present on the premises where such case is, and being in attendance on him; third, in the absence of such relatives everyone in attendance on such person; fourth, in the absence of anyone so in attendance, everyone in charge of the premises where such person is.

SEC. 2. That every physician attending on or called in to visit, or examining any case of contagious disease in the District of Columbia, shall immediately cause such case to be properly isolated, and at once send to the health officer of said District a certificate signed by him, which said certificate shall state the name of the disease and the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and shall

set forth by street and number, or otherwise sufficiently designate the house, room, or other place in which said person may be located, together with such other reasonable information relating thereto as may be required by said health officer: *Provided*, That attending, visiting, or examining any person suffering from a contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that any physician so doing was aware that such person was suffering from such disease: *And provided further*, That any case of sickness, the symptoms of which so resemble the symptoms of any contagious disease that such case can not be immediately distinguished from such disease, shall be properly isolated by the person in charge thereof until the nature of such sickness is positively determined, or until the case has completely recovered or died; and if such case recovers or dies without the true nature of the disease having been ascertained, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to adopt such measures of isolation and disinfection as are required by this act in cases of contagious diseases.

SEC. 3. That any physician attending on or visiting any case of contagious disease in said District shall send to said health officer a certificate signed by him, certifying to the recovery or death of such case, within twenty-four hours after he becomes aware of such recovery or death. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall be certified as having recovered therefrom until he is entirely free from danger of communicating such disease to others.

SEC. 4. That whenever any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, or suspected of being suffering from such disease, and no physician is in attendance on or called in to visit, or examine such person, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to properly isolate the same and to send to said health officer certificates relative thereto, in the same manner as is required by this act of physicians attending on or called in to visit, or examining like cases.

SEC. 5. That whenever it comes to the knowledge of said health officer, either by the certificate hereinbefore provided for or otherwise, that any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable placards or warning signs to be placed at once in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the front entrance or entrances to the premises in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by passers-by; said placards or signs shall contain, printed thereon in large letters, the name of the disease from which said person is suffering, and, in small letters, a statement of the law in reference to entrance to and exit from such house, and in reference to interfering with such placard or warning sign; if such premises be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house said placards or warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said premises, at such place or places as said health officer may determine; said placards or warning signs shall be displayed as aforesaid until such premises and the contents thereof are disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him, and for such time thereafter as may be necessary to demonstrate the freedom of occupants of said premises from contagious disease, namely, in the case of cholera and yellow fever, five days; typhus fever, twenty-one days; smallpox, sixteen days; the plague, fourteen

days; and glanders, twenty-one days: *Provided*, That in addition to or in lieu of the placard or warning signs provided for above said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building or premises for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That no person shall in said District, without written consent of said health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or in any manner conceal any placard or warning sign displayed as aforesaid; the person in charge of the building or premises where such placard or sign is or has been displayed, and which said placard or warning sign has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall forthwith report that fact in writing to said health officer unless he has good reason to believe that such placard or sign has been removed by authority of said health officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District to cause such case, immediately upon the discovery thereof, to be removed to a room or rooms on the premises where it occurs, as far as practicable from rooms occupied by other person not affected by such contagious disease; to prevent the entrance into the building in which such sick person is of any person or persons except those dwelling therein at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the physician or physicians in attendance, the nurse or nurses, and such persons as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to enter such building; to properly disinfect or cause to be properly disinfected all articles in use in the room or rooms in which such sick person is, and all excreta from such sick person before such articles or excreta are removed from said room; and within three days after the complete recovery, the death, or removal of such case, to cause the premises in which such sick person has been and the persons and articles thereon to be properly disinfected.

SEC. 8. That the disinfection required by this act shall be performed as follows:

(A) All dejecta, vomit, and sputum of persons suffering from contagious diseases shall be received and shall remain for not less than one hour in vessels containing a sufficient quantity of an acid solution of bichloride of mercury (bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, one thousand parts), or other germicidal agent which has been approved by said health officer.

(B) All articles which have been exposed to infection but not included among those enumerated in the preceding paragraph shall be (a) exposed for not less than thirty minutes to steam at a temperature of not less than one hundred and five degrees centigrade, or (b) boiled for not less than thirty minutes, articles to be disinfected to be completely submerged, or (c) soaked in the acid solution of bichloride of mercury aforesaid for not less than one-half hour, or in a two per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid for not less than four hours, or in other germicidal solution approved by said health officer, or thoroughly washed with such solution, or (d) exposed to the vapor of formaldehyde or other germicidal agent for such time and in such strength as may be specified by said health officer.

(C) Persons who have convalesced from any contagious disease or who have been exposed to such disease shall be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and sponged with an acid solution of



bichloride of mercury, as follows: Bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, two thousand parts; or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer. The bodies of persons who have died from any contagious disease shall be immediately enveloped in a sheet saturated with five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer.

SEC. 9. That if the person who is or has been in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District shall fail or refuse to properly disinfect said premises, and persons and articles thereon, or cause the same to be properly disinfected, within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of such case, said health officer is hereby authorized to cause the same to be properly disinfected and to pay the cost thereof out of any appropriation available for the purpose, and the court before whom such person is tried may require him to pay such costs in addition to suffering such penalty as is hereinafter specified: *Provided*, That when such person is unable, in the opinion of said health officer, to properly disinfect such premises, or any part thereof, or any person or persons, article or articles thereon, such premises or parts thereof, person or persons, article or articles may be disinfected by said health officer and the cost of such disinfection paid out of any appropriation available therefor, including payment for articles belonging to the poor necessarily destroyed.

SEC. 10. That no person in said District suffering from any contagious disease, or residing either permanently or temporarily in any building where there is such disease (or, if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartments where there is such disease), shall leave such building, or apartments, except with a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit; or with a certificate from said health officer certifying that such person can leave said building or apartments without danger to public health.

SEC. 11. That no person in said District shall knowingly enter any building or if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartment in which exists any case or cases of contagious disease or any building infected by such disease except persons dwelling in such building at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the attending physician or physicians, the nurse or nurses, and such other person as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to do so.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, keep or retain the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease, except in accordance with the following provisions: Such body shall not be placed in an ice box, but shall, immediately after death, be completely enveloped, and shall thereafter remain so enveloped, in a sheet saturated with a five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution, as provided in section eight; such body shall then be immediately placed in a coffin or casket, which shall at once be tightly closed with screws or clamps and remain so closed; such body shall be buried, cremated, or transported beyond the limits of said District within thirty-six hours after death.

SEC. 13. That no body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, including varioloid, the plague, leprosy, or glanders, shall be carried into or out of the District of Columbia except in transit: *Provided*, That this section shall not

apply to the transportation of bodies in hearses or undertakers' wagons for burial in adjoining States.

SEC. 14. That in said District the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease shall not be carried from place to place except for the purpose of burial, cremation, or shipment, nor in any conveyance other than a hearse or undertaker's wagon; such body shall not be taken into any place of public assemblage, nor shall any person attend the funeral of any such body except adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, his nearest friends, not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is actually necessary.

SEC. 15. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any person suffering from any contagious disease, or who has been recently exposed to infection by such disease, and is liable soon to develop the same, or to carry the infection of such disease. No person shall, in said District, expose himself, or any other person, or permit his minor child or ward to expose himself, while suffering from any contagious disease or when, having been exposed to such disease, liable soon to develop the same or to carry the infection thereof.

SEC. 16. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any thing or things which have been exposed to any case of contagious disease and which have not been properly disinfected since such exposure as certified by said health officer.

SEC. 17. That the principal, teacher, or other person or persons in charge of any school, seminary, college, or Sunday school in said District shall not permit any person to attend such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school who is or has been suffering from or exposed to any contagious disease and whose exclusion from such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school has been certified to by said health officer as in his opinion necessary to prevent the spread of such contagious disease; persons so excluded may be permitted to return to such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school upon the presentation of a certificate from said health officer that they may do so without danger of spreading such contagious disease.

SEC. 18. That no parent, master, or custodian of any child or minor, having power or authority to prevent, shall, in said District, permit such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed or to needlessly expose any other person to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 19. That no person suffering from any contagious disease shall, in said District, enter any public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of anyone so suffering permit such an one to enter such conveyance without previously making it known to the owner or driver thereof that he, or the person in charge, as the case may be, is suffering from such contagious disease; any person suffering from such disease and any person in charge of one so suffering having entered any public conveyance shall forthwith report in writing to said health officer the time of such use, the number and kind of conveyance used, and, if known, the name of the driver. The owner or driver of any public conveyance, either or both of them, in which

has been conveyed any person suffering from a contagious disease shall immediately have such conveyance properly disinfected, and said conveyance shall not again be used until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 20. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly let, or cause to be let to any person, or put any other person in possession of, any house, room, or part of a house or room, in which any person has been confined by reason of any contagious disease, until such house or room or part of a house or room has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 21. That whenever any person in said District is an inmate of any premises occupied by three or more families, or of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, and is suffering from any contagious disease, and can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be properly isolated in such premises, tenement house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, said person shall be removed as expeditiously as possible, under direction of said health officer, to the public hospital or to such other place, satisfactory to said health officer, provided by and at the expense of said person, his parents or guardians; if such person can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be removed as aforesaid without endangering his life, said health officer may cause such persons in the vicinity to be removed as are in danger of contracting the disease. Any person suffering from any contagious disease, and requiring to be treated at public expense, may, at the discretion of said health officer, be removed to the public hospital for treatment.

SEC. 22. That in every hospital and dispensary in said District there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the isolation of persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious; such persons shall, immediately upon the discovery of the nature of their sickness, be separated from the other persons and other patients at such dispensary or hospital. It shall be the duty of the physician or physicians, of the officers, managers, and of everyone in charge of a hospital or dispensary, and of everyone who has any duty or office in respect to patients in course of treatment, or persons who apply for treatment or care at a dispensary or hospital, to see that a report is immediately made to said health officer of every person so applying, infected with any contagious disease mentioned in section one of this act, who comes to their knowledge, and that such person or persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, are properly isolated and kept separated from other persons and other patients.

SEC. 23. That every person in said District having been exposed to the infection of smallpox (including varioloid) shall be at once successfully vaccinated, or vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person in said District to be successfully vaccinated, or to be vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible, whenever the Commissioners of said District shall, by proclamation, declare such action on the part of every person, within a reasonable time, to be stated in said proclamation, necessary for public health: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons who prove to the satisfaction of said health officer that they have been successfully

vaccinated, or repeatedly vaccinated as aforesaid, within five years from the date of said proclamation, or that they have had smallpox or varioloid.

SEC. 25. That the Commissioners of said District be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered whenever said District is, in their judgment, threatened or afflicted with any contagious disease to cause house-to-house inspections to be made, to require, especially, the cleansing and disinfection of premises or parts of premises, to provide accommodations for such persons as may be threatened by or afflicted with any of the diseases aforesaid, to provide gratuitous vaccination and distribution of disinfectants, and to do or cause to be done such other acts not contrary to law as may be necessary, in their judgment, to prevent the introduction or spread in said district of any disease aforesaid.

SEC. 26. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly make, sign, or deliver any report or certificate, herein provided for, not in accordance with fact.

SEC. 27. That said health officer, and any employee or employees of the health department of said District duly detailed for such purpose, shall have the right to enter and inspect premises or places in said District where there is, or is believed to be, one or more cases of contagious disease; such inspection to be made between the hours of seven o'clock antemeridian and seven o'clock postmeridian, or at such other times as may, in the opinion of said health officer, be found necessary to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 28. That no person in said District shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or any person in the service of said health department, from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia, or in such other place as may be designated by the court, for not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 30. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of said District, on information signed by the attorney of said District or one of his assistants at the instance of said health officer: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 31. That any person arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in the police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of any such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, may be confined in any hospital in which are treated patients suffering from such contagious disease as that by which said person is believed to be infected, or in such other place as may be designated by the court.

SEC. 32. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

AN ACT To regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 231.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to maintain, upon any original lot or subdivisional lot, situated on any street in the District of Columbia, where there is a public sewer and water main available for the use of such lot, any system of disposal of human excreta except by means of water-closets connected with such sewer and water main.

SEC. 2. That no privy shall be constructed or maintained in said District, every part of which is not at least five feet from the line of any adjoining lot, two feet from any street or public or private passageway, and ten feet from any building used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, or wherein persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business; nor within fifty feet of any well or spring used or likely to be used by man as a source of water for drinking or domestic purposes.

SEC. 3. That every privy in said District shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner and position as to afford ready means of access thereto for the purpose of cleaning the same, and to admit of the removal of the contents from the premises whereon such privy is situated to the public street without being carried through any dwelling house or building where persons are employed in any trade or business; and said privy shall be so constructed as to prevent undue exposure of the occupants thereof, and provided with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near the top as practicable, communicating directly with the external air. The floor thereof shall be paved with some nonabsorbent material, and constructed so that it shall be in every part at a height of not less than four inches above the level of the surface of the surrounding ground and have a fall or incline toward the door of the privy of half an inch to the foot. Said privy shall be provided with a suitable receptacle or suitable receptacles for filth, which may be movable or fixed, which shall have suitable covers and be kept closed therewith whenever practicable.

SEC. 4. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a movable receptacle there shall be constructed over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of the privy a floor at a height of not less than four inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, said floor and the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of some nonabsorbent material. The seat, the aperture therein, and the space beneath must be of such dimensions as to admit of the removable receptacle for filth being placed or fitted beneath the seat in such manner and position as may effectually prevent the deposit of any filth elsewhere than in the receptacle. The seat shall be so constructed that the whole or sufficient part of it may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath for the purpose of cleaning the same and removing the receptacle therefrom or placing or fitting it therein. Such receptacle for filth shall not exceed in capacity two cubic feet, and shall be made of metal, water-tight, and provided with handles, and so constructed

that it may be closed with a cover and made air-tight at the time of its removal. Such receptacle shall at all times be kept in good repair.

SEC. 5. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a fixed receptacle, the bottom and floor of said privy shall be in every part at least four inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, and adequate means of access must be provided for the purpose of cleansing the receptacle and removing the filth therefrom. Said receptacle shall not exceed in capacity eight cubic feet, and shall be constructed of such material or materials and in such manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of it of any filth deposited therein or any escape of its contents by leakage or otherwise, except in process of cleaning. Said receptacle shall be maintained at all times in good repair.

SEC. 6. That no person shall, in said District, deposit in any receptacle for filth in any privy any substance except human fecal matter, urine, and liquid house refuse, except for the purpose of disinfecting or deodorizing; and it shall be the duty of the occupant or occupants of any premises on which a privy is located, or, if such premises be unoccupied, of the owner or owners thereof, to keep the same and the contents thereof disinfected and deodorized at all times.

SEC. 7. That no occupant of any premises in said District whereon is situated any privy, or, if such premises be unoccupied, no owner or owners thereof, shall permit the approaches to such privy, the walls, floors, seats, or fittings thereof, to be in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance or annoyance to any person or persons, for want of proper cleansing thereof, nor allow any receptacle for filth used in connection with any privy to be filled within less than four inches of the top thereof.

SEC. 8. That no part of the contents of any privy shall, in said District, be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through or over any streets or highways, except as the same shall be removed and transported by means of some air-tight apparatus, pneumatic or other process, so as to prevent the contents from being agitated or exposed to the open air during the process of such removal or transportation.

SEC. 9. That every building in said District used for dwelling purposes, or where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable privy accommodations, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such building; and also where persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with sufficient, suitable, and separate privy accommodations for persons of each sex. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to put any person or persons in possession of any building or any part thereof, not provided with privy accommodations as aforesaid, except a watchman for the purpose of guarding such building or part thereof.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, in said District, deposit any human fecal matter in any place except in some properly constructed privy or water-closet, nor shall any person, having removed the contents, or any part thereof, of any privy in the District of Columbia, deposit it in any place other than such as may be approved by the health officer of said District.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person other than such as shall be authorized by the health officer of said District to clean for pay any privy therein. Said authority shall be granted by said health officer upon application to any person who is properly equipped as to apparatus and means of disposal for performing the work to be done.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, erect or maintain a privy without having secured from the health officer of said District a permit so to do. Such permits shall be issued subject to the conditions of this act upon written applications without cost, shall be numbered consecutively, and shall describe the location where each privy is to be maintained.

SEC. 13. That no person shall, in said District, construct or maintain any system of sewage disposal by means of broad irrigation, subsoil irrigation, or otherwise, except upon a permit issued by the Commissioners of said District. Applications for said permit shall be in writing to said Commissioners and shall be accompanied by detailed plans of the system which it is proposed to construct and maintain; and no permit shall be issued under this section until said Commissioners are satisfied that said system can be maintained without nuisance or danger to public health.

SEC. 14. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia for not exceeding fifteen days.

SEC. 15. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District of Columbia, on information signed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 16. That the term privy, as used in this act, shall be held to mean any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for the reception of human fecal matter or urine, and which is not connected with the public sewer or with some duly authorized system of sewage disposal, so as to immediately remove such material from such building; that the owner or owners of the premises on which any such privy is situated shall be held liable for its erection and maintenance in conformity to law, and for the removal of the contents thereof as may from time to time be necessary; and if such owner or owners can not be found in the District of Columbia a notice of any work required by this act to be done, specifying a reasonable time for the performance thereof, shall be left with the agent of such premises, or if no such agent can be found in said District, such notice shall be mailed to the last known address of such owner or owners; and if the work specified in said notice be not done within the time allowed therein, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to cause such work to be done and to assess the cost thereof as a tax against the property benefited, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 17. That this act, in so far as it affects privies hereafter to be erected or existing in said District at the time of its passage, otherwise than in conformity to the laws in force at that time, shall take effect upon its passage; in so far as it affects privies existing in said District at the time of its passage, in conformity to the laws in force at that time, it shall take effect one year after date of said passage.

SEC. 18. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved January 25, 1898.

(See also page 142, for law relating to temporary privies.)

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AN ACT Relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 246.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no person shall within the District of Columbia, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any article of food or drug which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for external or internal use, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetics. The term "food," as used herein, shall include confectionery, condiments, and all articles used for food or drink by man, and if there be more than one quality of any article of food or drug known by the same name the best quality thereof shall be furnished to the purchaser, unless he otherwise requests at the time of making such purchase, or unless he be notified at such time of the inferior quality of the article delivered.

SEC. 3. That an article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

(a) In the case of drugs: First, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, laid down in the edition thereof at the time official; second, if, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in the German, French, or English Pharmacopœia, it differs from the strength, quality, or purity laid down therein; third, if, when sold as a patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture, it is not composed of all the ingredients advertised or printed or written on the bottles, wrappers, or labels of or on or with the patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture: *Provided*, That if the defendant in any prosecution under this act, in respect to the sale of any such patented medicine, compounded drug or mixture, shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect; that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.



(b) In the case of food: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; second, if an inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a *deceased*,<sup>1</sup> decomposed, putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substances, whether manufactured or not; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render it injurious to the health of a person consuming it; eighth, in the case of milk, if it contains less than three and one-half per centum of fat, less than nine per centum of solids not fat, and contains more than eighty-seven and one-half per centum of water; in the case of cream, if it contains less than twenty per centum of butter fat; ninth, in the case of butter or cheese, if it is not made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt; the butter, if it contains more than twelve per centum of water, more than five per centum of salt, and less than eighty-three per centum of fat; tenth, in the case of coffee, if it is not composed entirely of the seed of the *Coffea arabica*; eleventh, in the case of lard, if it is not made exclusively from the rendered fat of the healthy hog; twelfth, in the case of tea, if it is not composed entirely of the genuine leaf of the tea plant not exhausted; thirteenth, in the case of all kinds of vinegar, if it contains an acidity equivalent to the presence of less than four per centum of absolute acetic acid; and cider vinegar, if it is not made from the pure apple juice and contains less than one and five-tenths per centum of total solids; fourteenth, in the case of cider, if it is not made from the legitimate product of pure apple juice; in the case of wines and fruit juices, if not made from the pure fruit as represented; and in the case of cider, wines, fruit juices, and malt liquors, if not free from salicylic acid or other preservatives; and in the case of malt liquors, if not free from picric acid, *cocculus indicus*, *colchicine*, *colocynth*, *aloes*, and *wormwood*; fifteenth, in the case of glucose, if it contains more than five one-hundredths per centum of ash; sixteenth, in the case of flour, if it is not composed entirely of one single ground cereal; seventeenth, in the case of bread, if there is any addition of alum, sulphate of copper, borax, or sulphate of zinc, or other poisonous or harmful ingredient, and if it contains more than thirty-one per centum of moisture, more than two per centum of ash and less than six and twenty-five one hundredths per centum of albuminoids; eighteenth, in the case of olive oil, if it is not made exclusively from the olive berry (*Olea europea*), and its specific gravity at fifteen and six-tenths degree centigrade (sixty degrees Fahrenheit) "actual density" to be not more than nine hundred and seventeen one-thousandths nor less than nine hundred and fourteen one-thousandths: *Provided*, That an offense shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say, first, where the order calls for an article of food or drug inferior to such standard, or where such difference is made known by being

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<sup>1</sup> So printed in statute.

plainly written or printed on the package; second, where the article of food or drug is mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time such article is delivered to the purchaser it is made known to him that such article of food or drug is so mixed.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners of said District, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the enforcement hereof, and prepare rules and regulations with regard to the proper method of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food in said District.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate a complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of this act on the information of any person who lays before him satisfactory evidence by which to substantiate such complaint.

SEC. 6. That every person offering for sale or delivering to any purchaser any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any analyst or other officer or agent of the health department, who shall apply to him for the purpose and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the purpose of analysis of any such drug or article of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 7. That in all cases where any drug or article of food shall be taken as a sample to be examined and analyzed the person making the analysis shall reserve a portion of the sample, which shall be sealed, for a period of thirty days from the time of taking such sample, and in case of a complaint the reserved portion alleged to be adulterated shall, upon application, be delivered to the defendant or his attorney.

SEC. 8. That no person shall hinder, obstruct, or in any way interfere with any inspector, analyst, or other person of the health department in the performance of his duty in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and on its behalf; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as modifying or repealing any of the provisions of "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or of "An act defining cheese, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of 'filled cheese,'" approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Approved, February 17, 1898.

AN ACT To prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 398.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no person or corporation shall, by himself, his servant, or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person or corporation, manufacture for sale or knowingly sell or offer to sell any candy adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc, or any other mineral substance, by poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

SEC. 2. That any person or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. The candy so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the court.

SEC. 3. That it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the District of Columbia to appear for the people and to attend to the prosecution of all complaints under this act in all the courts of said District.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1898.

AN ACT For the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes.

[30 Stat., 415.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

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SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia after the tenth day of June in any year any fresh fish of the shad or herring species.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expose for sale in the District of Columbia at any time during the year any striped bass or rockfish or black bass having a length of less than nine inches.

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SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor before the police court or any other court of the District of Columbia shall be fined for each and every such offense not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of fine shall be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding six months; and any officer or other person securing such conviction before the police court of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to and receive one-half of any fine or fines imposed upon and paid by the party or parties adjudged guilty.

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Approved, May 17, 1898.

## EXTRACT FROM THE PLUMBING REGULATIONS.

AN ACT To regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 477.]

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SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the work of plumbing or gas fitting in the District of Columbia unless he is licensed as provided in this act, or is an employee of a licensed master plumber.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or lessee of any building in the District of Columbia, or the agent or representative of such owner or lessee, to knowingly employ an unlicensed person to do plumbing or gas fitting in or about such building.

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Approved, June 18, 1898.

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Extract from an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, etc.

[30 Stat., 635.]

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For construction and completion by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of an isolating building for minor contagious diseases on the grounds of the Providence Hospital, \* \* \* *Provided*, That said hospital shall receive at any time such patients suffering with minor contagious diseases as may be sent to it by the said Commissioners at the request of the health officer of said District. \* \* \*

For construction and completion of an isolating building for minor contagious diseases on the grounds of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, \* \* \* *Provided*, That said hospital shall receive at any time such patients suffering with minor contagious diseases as may be sent to it by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the request of the health officer of said District.

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Approved, July 1, 1898.

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AN ACT Regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 765.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint for said District two inspectors of flour, who shall be competent judges of flour; said inspectors to hold said offices two years, unless sooner removed by the said Commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the said inspectors, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall make oath or affirmation before a notary public that without favor, affection, malice, partiality, or respect of person they will diligently and carefully view, examine, and inspect, to the best of their skill and knowledge, all flour required by this Act to be inspected by them; that they will not pass or cause to be passed any barrels or half barrels or sacks of flour which are not in their

judgment clean, sweet, and merchantable, according to the directions of this Act; also that they will not charge, ask, or take or receive any other or larger fees for doing their duty as inspectors of flour than are mentioned and directed by this Act; that they will diligently and carefully view and examine all barrels, half barrels, and sacks containing flour, and that they will not mark or pass, or cause to be passed, any barrel, half barrel, or sack of flour, unless such barrel, half barrel, or sack be of the size and quality required as by this Act; and said oaths shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. That all barrels and half barrels containing flour, manufactured within the District of Columbia, or brought to the same for sale, shall be well made, of good, clean material, and tightened with ten or twelve hoops, sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chime hoop, and of the following dimensions, namely: The staves of all barrels to be in length not less than twenty-seven inches; the diameter at the head to be seventeen inches; and the staves of all half barrels to be twenty inches in length, and the diameter of the head thirteen inches. Flour barrels weighing not less than sixteen pounds tared or marked on the branded head shall be deemed merchantable.

SEC. 4. That every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured within the District of Columbia or brought to the same for sale shall, by the manufacturer, be made merchantable and of due fineness, without false packing or mixing; and if there is any false packing or mixture, the manufacturers or persons offering the same for sale or inspection shall forfeit and pay to the District of Columbia a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every such barrel and half barrel or sack, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

SEC. 5. That every miller or bolter of flour shall put into barrels the quantity of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and into half barrels the quantity of ninety-eight pounds; and if any miller or bolter of flour shall pack any barrel or half barrel with a less quantity of flour than by this Act is required, he shall forfeit, if the deficiency be one pound, a sum not exceeding ten cents, and for every pound above one deficient, twenty-five cents; and said inspectors are hereby required, whenever they, or either of them, have reason to suspect that any barrel or half barrel containing flour is falsely tared, to cause the flour to be started and the barrel or half barrel weighed; and whenever it shall appear that the barrel and half barrel weigh more than they are marked by the miller or owner, the said miller or owner shall forfeit and pay to the said District for each such offense at the rate of ten cents for every pound after the first that the barrel or half barrel may weigh short, and shall moreover pay twenty-five cents for each and every barrel or half barrel, unless on examination the tare should prove correct, then in that case the cost and charges shall be paid by the inspector.

SEC. 6. That each and every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured in the District or brought to the same for sale, or to be manufactured into bread, shall be subject to the examination of the inspector by borings and searchings with an instrument not exceeding five-eighths of an inch in diameter for barrels and one-fourth of an inch for jute or cotton sacks, to be provided by the inspector for that purpose, or by opening the sacks, or by opening sacked flour to such an extent as the inspector may deem necessary, who shall afterwards plug

up the hole in the barrel or half barrel with a round plug, made of soft wood, so as to prevent the entrance of water; and if the inspector shall judge the same to be merchantable according to the directions of this Act, he shall, at the time of the inspection, mark, brand, or stencil on the side of every barrel or half barrel, in letters one-half inch in length, the name "Washington," together with a word or words designating the degree of fineness which he shall, at the time of inspection, determine said flour entitled to, with the exception of the degree of superfine, which he shall mark or brand over the quarter; and the several degrees in quality shall be distinguished as follows: Family, extra, superfine, fine, and first middlings. And for the inspection of each barrel or half barrel of flour the said inspector shall have and receive of the owner or agents of said flour, for each and every barrel and half barrel, one cent and one drawing of flour, and for all sacks at the rate of one cent for one hundred and ninety-six pounds without drawings, except for sampling purposes; and every barrel or half barrel or sack of flour which shall prove on examination thereof to be unmerchantable according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, said inspector shall mark on the head with a broad arrow; and no barrel or half barrel of flour not examined and branded by the inspector, as aforesaid, shall be sold within the District under fine of one dollar for each and every barrel, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint three good and competent judges of flour (practical millers, bakers, or flour merchants) as commissioners of flour inspectors, whose duty it shall be on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and monthly thereafter, to select the standard for each grade of flour named in the sixth and tenth sections of this Act; and each commissioner shall keep a standard for each grade for the examination of inspectors and for their government in inspection.

SEC. 8. That when any person shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of the inspector, it shall be lawful for him within six days to apply to the commissioners of inspection, who shall immediately view and carefully examine the flour in question; and if a majority of the commission declare the quality different from that adjudged by the inspector, the brand of broad arrow shall be erased, and the inspectors shall be required to put such brand as they shall adjudge and determine, the cost of such review to be paid by the inspector; but should the judgment of the inspector be confirmed, then, in that case, the owner shall pay the cost of the review; and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars for his services.

SEC. 9. That said inspectors be, and they are hereby, authorized to require the coöperation of any wet or light flour which they may inspect, in order to make it merchantable; and no inspector shall purchase, directly or indirectly, any flour other than for his own use, under a penalty of ten dollars for each barrel or half barrel purchased.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the grades of flour established by the sixth section of this Act, there are hereby established two grades of rye flour, namely, first and second quality; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to brand or mark under his inspection mark the words "rye flour" on all flour made of this grade and packed in barrels or half barrels.

SEC. 11. That any person or persons who shall alter, erase, or deface the mark or brand made on any barrel or half barrel of flour by the inspector, or who shall make or brand any barrel or half barrel of flour which has not been inspected with any mark or brand similar to or in imitation of that made by the inspector, or, after the inspector shall have passed any barrel or half barrel of flour as merchantable, shall add any mark or brand designating the quality different from that determined upon and made by the inspector, or who shall pack into any barrel or half barrel flour which shall have been branded or marked with the broad arrow, or who shall in any manner pack flour into barrels or half barrels already branded, without erasing therefrom the marks or brands, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for each such offense, to be collected in the name of the District of Columbia in the police court of said District.

SEC. 12. That before said inspectors shall enter upon the duties of their office they shall give bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with security to be approved by said Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 13. That all flour blended in the District of Columbia shall not be liable to a second inspection; but the inspectors of flour shall, free of charge, brand barrels and half barrels or sacks of such flour with a mark designating the grade or quality of the same.

SEC. 14. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and relating exclusively to the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

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AN ACT For the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 812.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after six months from the passage of this act the emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke or cinders from any smokestack or chimney used in connection with any stationary engine, steam boiler, or furnace of any description within the District of Columbia shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be a public nuisance: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as applied to chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences.

SEC. 2. That the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any building of any description from the smokestack or chimney of which there shall issue or be emitted thick or dense black or gray smoke or cinders within the District of Columbia on or after the day above named shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense; and each and every day wherein the provisions of this act shall be violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act there shall be detailed from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an inspector or inspectors of the health department of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the health officer of the District of Columbia, to cause to be prosecuted all persons violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That no discrimination shall be made against any method or device which may be used for the prevention of smoke and which accomplishes the purpose of this act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances.

[30 Stats., 1390.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, in making regulations under the authority conferred by Congress, to alter, amend, or repeal any of the ordinances of the late board of health of said District which were legalized by joint resolution approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, whenever in their judgment the public interest requires it.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

AN ACT To cause the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 959.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant, or agent in charge of any land in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in the more densely populated suburbs of said city to remove from such land any weeds thereon of four or more inches in height within seven days (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) after notice from the health officer of said District so to do, and upon failure to comply with such notice he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each day said notice is not complied with.

SEC. 2. That whenever there are upon any unoccupied land aforesaid weeds of four or more inches in height, and no person can be found in said District who either is or claims to be the owner thereof, or who either represents or claims to represent such owners as aforesaid, the Commissioners of said District shall give notice, by publication twice a week in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington aforesaid, requiring their removal. Said notice shall



specify the land from which such weeds are to be removed, the character of the work to be done, and the time allowed for doing the same; and if such weeds be not removed within the time so specified, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause their removal; and the cost of such removal, including the cost of advertising, shall be a lien upon and shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which said weeds were located, and the said tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum till paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes. (See page 156, as to abatement of nuisances.)

SEC. 3. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, upon information filed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

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AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes.

[30 Stat., 923.]

SEC. 4. That the existence on any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington, or its more densely populated suburbs, of any uncovered well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation is hereby declared a nuisance dangerous to life and limb, and any person owning a lot or parcel of land in said city or said suburbs on which such a nuisance exists who shall neglect or refuse to abate the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after five days' notice from them to do so, shall, on conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each and every day he or she fails to comply with such notice. And in case the owner of any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs on which there exists an open well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation be a non-resident of the District of Columbia, then after public notice by said Commissioners, given at least twice a week for one week in one newspaper published in the city of Washington, by advertisement, describing the property, specifying the nuisance to be abated, then if such nuisance shall not be abated with one week after the expiration of such notice, said Commissioners may cause the lot or parcel of land on which the nuisance exists to be secured by fences or otherwise inclosed, and the cost and expense thereof shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which such nuisance exists, and the tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

AN ACT For the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 1012.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the first day of January and the first day of September, under a penalty of ten dollars for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia, with sworn information presented to such officer or warden, is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and, upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 8. That wherever in this Act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact of the said birds, fowls, or meats were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this Act, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation, and prosecution shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

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Approved, March 3, 1899.

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AN ACT To amend the acts for the protection of birds, game and fish in the District of Columbia.

[31 Stat., 1091.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections one and three of an Act entitled "An Act for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons, in the District of Columbia," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and they are hereby, amended to read as follows: "That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail,

between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of November, under a penalty of five dollars for each partridge, otherwise quail, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each woodcock killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey or ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the twenty-sixth day of December and the first day of November, except the English, ring-neck, or other pheasants of foreign origin hatched and raised in farm poultry enclosures, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild turkey or ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any squirrel or rabbit except the species known as the English rabbit, Belgian hare, between the first day of February and the first day of November, under a penalty of two dollars for each squirrel or rabbit killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than three months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, or plover between the first day of April and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe or plover killed, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird or other game bird not previously mentioned, between the first day of February and the first day of September, under a penalty of two dollars for each water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird or other game bird not previously mentioned, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned

in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than six months.

"SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this Act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud hens and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails, and the species of Icteridæ, commonly known as marsh blackbirds and reed birds or rice birds.

"That no person shall kill, catch, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk or great horned owl; nor rob the nest of any such wild bird of eggs or young; nor destroy such nest except in the clearing of land of trees or brush, under a penalty of five dollars for every such bird killed, caught, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and for each nest destroyed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to birds or eggs collected for scientific purposes under permits issued by the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia in accordance with such instructions as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, such permits to be in force for one year from date of issue and non-transferable.

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SEC. 3. That section two of "An Act for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac river in said District, and for other purposes," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That no person shall catch or kill in the waters of the Potomac river or its tributaries within the District of Columbia any black bass (otherwise known as green bass and chub), crappie (otherwise known as calico bass and strawberry bass), between the first day of April and the twenty-ninth day of May of each year, nor have in possession nor expose for sale any of said species between the dates aforesaid, nor catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year except by angling, nor catch nor kill any of the aforesaid species by what are known as out lines or trot lines, having a succession of hooks or devices."

Approved, March 3, 1901.

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AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

[32 Stats., 74.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That notwithstanding anything contained in the act entitled "An act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes,"

approved January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the health officer of said District may issue permits for the erection and maintenance of temporary privies under such restrictions as may be essential in the judgment of said health officer to prevent nuisance or danger to public health; and no person shall erect or maintain a temporary privy in said District without a permit from said health officer so to do, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such permit.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of said District for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. All prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the city solicitor or one of his assistants.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 20, 1902.

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AN ACT For the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia.

[32 Stats., 173.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and is hereby, created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board for the control of the dead human bodies hereinafter described, and for the distribution of such bodies among and to the schools in said District conferring the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of dental surgery, or both; the Post Graduate School of Medicine, incorporated by an act of Congress, approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Post Graduate School of Medicine of the District of Columbia;" the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy; the medical examining boards of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service; and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. Said board shall be known as the Anatomical Board of the District of Columbia, and shall consist of the health officer of said District and two representatives from each school aforesaid actually engaged in teaching, to be selected by and from the faculty thereof in accordance with the by-laws of such faculty, except in the case of the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy, the representatives from which shall be selected and detailed by the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy. Said health officer shall call a meeting of said anatomical board for organization at a time and place to be fixed by said health officer as soon as practicable after the passage of this act. Said anatomical board shall have full power to establish by-laws for its government and to appoint and to remove proper officers and agents, and shall keep full and complete records of its transactions and of all material facts pertaining to the receipt and distribution of bodies. Said records shall be open at all times for inspection by any member of said anatomical board and by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That every public officer, agent, and servant, and every officer, agent, and servant of any and every almshouse, prison, jail, asylum, morgue, hospital, and other public institutions and offices having charge or control of dead human bodies requiring to be buried at public expense, shall notify said anatomical board, or such person as may be designated by the said board, whenever any dead human body comes into his possession, charge, or control for burial at public expense. And every such officer, agent, and servant shall, upon application by said anatomical board or its agent, without fee or reward, and complying with the laws and regulations governing the removal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia, deliver every such body to said board and permit said board or its agent to take and remove the same. The notice aforesaid shall be given in writing and forwarded to said anatomical board within twenty-four hours after said officer, agent, or servant comes into possession, charge, or control of such body for burial, and shall include such material information as said board may designate. But no such body shall be delivered if the deceased person, during his last illness, without suggestion or solicitation, requested to be buried or cremated; or if within the time specified above and before the actual delivery thereof any person claiming to be and satisfying the officer in charge of such body that he is of kindred or is related by marriage to the deceased shall claim the said body for burial or cremation, or request in writing that it be buried at public expense; or if within the time specified above and before actual delivery any person claiming to be and satisfying the officer in charge of such body that he is a friend of the deceased arranges to have the same properly buried or cremated without expense to the District; or if the deceased person was a traveler who died suddenly; but in any such case said body shall be buried or delivered to said applicant for burial.

SEC. 3. That the said anatomical board may receive the bodies reported to it as aforesaid, and may distribute and deliver such as are received among and to such of the schools and boards entitled thereto as request in writing to receive the same, except as otherwise expressly directed in this act. Each such school and board shall receive annually, as nearly as may be practicable, such proportion of the entire number of bodies distributed as the number of students enrolled and in regular attendance at such school, and the number of candidates appearing for examination before such board, respectively, engaged bona fide at such school, or examined by said board in dissecting, and operative surgery on the cadaver, bears to the total number of students so enrolled in attendance, and engaged, and of persons so examined, in the District of Columbia. The secretary, dean, or other proper officer of each such schools and board shall report to said anatomical board the names of all such students in attendance at such school or persons examined by said board, as the case may be, at such times and in such form as said board may direct. All bodies shall be delivered among such schools and boards in regular order so as to maintain, as nearly as may be practicable, an equitable allotment at all times; and bodies assigned to any school or board in regular order and refused by such school or board without sufficient cause shall be charged against the quota of such school or board in such manner as not to prejudice any other school or board. But no body shall be delivered to any school or

board unless within not less than twenty-four hours prior to such delivery notice of the death has been given by said anatomical board to the nearest known kinsman, relative by marriage, or friend of the deceased, or if none such be known, published by said anatomical board at least once in a daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The notice required by this section shall be deemed to have been given if served in writing on the person to be notified, or if left at his usual place of residence with some adult person residing therein, or a member of the family of such person. Said board shall take receipts by name, or, if the name be unknown, by a description, for each body delivered; all receipts so obtained by said board shall be properly filed by it.

SEC. 4. That no school except the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy shall receive any body under the provisions of this act until said school has given bond to the District of Columbia, and the Board of Commissioners of said District has approved such bond, which said bond shall be in the penal sum of two hundred dollars and conditioned that all bodies which said school shall receive shall be used in said District and only for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each and every officer, agent, and employee of every school and board receiving bodies under the provisions of this act to see that such bodies are used in the District of Columbia and for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and that after being so used the remains thereof are disposed of in accordance with law.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall, in the District of Columbia, sell or buy any body aforesaid, or in any way traffic therewith, or transmit or convey any such body to any place outside of said District, or cause or procure any such body to be so transmitted or conveyed, or who shall, in said District, disturb or remove, without legal permit, any body from any grave or vault, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the workhouse of said District for not more than one year.

SEC. 7. That neither the United States nor the District of Columbia, nor any officer, agent, or servant thereof, shall be at any expense by reason of the delivery of any body or bodies aforesaid, except such as may be properly chargeable on account of bodies delivered to the medical schools of the Army and Navy, the medical examining boards of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine-Hospital Service, and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia; but all expenses of such delivery and distribution, except as hereinbefore specified, and of said anatomical board, shall be paid by the schools receiving such bodies, in such manner as may be specified by said board and by such school in proportion to the number of bodies which it has received; and no school which has failed or refused to pay its just proportion of such expense as determined by said board shall be allowed to receive any body or bodies, or parts thereof, while the amount so due remains unpaid.

SEC. 8. That any person having any duty enjoined upon him by the provisions of this act who willfully neglects, refuses, or fails to perform the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in

the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than one year.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, on information brought in the name of said District on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1902.

AN ACT To regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

[32 Stat., 728.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after six months after the promulgation of the regulations authorized by section four of this act no person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country into the United States, or from the United States into any foreign country, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, unless (a) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product has been propagated and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter authorized, to propagate and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid, nor (b) unless each package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results: *Provided*, That the suspension or revocation of any license shall not prevent the sale, barter, or exchange of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid which has been sold and delivered by the licentiate prior to such suspension or revocation, unless the owner or custodian of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury not to sell, barter, or exchange the same.

SEC. 2. That no person shall falsely label or mark any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid; nor alter any label or mark on any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid so as to falsify such label or mark.

SEC. 3. That any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department, duly detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, may during all reasonable hours enter and inspect any establishment for the propagation and preparation of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any other State or



Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States.

SEC. 4. That the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board with authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to promulgate from time to time such rules as may be necessary in the judgment of said board to govern the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, intended for sale in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought for sale from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States: *Provided*, That all licenses issued for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation in any foreign country of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid, for sale, barter, or exchange in the United States, shall be issued upon condition that the licentiates will permit the inspection of the establishments where said articles are propagated and prepared, in accordance with section three of this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this act and of such rules and regulations as may be made by authority thereof; to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments aforesaid, and to detail for the discharge of such duties such officers, agents, and employees of the Treasury Department as may in his judgment be necessary.

SEC. 6. That no person shall interfere with any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this act or by regulations made by authority thereof.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 1, 1902.

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AN ACT To increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

[32 Stats., 712.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, and the Supervising Surgeon-General and the officers now or hereafter commissioned under the Act of January fourth, eighteen hundred and

eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to regulate appointments in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States," and Acts amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be known as the Surgeon-General, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held or construed to discharge any of the officers above named, or any of the acting assistant surgeons, pharmacists, and other employees of the Marine-Hospital Service, or to deprive any officer of his commission or the benefits derived by longevity of service. The care of sick and disabled seamen and all other duties now required by law to be performed by the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be performed by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and all funds and appropriations now provided by law for use by the Marine-Hospital Service and all properties and rights pertaining to said service shall be available for use for like purposes and in like manner, under the Treasury Department, by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 2. That the salary of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries and allowances of the commissioned medical officers of said service shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 3. That commissioned medical officers, when detailed by the Surgeon-General for duty in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, in charge of the administrative divisions thereof, namely, marine hospitals and relief, domestic quarantine, foreign and insular quarantine, personnel and accounts, sanitary reports and statistics, and scientific research, shall, while thus serving, be assistant surgeons-general of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, but their pay and allowances shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service for officers in charge of said divisions; and the senior officer thus serving shall be the assistant within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy-eight, Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided, however*, That no such officer shall be detailed in charge of said divisions who is below the rank of passed assistant surgeon.

SEC. 4. That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in times of threatened or actual war to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest without, however, in any wise impairing the efficiency of the service for the purposes for which the same was created and is maintained.

SEC. 5. That there shall be an advisory board for the hygienic laboratory provided by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, for consultation with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service relative to the investigations to be inaugurated, and the methods of conducting the same, in said laboratory. Said board shall consist of three competent experts, to be detailed from the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Animal Industry by the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, which experts, with the director of the said laboratory, shall be ex officio members of the board, and serve without additional compensation. Five other members of said board shall be appointed by the

Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be skilled in laboratory work in its relation to the public health, and not in the regular employment of the Government. The said five members shall each receive compensation of ten dollars per diem while serving in conference, as aforesaid, together with allowance for actual and necessary traveling expenses and hotel expenses while in conference. Said conference is not to exceed ten days in any one fiscal year. The term of service of the five members of said board, not in the regular employment of the Government, first appointed shall be so arranged that one of said members shall retire each year, the subsequent appointments to be for a period of five years. Appointments to fill vacancies occurring in a manner other than as above provided shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose place has become vacant.

SEC. 6. That there shall be appointed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are not available for this duty by detail, competent persons to take charge of the divisions, respectively, of chemistry, zoology, and pharmacology of the hygienic laboratory, who shall each receive such pay as shall be fixed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The director of the said laboratory shall be an officer detailed from the corps of commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as now provided by regulations for said detail from the Marine-Hospital Service, and while thus serving shall have the pay and emoluments of a surgeon: *Provided*, That all commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not below the grade of passed assistant surgeon shall be eligible to assignment to duty in charge of the said divisions of the hygienic laboratory, and while serving in such capacity shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of their rank.

SEC. 7. That when, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference of said service with State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, the District of Columbia included, he may invite as many of said health and quarantine authorities as he deems necessary or proper to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory and District of Columbia, to said conference: *Provided*, That an annual conference of the health authorities of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be called, each of said States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to be entitled to one delegate: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the said Surgeon-General to call a conference upon the application of not less than five State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, each of said States and Territories joining in such request to be represented by one delegate.

SEC. 8. That to secure uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics it shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, after the annual conference required by section seven to be called, to prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and

compilation of such statistics, and said statistics, when transmitted to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau on said forms, shall be compiled and published by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service as a part of the health reports published by said service.

SEC. 9. That the President shall from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. He shall also prescribe regulations respecting its internal administration and discipline, and the uniforms of its officers and employees. It shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General to transmit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission by said Secretary to Congress, a full and complete report of the transactions of said service, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

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Extract from "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes."

[32 Stats., 969.]

*For medical inspectors.*—For twelve medical inspectors of public schools, four of whom shall be of the colored race, at five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said inspectors shall be appointed by the Commissioners only after competitive examination, and shall have had at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, and shall perform their duties under the direction of the Health Officer and according to rules formulated from time to time by him, which shall be subject to the approval of the board of education and the Commissioners.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

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AN ACT Authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes

[33 Stats., 244.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, whenever in their judgment the same may be necessary for the public safety, health, comfort, or convenience, to construct water mains and service sewers in any street, avenue, road, or alley in the District of Columbia; and the assessor of said District shall levy assessments for the same against abutting property in the amount and manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That for laying or constructing water mains in the District of Columbia assessments shall be levied at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon that part of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which a water main shall be laid, and that for laying or constructing service sewers in the District of Columbia assessments shall be levied at the rate of one dollar per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon that part of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which a sewer shall

be laid: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains and service sewers in the case of lots or parcels of land not more than one hundred feet in depth shall be levied upon the fronts or rears of such lots or parcels of land, and not upon both the fronts and rears of such lots or parcels of land; but lots or parcels of land more than one hundred feet in depth, except corner lots, shall be assessed upon both their fronts and rears when water mains or service sewers are laid abutting the same: *Provided*, That corner lots shall be assessed for water mains and service sewers only on their short fronts with a depth of not exceeding one hundred feet; any excess of the other front over one hundred feet shall be subject to assessment, as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the areas of all lots or parcels of land which have been assessed for water mains by the square foot under any previous Act of Congress, or of the late legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, shall not be again assessed for water mains: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains or service sewers shall not be levied under this Act against lots or parcels of land not more than one hundred feet in depth which have theretofore been assessed by the linear front feet by authority of any Act of Congress or of the late corporation of Georgetown, and in any assessment or reassessment levied under the provisions of this Act credit shall be allowed for any amount which may have been heretofore paid upon any water main or service sewer assessment levied against the same portion of the area of any lot or parcel of land: *Provided further*, That when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem it advantageous to lay water mains or service sewers on each side of any street, avenue, road, or alley assessments shall be levied at the rate, within the time and in the manner in this section provided for, against the lots abutting the side of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which the water main or service sewer is laid.

SEC. 3. That the assessor of the District of Columbia shall give notices as herein provided of the levying of assessments for water mains and service sewers. Assessments shall be levied within sixty days after the completion of the main or service sewer, and the owner or owners affected by such assessments shall be notified that the same have been levied by a notice which shall be served upon the owner of the lot or parcel of land if he or she be a resident of the District of Columbia, and his or her residence be known. If the owner be a nonresident or his or her residence be unknown, the notice shall be served on his or her agent or tenant. The service of such notice, where the owner or her or his agent or tenant resides in the District of Columbia, shall be personal or by leaving the same with some person of suitable age, either a member of his family or in his employ, at the residence or place of business of such owner, agent, or tenant; and return of such service, stating the manner thereof, shall be made in writing under oath and filed in the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia. If there be no agent or tenant known to said assessor, and the owner or owners be not residents of the District of Columbia, or if the owner be a resident of the District of Columbia and can not be found therein, and no person of suitable age as aforesaid can be found at his or her residence or place of business, notice shall be given by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in some daily newspaper published in said District, and in said publication of said notice each several piece of property shall be

described in a separate paragraph, and the cost of such advertisement shall be added to the amount of said assessment and collected in the same manner that said assessment is collected.

SEC. 4. That assessments for water mains and service sewers shall be payable in three equal installments, the first of which shall be due and payable without interest within thirty days from date of service of notice or of the last publication of notice as the case may be, the second within one year, and the third within two years from the date of assessment, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be charged on all amounts which shall remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the date of service of notice or last publication as the case may be; but the owner of the property assessed may, at his option, at any time after the levying of such assessment, pay the same in full; and the discount heretofore allowed for payment of assessments for water mains within thirty days from date of service of notice of assessments shall not be allowed hereafter: *Provided*, That if any installment of any assessment for water main or service sewer levied under the provisions of this act shall not be paid when due and payable the property against which said assessment was levied may be sold for said delinquent installment at the next ensuing annual tax sale in the same manner and under the same conditions as property sold for delinquent general taxes, if said installment shall not have been paid prior to said sale.

SEC. 5. That property in the county of Washington not subdivided into blocks or lots, or both, shall not be assessed for water mains or service sewers until subdivided: *Provided*, That where houses are built on any unsubdivided land and connection is made with a water main or service sewer, assessment shall be made as herein provided for in the case of subdivided property by assessing a frontage of fifty feet on each side of said connection with a depth of one hundred feet, except that no double assessment shall be levied; said assessment to be levied within sixty days after said connection is made; and if such unsubdivided land is thereafter subdivided into blocks or lots, such lots shall be assessed as herein provided as to subdivided lands, but the fifty feet on each side of said connection, with a depth of one hundred feet, shall not be again assessed: *Provided further*, That hereafter assessments at the rate and in the manner herein provided for shall be levied against each lot or parcel of land abutting any water main or service sewer in all subdivisions of land, within sixty days after the recording of such subdivision in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, except in cases where said lots or parcels of land have been previously assessed for the same main or service sewer.

SEC. 6. That in all cases where water mains have heretofore been laid and assessments therefor against abutting lots or land not levied pending the introduction of water into such lots or land, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, such assessments shall be levied under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That the assessor of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed in cases where water-main assessments, or assessments for service sewers, may be quashed, canceled, set aside, or declared void by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or may otherwise be canceled or set aside, by reason of an imperfect or

erroneous description of the lot or parcel of ground against which the same shall have been levied, by reason of such tax or assessment not having been authenticated by the proper officer or by reason of a defective return of service of notice, or for any technical reason other than the right of the authorities of the District of Columbia to levy assessment or lay the main or service sewer in respect of which assessment was levied, to relevel such assessment at the rate and in the manner provided for in this Act: *Provided*, That such reassessment shall be made within sixty days from date of such cancellation.

SEC. 8. That all sums received by the collector of taxes under the provisions of this Act on account of assessments levied for the construction of service sewers shall be credited to the appropriation under which the sewer was constructed for the fiscal year in which such sums shall be received.

SEC. 9. That a service sewer within the meaning of the provisions of this Act shall be a sewer with which connection may be directly made for the purpose of providing sewerage facilities to abutting property, and such sewers shall be so indicated on the records of the sewer division of the engineer department of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 22, 1904.

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Extract from the "act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc."

[Stats.]

*Provided*, That hereafter no officer or employee of the Health Department shall, during his continuance in office, serve in his private capacity, for fee, gift, or reward, any person licensed to keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm in said District or to bring or to send milk into said District, or any person who has applied or is about to apply for such license, or any manufacturer or dealer in foods, drugs, or disinfectants, or similar materials: *Provided further*, That every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection.

Approved, March 2, 1907.

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AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into contract for the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, and so forth.

[33 Stats., 621.]

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*Provided further*, That said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all regulations necessary for the collection and disposal of garbage, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, dead animals, and night soil, and to annex to such regulations such penalties as may in the judgment of said Commissioners be necessary to secure the enforcement thereof.

Approved, January 27, 1905.

AN ACT To amend chapter fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

[33 Stat., 733.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That chapter fifty-five of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections sixteen hundred and eight, sixteen hundred and nine, sixteen hundred and ten, sixteen hundred and eleven, sixteen hundred and twelve, and sixteen hundred and thirteen, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 1608. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to open, extend, widen or straighten alleys and minor streets in the District of Columbia under the following conditions, namely: First, upon the petition of the owners of more than one-half of the real estate in the square or block in which such alley or minor street is sought to be opened, extended, widened, or straightened, accompanied by a plat showing the opening, extension, widening, or straightening proposed; second, when the Commissioners deem that the public interests require such opening, extension, widening, or straightening; third, when the health officer of said District certifies to the necessity for the same on the grounds of public health: *Provided*, That a minor street shall be of a width of not less than forty feet nor more than sixty feet and shall run through a square or block from one street to another.

"SEC. 1608a. That if in the opening, extension, widening or straightening of an alley or minor street, or in the extension or widening of public streets or highways, an alley or part of an alley may have been, or may hereafter be, in the judgment of the said Commissioners rendered useless or unnecessary, said Commissioners are authorized to close the same. That if the alley to be closed is an original alley, they may sell the land contained therein for cash at a price not less than the assessed value of contiguous lots. That if the alley is not an original alley, the title thereto shall revert to the owners of the land abutting thereon, but all such land shall be subject to the assessment for benefits hereinafter referred to.

"SEC. 1608b. That the said Commissioners are authorized to accept the dedication of an alley or alleys and in connection therewith to close any existing alley or alleys in the square or block in which such dedication is made upon the application of the owners of all the property abutting on such existing alley or alleys. That if the alley proposed to be closed is an original alley, the party or parties making the dedication and the parties applying for the closing of the alley or alleys shall present with such application a mutual agreement in writing and under seal, in duplicate, as to the future ownership of the land contained in the alley or alleys to be closed, together with two plats showing the alley or alleys divided into parcels, with the name of the future owner marked on each parcel, in accordance with such agreement. That copies of the order of the Commissioners accepting the dedication and closing the original or subdivisional alley, together with the said agreements and plats in the case of an original alley, shall be forwarded by said Commissioners to the sur-



veyor and recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia for record, and thereafter the title to the land in such subdivisional alley shall revert to the owners of the land abutting thereon, and the title to the land in the original alley shall vest in the parties whose names appear on said plat in accordance with said agreement.

"SEC. 1608c. That the Commissioners are authorized to close any alley or part of alley the width of which is less than ten feet upon the application in writing of the owners of all the abutting property. If the title to such closed alley is in the United States, the land shall be sold, as provided in section sixteen hundred and eight a hereof; and if the title is not in the United States, the land shall revert as provided in said section.

"SEC. 1608d. That whenever the title in fee simple to an entire square is vested in one person or tenants in common or partners, and such owner or owners desire to improve said square by the erection thereon of a building covering not less than two-thirds of the area thereof, or to use said square for the purpose of some business enterprise, the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to order any alley or alleys in such square to be closed, and a copy of said order shall be filed with the surveyor and recorder of deeds of said District for record.

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Approved, February 23, 1905.

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AN ACT For the establishment of public convenience stations in the District of Columbia.

[33 Stats., 984.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to construct and establish, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, two public convenience stations, each of the same to afford accommodations for twenty males and ten females.

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SEC. 3. That upon the construction and establishment of said public convenience stations the said Commissioners are further authorized and empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the management of the same, as well as to fix the charge, if any, to be made for the use of these conveniences.

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Approved, March 3, 1905. (See also page 158, an act increasing the penalty for certain offenses, etc., approved April 21, 1906.)

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AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations respecting the rights and privileges of the fish wharf.

[34 Stats., 72.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make such regulations as they may deem proper for

the sale of the rights and privileges of the fish wharf in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no letting or sale of such rights or privileges shall be for a longer term than one year.

Approved, March 19, 1906.

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AN ACT To provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of said District, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 114.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever the owner of any real property in the District of Columbia shall fail or refuse, after the service of reasonable notice in the manner hereinafter provided, to correct any condition which exists on or has arisen from such property in violation of law or of any regulation made by authority of law, with the correction of which condition said owner is by law or by said regulation chargeable, or to show cause, sufficient in the judgment of the Commissioners of said District, why he should not be required to correct such condition, then, and in that instance, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, and they are hereby authorized to, cause such condition to be corrected; assess the cost of correcting such condition and all expenses incident thereto (including the cost of publication, if any, hereinafter provided for) as a tax against the property on which such condition existed or from which such condition arose, as the case may be; and carry such tax on the regular tax rolls of said District, and collect such tax in the same manner as general taxes in said District are collected: *Provided*, That the correction of any condition aforesaid by said Commissioners under authority of this section shall not relieve the owner of the property on which such condition existed, or from which such condition arose, from criminal prosecution and punishment for having caused or allowed such unlawful condition to arise or for having failed or refused to correct the same.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect section one of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and all other persons, including contractors and employees of contractors acting under their authority or by their direction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter upon and into any lands and tenements in said District, during all reasonable hours, to inspect the same and to do whatever may be necessary to correct, in a good and workmanlike manner, any condition that exists on or has arisen from such lands or tenements in violation of law or of any regulation made by authority of law, with the correction of which condition the owner of said lands or tenements is by law or such regulation chargeable. Any person who shall hinder, interfere with, or prevent any inspection or work authorized by this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this Act any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served shall be deemed to have been served (a) if delivered to the person to be notified, or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be

notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or (b) if no such residence or place of business can be found in said District by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or, (c) if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or, (d) if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on three consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or, (e) if by reason of an outstanding, unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served on a corporation shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been served on any such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and, if required to be served on any foreign corporation, if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia. Every notice aforesaid shall be in writing or printing, or partly in writing and partly in printing; shall be addressed by name to the person to be notified; shall describe with certainty the character and location of the unlawful condition to be corrected, and shall allow a reasonable time to be specified in said notice, within which the person notified may correct such unlawful condition or show cause why he should not be required to do so.

SEC. 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 14, 1906.

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AN ACT To provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 123.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever the dead body of any person who has died from smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, the plague, leprosy, glanders, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis comes into the custody of any officer, employee, or agent of the District of Columbia to be disposed of at public expense, the said officer, employee, or agent shall cause said body to be incinerated.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to erect and operate on reservation thirteen, commonly known as the Washington Asylum

grounds, in the city of Washington, in said District, a crematorium of size sufficient for the incineration of all bodies that can not, except at public expense, be disposed of within a reasonable time after death, and for the incineration of such other bodies as may be presented for that purpose by the persons having custody thereof. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make and enforce all rules necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of said crematorium, and to prescribe and collect for the incineration of bodies not necessarily disposed of at public expense fees in such amounts as may be required to defray the cost of incineration: *Provided*, That in any case the Commissioners may, by special order, waive or reduce the usual charges whenever, in the opinion of said Commissioners, to enforce such charges would be burdensome or oppressive upon the person or persons responsible for the disposal of the remains. All fees collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and be deposited by him in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or in any way modifying any of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia," approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 4. That for the construction of a crematorium on reservation thirteen, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and of all necessary approaches thereto, and for all necessary grading and fencing, for the equipment of said crematorium, and for the maintenance and operation of said crematorium until the thirtieth day of June next following its completion, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half payable out of the funds of the United States and one-half out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 20, 1906.

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AN ACT Increasing the penalty for certain offenses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first and last paragraphs of the Act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in the District of Columbia,' approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

FIRST PARAGRAPH.

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to wilfully or wantonly destroy, injure, disfigure, cut, chip, break, deface, or cover or rub with or otherwise place filth or excrement of any kind upon any property, public or private, in the District of Columbia, or

any public or private building, statue, monument, office, dwelling, or structure of any kind, or which may be in course of erection, or the doors, windows, steps, railing, fencing, balconies, balustrades, stairs, porches, or halls or the walls or sides, or the walls of any inclosure thereof; or to write, mark, or paint obscene or indecent words or language thereon, or to draw, paint, mark, or write obscene or indecent figures representing obscene or indecent objects; or to write, mark, draw, or paint any other word, sign, or figure thereon, without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof, or, in case of public property, of the person having charge, custody, or control thereof, under penalty of a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment."

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Approved, April 21, 1906.

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AN ACT To create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 157.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and is hereby, created in and for the District of Columbia a board to be known as the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, to consist of the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner in charge of buildings, the health officer, and the inspector of buildings of said District, and to have jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in said District, to condemn those buildings which are in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, and to cause all buildings to be put into sanitary condition or to be vacated, demolished, and removed, as may be required by the provisions of this Act. Said board may authorize and direct the performance of any of the ministerial duties of said board by officers, agents, employees, contractors, and employees of contractors duly detailed or employed by the Commissioners of said District for that purpose. Said board, the members thereof, and all persons acting under its authority, may, between the hours of eight o'clock antemeridian and five o'clock postmeridian, peaceably enter into and upon any and all lands and buildings in said District for the purpose of inspecting the same. Said board shall report its operations to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from time to time as said Commissioners direct. Said Commissioners shall furnish said board such assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of its work, by details from various departments and offices of the government of said District.

SEC. 2. That a majority of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of the members present shall be necessary to condemn any building under this Act. Whenever for any reason the health officer is unable to act as a member of said board one of the deputy health officers shall act as a member thereof in place of said health officer, and whenever for any reason the inspector of buildings is unable to act as a member

of said board the principal assistant inspector of buildings shall act as a member thereof in place of said inspector of buildings; but no person shall act as a member of said board who has any property interests, direct or indirect, in his own right or through relatives or kin, in the building the sanitary condition of which is under consideration. The deputy health officer and the principal assistant inspector of buildings, when acting as members of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, shall have all authority and duties which are vested by this Act in the health officer and the inspector of buildings, respectively, when acting in the same manner.

SEC. 3. That said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings be, and is hereby, authorized to investigate, through personal inquiry and inspection by the members thereof, and through inquiry and inspection by officers, agents, and employees appointed or detailed for that purpose, into the sanitary condition of any building or part of a building in said District, except such as are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If any building or part of a building be found, as the result of such investigation, to be in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or the lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, said board shall cause a notice to be served on each owner or part owner of such building requiring him to show cause within not less than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of the service of said notice why such building or part of building should not be condemned. And if within the time specified in said notice no cause be shown sufficient in the opinion of the majority of said board to prevent the condemnation of such building or part of building said board shall issue an order condemning such building or part of building, and shall cause a copy of such order to be served on each owner or part owner thereof, and a copy or copies to be affixed to the building or part of building condemned.

SEC. 4. That from and after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after a copy or copies of any order of condemnation has been affixed to any condemned building or part of building no person shall occupy such building or part of building.

SEC. 5. That no person having authority to prevent shall permit any building or part of building condemned to be occupied except as specially authorized by the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, under authority of section six of this Act, after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from and after the date of the service of a copy of the order of condemnation on the owner of such building; or, if there be several part owners of such building, from the latest date of service on any part owner; or, if a copy or copies of such order of condemnation has been affixed to the condemned building or part of building at a date subsequent to the date of service of the notice on any owner or the latest date of service on any part owner, after thirty days from the date on which said copy or copies of such order of condemnation was so affixed.

SEC. 6. That if the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act shall make such changes or repairs as will remedy in a manner satisfactory to said board the conditions which led to the condemnation of such building or part of building, said board shall cancel its order of condemnation

and the building may be again occupied; and if such owner or owners can not make such changes or repairs within the period within which they may lawfully permit such building or part of building to be occupied under section five of this Act, but proceed with such changes or repairs with reasonable diligence during that period, said board may, by special order, extend from time to time the period within which the occupants of said building or part of building may remain therein and within which the owner or owners thereof may permit them so to do.

SEC. 7. That the owner or owners of any building or buildings condemned under the provisions of this Act, which can not be so changed or repaired as to remedy the condition which led to the condemnation thereof, shall demolish and remove such building or part of building within a time to be specified by said board in the order of condemnation. And if any owner or part owner shall fail or refuse to demolish and remove said building or part of building within the time so specified he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalties provided by section thirteen of this Act, and such building or part of building shall be demolished and removed under the direction of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and the cost of such demolition and removal, less the amount, if any, received from the sale of the old material, but including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in the demolition of such building and the cost of publication, if any, herein provided for, shall be assessed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a tax against the premises on which such building or part of building was situated, such tax to be collected in the same manner as general taxes are collected, and when collected shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

SEC. 8. That whenever the title to any building or part of a building the condemnation of which is contemplated is in litigation, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall notify all parties to the suit and shall report the circumstances to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall bring such circumstances to the attention of the court in which such litigation is pending for the purpose of securing such order or decree as will enable said board to continue such proceedings looking toward condemnation, and such court is hereby authorized to make such decrees and orders in such pending suit as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 9. That whenever the title to any building or part of building is vested in a person non compos mentis, or a minor child or minor children without legal guardian, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall report that fact to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall take due legal steps to secure the appointment of a guardian or guardians for such person non compos mentis, or minor child or children aforesaid, for the purpose of the condemnation proceedings authorized by this Act. And any justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding the equity court is hereby authorized to appoint a guardian or guardians for that purpose.

SEC. 10. That any notice required by this Act to be served shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to be notified,

or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or if no such residence or place of business can be found in the District of Columbia by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on ten consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or if by reason of an outstanding unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice to a corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served on such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and notice to a foreign corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the usual place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. That no person shall interfere with any member of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings or with any person acting under authority and by direction of said board in the discharge of his lawful duties, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any lawful inspection or the performance of any work authorized by this Act to be done by or by authority and direction of said board.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, without the consent of said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any copy of any order of condemnation which has been affixed to any building or part of building by order of said board; and the owner and the person having custody of any building or part of building to which a copy or copies of any such order has been affixed shall, if said copy of said order has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, or removed, forthwith report that fact in writing to said board, unless he has good reason to believe that such copy of such an order has been removed by authority of said board, and if such copy of such order has been concealed shall forthwith expose the same to view.

SEC. 13. That any person violating or aiding or abetting in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, upon information filed in the name of said District, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days; and each day on which such unlawful act is done or during which such unlawful negligence continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.



SEC. 14. That the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act may, within the time specified in the order of condemnation, institute proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, for the modification or vacation of the order of condemnation aforesaid, and the court shall give precedence to any such case and shall hear the testimony adduced therein; and unless the court shall find that there is sufficient proof made of the necessity of the destruction of such building or part of building, the order of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall be modified or set aside, as said court shall direct; otherwise the court shall issue such orders and decrees as may be necessary to carry the order of said board, as made by the board or as modified by the court, into effect; and the court may appoint a committee of award, consisting of three persons, each of whom shall have the qualifications of jurors in the District of Columbia, who, after taking the oath required of jurors in the trial of civil causes, shall proceed to hear and receive evidence respecting the amount of damages to be awarded to the owner or owners of such condemned building or part of building aforesaid, and said committee may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses before them and may administer oaths to such witnesses. Witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify before said committee in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify in the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and, if need be, said committee shall be entitled, upon application, to the aid of said court to compel such attendance and giving of testimony. Unless the court shall order otherwise, the hearing of evidence before said committee need not be in the presence of the court, but they may meet in any room assigned to them by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, who shall, in person or by deputy, attend such hearings. In such proceedings evidence shall be received by the committee of award appointed as aforesaid, to prove—

First. That the rental of the building was enhanced by reason of the same being used for illegal purposes, or being so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; or

Second. That the building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair; or

Third. That the building is unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation; and if the committee, or a majority of the members thereof, is satisfied by such evidence that compensation should be awarded, then the compensation—

(a) Shall in the first case, so far as it is based on rental, be on the rental of the building (as distinct from the ground rent), which would have been obtainable if the building was occupied for legal purposes, and only by the number of persons whom the building was, under all the circumstances of the case, fitted to accommodate without such overcrowding as is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; and

(b) Shall in the second case be the amount estimated as the value of the building if it had been put into a sanitary or safe condition, or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of putting it into such condition or repair; and

(c) Shall in the third case be the value of the materials of the building.

That after hearing and considering the testimony offered by the owner and offered on behalf of the District of Columbia, the said committee of award shall report to the court in writing the compensation allowed by them to the owner according to the provisions of this section. Unless cause be shown to the court within ten days from the filing of said report why the same should not be confirmed, the court shall confirm the same and judgment be entered thereon accordingly; but from the damages awarded in any case the cost of removing the building, including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in such removal, and the cost of publication, if any, authorized by section ten of this Act, shall be deducted unless the owner shall, at his own expense, remove the same within such time as may be fixed by the court in the order confirming the report of the said committee as hereinbefore provided.

That each member of the committee of award appointed by the court as aforesaid shall receive for each day's attendance the sum of five dollars, and any vacancy caused by death, sickness, or disqualification may be filled by appointment by the court.

SEC. 15. That except as herein otherwise authorized all expenses incident to the enforcement of this Act shall be paid from appropriations made from time to time for that purpose, one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 16. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 1, 1906.

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AN ACT To regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.<sup>1</sup>

[34 Stats., 175.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to conduct or manage any pharmacy, drug or chemical store, apothecary shop, or other place of business for the retailing, compounding, or dispensing of any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, or for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, or to keep exposed for sale, at retail, any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, except as hereinafter provided; or, except as hereinafter provided, for any person not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation upon the prescription of a physician, or otherwise, or to compound physicians' prescriptions, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a pharmacist licensed under this Act. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or manager of a pharmacy, drug store, or other place of business to cause or permit any person other than a licensed pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, medicine, or poison, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a licensed pharmacist: *Provided*, That nothing in this section

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<sup>1</sup> See amendment, p. 185, 34 Stats., 1005.

shall be construed to interfere with any legally registered practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery in the compounding of his own prescriptions, or to prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as he may deem proper; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer who shall be licensed as a pharmacist, or who shall keep in his employ at least one person who is so licensed, except as hereinafter provided; nor with the sale by others than pharmacists of poisonous substances sold exclusively for use in the arts, or as insecticides, when such substances are sold in unbroken packages bearing labels having plainly printed upon them the name of the contents, the word "poison," when practicable the name of at least one suitable antidote, and the name and address of the vendor: *Provided further*, That such person, firm, or corporation has obtained a permit from the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, which grants the right and privilege to make such sales, such permit to be issued for a period of three years, and that each sale of such substance be registered as required of a licensed pharmacist, and it shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to sell such substances, and in no case shall the sale be made to a person under eighteen years of age except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult: *And provided further*, That persons other than registered pharmacists may sell household ammonia and concentrated lye, in sealed containers plainly labeled, so as to indicate the nature of the contents, with the word "poison," and with a statement of two or more antidotes to be used in case of poisoning, and may sell bicarbonate of soda, borax, cream of tartar, olive oil, sal ammoniac, and sal soda; and persons other than registered pharmacists may, furthermore, sell in original sealed containers, properly labeled, such compounds as are commonly known as "patent" or "proprietary" medicines, except those the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of sections eleven and thirteen of this Act.

SEC. 2. That every person now registered as a pharmacist in the District of Columbia, under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to be licensed under this Act without examination or payment of fee, provided that he make application therefor on or before the thirty-first day of December next ensuing after the passage of this Act. Any person registered as aforesaid shall, until said date, by virtue of such registration be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities to which pharmacists licensed under this Act are entitled, and be subject to all the obligations and duties of such licentiates.

SEC. 3. That every person not registered under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, who shall desire to be licensed as a pharmacist shall file with the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy an application, duly verified under oath, setting forth the name and age of the applicant, the place or places at which he pursued, and the time spent in, the study of pharmacy, the experience which the applicant has had in compounding physicians' prescriptions under the direction of a licensed pharmacist, and the name and location of the school or college of pharmacy, if any, of which he is a graduate, and shall submit evidence sufficient to show to the satisfaction of said board that he is of good moral character and

not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs so as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and said applicant shall appear at a time and place designated by the board of supervisors aforesaid and submit to an examination by the board of pharmaceutical examiners as to his qualifications for license as a pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have had at least four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy or shall have served three years under the instruction of a regular licensed pharmacist, and any applicant who has been graduated from a school or college of pharmacy recognized by said board as in good standing shall be entitled to examination upon presentation of his diploma: *Provided further*, That any applicant intending to limit his practice to compounding and dispensing homeopathic remedies and prescriptions may be licensed, if otherwise qualified. Any applicant intending to compound and dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions shall so state in his application for license as a pharmacist, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the board of supervisors aforesaid to appoint a committee of three, physicians or pharmacists, or both, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to examine said applicant in homeopathic materia medica and pharmacy, and to report the result thereof to said board. Every such applicant, however, shall be subjected in all respects to the same examinations by the board of pharmaceutical examiners as are applicants generally, except that an applicant intending to limit his practice to the compounding and dispensing of homeopathic remedies and prescriptions shall not be examined by said board of pharmaceutical examiners in materia medica and pharmacy. But the license issued to any applicant after a limited examination as aforesaid shall permit him to compound or dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions only. No person shall compound or dispense homeopathic remedies or prescriptions who has not been licensed so to do, nor shall any person who has been licensed to compound and dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions alone compound or dispense other remedies or prescriptions, except "patent" or "proprietary" remedies in original packages.

SEC. 4. That if the applicant for license as a pharmacist has complied with the requirements of either of the two preceding sections, the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall issue to him a license which shall entitle him to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. That the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall issue licenses to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia without examination, or after limited examination, as said board may determine, to such persons as have been legally registered or licensed as pharmacists in States, Territories, or foreign countries: *Provided*, That the applicant for such license present satisfactory evidence of qualifications equal to those required of licentiates examined under this Act, and that he was registered or licensed after examination in such State, Territory, or foreign country not less than one year prior to the date of application; that the standard of competence required in such State, Territory, or foreign country is not lower than that required in the District of Columbia, and that such State, Territory, or foreign country accords similar recognition to licentiates of the District of Columbia, all of which shall be determinable by the board of supervisors aforesaid. Applicants for license

under this section shall forward with their application a fee of ten dollars.

SEC. 6. That the license of any person to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia may be revoked if such person be found to have obtained such license by fraud; or to be addicted to the use of any narcotic or stimulant, or to be suffering from physical or mental disease, in such manner and to such an extent as to render it expedient that in the interests of the public his license be canceled; or to be of an immoral character; or if such person be convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of any offense involving moral turpitude. It shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police of said District to investigate any case in which it is discovered by him, or made to appear to his satisfaction, that any license issued under the provisions of this Act is revocable and to report the result of such investigation to the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, which board shall, after full hearing, if in their judgment the facts warrant it, revoke such license.

SEC. 7. That in the month of November of each year every licensed dealer in poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, whose permit has been issued not less than three years prior to the first day of such month, shall apply to the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy for the renewal of such permit. And said board is hereby authorized, upon the payment of such fees as are hereinafter provided, to renew such permit in the month of November for a period of three years from the thirty-first day of October immediately preceding the date thereof. And every permit not renewed within the month of November as aforesaid shall be void and of no effect unless and until renewed. Any license, permit, or renewal obtained through fraud, or by any false or fraudulent representation, shall be void and of no effect. No person shall make any false or fraudulent representation for the purpose of procuring a license, permit, or renewal thereof, either for himself or for another.

Every license to practice pharmacy, and every permit to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, and every current renewal of such permit shall be conspicuously displayed by the person to whom the same has been issued in the pharmacy, drug store, or place of business, if any, of which the said person is the owner or manager.

SEC. 8. That there shall be in and for the District of Columbia a board of pharmaceutical examiners, consisting of five licensed pharmacists, appointed by the Commissioners of said District, each of whom shall have been for the five years immediately preceding, and shall be during the term of his appointment, actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy in said District. All appointments shall be made in such manner that the term of office of one examiner shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, but every examiner shall hold office after the expiration of the term for which he has been formally appointed until his successor has been appointed and qualified. No appointee shall enter upon the discharge of his duties until he has taken oath fairly and impartially to perform the same. Said Commissioners may remove, after full hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause.

That annually the board of pharmaceutical examiners shall organize by the election of a president and a secretary, both of whom shall be members of said board, who shall hold office for one year and until

their successors shall have been elected and qualified. Said board shall hold meetings for the examination of candidates and for the discharge of such other business as may come before it, commencing on the second Thursdays in January, April, July, and October of each year and at such other times as the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall direct; and said board of pharmaceutical examiners shall examine all applicants for license to practice pharmacy certified to it for that purpose by the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, and shall report the results of such examination to said board of supervisors as speedily as practicable.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this Act the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall be known as the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of the District of Columbia; and the president of the board of pharmaceutical examiners shall be ex officio a member of said board of supervisors in addition to the members now provided for by law; and said board of pharmaceutical examiners shall bear in all respects the same relations to the board of supervisors aforesaid as each of the boards of medical examiners of said District now bears to the board of medical supervisors thereof; and said board of supervisors shall have all such rights, powers, and duties with respect to the examination of applicants for license as pharmacists and with reference to the issue of licenses to practice pharmacy and of permits to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides as said board now has with reference to the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and with reference to the issue of licenses to such persons, except in so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Said board shall elect from its membership a secretary and treasurer, respectively. The treasurer of said board shall give such bond for the proper performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem proper and shall render to said Commissioners accounts of his receipts and disbursements from time to time as said Commissioners shall direct. All licenses issued by said board of supervisors shall be countersigned by the president of the examining board by which the candidate was examined. Said board of supervisors shall keep records of its proceedings, and such records shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein in all courts in the District of Columbia. Said board of supervisors shall, in the month of July of each year, make to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a written report of its proceedings, of its receipts and disbursements, and of all licenses and permits issued. All records, funds, and other property in the possession of the commissioners of pharmacy of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this Act shall be delivered to such officer, or officers of the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy as may be designated by said board. And such funds may be used for the payment of such necessary expenses as said board of supervisors may incur in the execution of the provisions of this Act during the twelve months immediately following the passage thereof, and any balance which remains on hand at the expiration of that time shall be deposited with the collector of taxes in said District and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That applicants for license to practice pharmacy and for permits to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides shall pay

the following fees: For examination for license as pharmacist, ten dollars; for a permit for the sale of poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, one dollar, and for each renewal thereof, fifty cents.

And hereafter all fees for licenses to practice medicine and surgery and all fees aforesaid shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of the District of Columbia before any applicant may be admitted to examination and before any license or permit, or any renewal thereof, may be issued by the said board. And all expenses of said board and of the boards of examiners incident to the execution of the provisions of this Act and of an Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall be paid from the fees collected by the board of supervisors aforesaid. If any balance remain on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the members of said board appointed as such shall be paid therefrom such reasonable amounts as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine. And the balance then in hand, or so much thereof as said board of supervisors may deem proper, shall be divided among the several boards of examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined by each, each member of such board of examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid to that board as that board itself may determine.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, or of any firm or corporation, to sell, furnish, or give away any cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine; morphine, salts of morphine, or preparation containing morphine or salts of morphine; or any opium, or preparation containing opium; or any chloral hydrate, or preparation containing chloral hydrate, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or, if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine, shall state the kind of animal for which ordered, and shall be signed by the person giving the order or prescription. Such order or prescription shall be, for a period of three years, retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who compounds or dispenses the article ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be compounded or dispensed after the first time, except upon the written order of the original prescriber: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing not more than two grains of opium or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than one-quarter grain of cocaine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate in the fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce. The above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such when plainly labeled "for external use only," nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, when sold in quantities not exceeding twenty grains: *Provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, manufacturers, and retail druggists to retail druggists, hospitals, colleges, and scientific or public institutions.

SEC. 12. That no physician in the District of Columbia, knowing, or when he might by reasonable inquiry know, that any person is addicted to the use of cocaine, morphine, opium, or chloral hydrate, shall furnish to or for the use of such person, or prescribe for such person, the drug aforesaid, to the use of which such person is addicted, or any compound thereof, or any preparation containing the same, except as it may be necessary to furnish or prescribe such drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid for the cure of drug addiction aforesaid, or for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity: *Provided*, That no physician shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who shows to the satisfaction of the court before which he is tried that, having exercised due diligence and acting in good faith, he furnished or prescribed such drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid believing the same to be necessary for the cure of drug addiction aforesaid, or for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity, and for no other purpose whatsoever. No dentist shall furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid to, or for the use of, any person not under his treatment in the regular course of his professional work, nor in any case otherwise than may be required by such work. No practitioner of veterinary medicine shall furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid for the use of any human being, or when he has reasonable ground for believing that the drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid is desired or intended for the use of any human being: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give to dentists or to practitioners of veterinary medicine the right to furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation whatsoever otherwise than as is usual and customary in the practice of dentistry and veterinary medicine, respectively.

SEC. 13. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver to any other person any of the following-described substances, or any poisonous compound, combination, or preparation thereof, to wit: The compounds of and salts of antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc; the caustic hydrates of sodium and potassium, solution or water of ammonia, methyl alcohol, paregoric, the concentrated mineral acids, oxalic and hydrocyanic acids and their salts, yellow phosphorus, Paris green, carbolic acid, the essential oils of almonds, pennyroyal, tansy, rue, and savin; croton oil, creosote, chloroform, cantharides, or aconite, belladonna, bitter almonds, colchicum, cotton root, coccus indicus, conium, cannabis indica, digitalis, ergot, hyoseyamus, ignatia, lobelia, nux vomica, physostigma, phytolacca, strophanthus, stramonium, veratrum viride, or any of the poisonous alkaloids or alkaloidal salts derived from the foregoing, or any other poisonous alkaloids or their salts, or any other virulent poison, except in the manner following, and, moreover, if the applicant be less than eighteen years of age, except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult.

It shall be first learned, by due inquiry, that the person to whom delivery is about to be made is aware of the poisonous character of the substance, and that it is desired for a lawful purpose, and the box, bottle, or other package shall be plainly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "poison," the name of at least one suitable antidote when practicable, and the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation dispensing the substance. And before delivery be



made of any of the foregoing substances, excepting solution or water of ammonia, and sulphate of copper, there shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose the name of the article, the quantity delivered, the purpose for which it is to be used, the date of delivery, the name and address of the person for whom it is procured, and the name of the individual personally dispensing the same; and said book shall be preserved by the owner thereof for at least three years after the date of the last entry therein. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to articles dispensed upon the order of persons believed by the dispenser to be lawfully authorized practitioners of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery: *Provided*, That when a physician writes upon his prescription a request that it be marked or labeled "poison," the pharmacist shall, in the case of liquids, place the same in a colored glass, roughened bottle, of the kind commonly known in trade as a "poison bottle," and, in the case of dry substances, he shall place a poison label upon the container. The record of sale and delivery above mentioned shall not be required of manufacturers and wholesalers who shall sell any of the foregoing substances at wholesale to licensed pharmacists, but the box, bottle, or other package containing such substance, when sold at wholesale, shall be properly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "poison," and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary, in sales either at wholesale or at retail, to place a poison label upon, nor to record the delivery of, the sulphide of antimony, or the oxide or carbonate of zinc, or of colors ground in oil and intended for use as paints, or calomel, or of paregoric when sold in quantities not over two fluid ounces; nor, in the case of preparations containing any of the substances named in this section, when a single box, bottle, or other package, or when the bulk of one-half fluid ounce, or the weight of one-half avoirdupois ounce, does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose of such substance; nor in the case of liniments or ointments, sold in good faith as such, when plainly labeled "for external use only;" nor in the case of preparations put up and sold in the form of pills, tablets, or lozenges, containing any of the substances enumerated in this section and intended for internal use, when the dose recommended does not contain more than one-fourth of an adult medicinal dose of such substance.

For the purpose of this and of every other section of this Act no box, bottle, or other package shall be regarded as having been labeled "poison" unless the word "poison" appears conspicuously thereon, printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters in red ink.

SEC. 14. That no person seeking to procure in the District of Columbia any substance the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of this Act shall make any fraudulent representations so as to evade or defeat the restrictions herein imposed.

SEC. 15. That every proprietor or manager of a drug store or pharmacy shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file, in which shall be preserved, for a period of not less than three years, the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy, or a copy of such prescription, except when the preservation of the original is required by section eleven of this Act. Upon request, the proprietor or manager of such store shall furnish to the prescribing physician, or to the person for whom such prescription was compounded or dispensed, a true and correct copy

thereof. Any prescription required by section eleven of this Act, and any prescription for, or register of sales of, substances mentioned in section thirteen of this Act shall at all times be open to inspection by duly authorized officers of the law. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, compound or dispense any drug or drugs, or deliver the same to any other person, without marking on the container thereof the name of the drug or drugs contained therein, or directions for using the same.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale by peddling, or to offer for sale from house to house, or to offer for sale by public outcry, or by vending in the street, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, or any implement, appliance, or other agency for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity. That, except as may be otherwise authorized by law, no person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, upon any public highway or place, or, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, upon any premises in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any person not legally licensed as a pharmacist to take, use, or exhibit the title of pharmacist, or licensed or registered pharmacist, or the title of druggist or apothecary, or any other title or description of like import.

SEC. 18. That all persons licensed under this Act as pharmacists, and actively engaged in the practice of their profession, shall be exempt from jury duty in all courts of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 19. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the offense be continuing in its character, each week or part of a week during which it continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. And it shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and of the corporation counsel of said District to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 7, 1906.

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AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

[34 Stats., 315.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section ten of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read: "SEC. 10. No person shall sell or offer for sale anywhere in the District of Columbia, any provisions or produce or commodities of

any kind for a weight or measure less than the true weight or measure thereof; and all provisions, produce, or commodities of any kind shall be weighed by scales, weights, or balances or measured in measures duly tested and sealed by the sealer or an assistant sealer of weights and measures: *Provided*, That berries, when offered for sale in an original package or basket containing a standard measure, may be sold in said package or basket without the same having first been tested and sealed, but in no case shall said basket be refilled for use in the sale of berries or produce of any kind whatsoever: *And provided further*, That poultry and vegetables, usually sold by the head or bunch, may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight or measure; but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire and request, poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore prescribed: *And provided further*, That scales reported not in use shall be sealed down, and said seal shall not be broken except by authority of the sealer of weights and measures."

Approved, June 20, 1906.

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AN ACT For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 768.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for

such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any state-

ment, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In cases of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of

proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. That any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided, however,* That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time, samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any

respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 12. That the term "Territory" as used in this act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, June 30, 1906.

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AN ACT To regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 870.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and is hereby, created a board of examiners in veterinary medicine, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of five reputable practitioners of veterinary medicine, who shall have graduated from some college authorized by law to confer degrees, each of whom shall have been a bona fide resident of said District for three years last past before appointment, and each, during said period, shall have been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in said District. The appointments first made shall be one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and thereafter appointments shall be for a period of five years, except such as are occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, in which cases the appointments shall be for the remainders of the unexpired terms: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners may, in their judgment, remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or other sufficient cause, after due notice and hearing.

SEC. 2. That the said board of examiners in veterinary medicine



shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and such other officers as shall be necessary. The Secretary of said board shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board, and any person willfully making any false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and said board shall make, alter, or amend, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and shall hold such meetings as shall be necessary for the transaction of business, and shall issue all licenses to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, and also an official register of all applicants for licenses, which register shall show the name, age, place, and duration of residence of each applicant, the time spent in the study of veterinary medicine, in and out of medical schools, and the names and locations of all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures, and it shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act, and said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to require any or all officers of said board to give bond to the District of Columbia in such form and penalty as they may deem proper. The said board shall in the month of July in each year submit to said Commissioners a full report of its transactions during the twelve months immediately preceding.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act all persons desiring to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia, or who shall desire to hold themselves out to the public as practicing veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia, shall make application to said board of examiners in veterinary medicine for a license so to do. Application for this purpose shall be upon a form furnished by said board, and shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and by a diploma from some veterinary college authorized by law to confer the same, which college shall require at least two sessions of study of veterinary medicine of not less than six months each prior to the issue of such diploma, and graduates of two-year colleges shall accompany their diplomas by satisfactory evidence that they have practiced veterinary medicine for five years last past subsequent to the issue of such diplomas, and by a fee of ten dollars, except as herein otherwise directed, and from the fund thus created the board shall pay such necessary expenses as it may incur. Such expenses shall not exceed in any one fiscal year the amount of fees collected during that period, but if any balance remains after paying all such expenses the Commissioners of said District shall authorize the payment therefrom to the members of said board for their services of such amounts as said Commissioners deem proper. Said board shall, by means of examinations, ascertain the professional qualifications of all applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine in said District, and shall issue such licenses to all who are found by such examinations to be, in the judgment of said board, competent to so practice; and no such license shall be issued to any person who has not so demonstrated his competence, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Such examinations shall be held in January, April, July, and

October of each year, and shall include all such subjects as are ordinarily included in the curricula of veterinary colleges in good standing, but examinations may be held at such other times and include such other subjects as said board shall authorize and direct. Said board shall number consecutively all applications received, note upon each the disposition made of it, and preserve the same for reference, and shall number consecutively all licenses issued.

SEC. 4. That said board of examiners, so far as may be possible, shall make arrangements with analogous boards of the several States and Territories whereby due credit for State and Territorial licenses will be allowed in the District of Columbia to such licentiates of said boards as desire to secure licenses to practice veterinary medicine in this District, and whereby licentiates of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia will secure due credit for licenses issued by said board whenever such licentiates desire to secure licenses to practice veterinary medicine in any State or Territory; but no arrangements shall be made under the provisions of this section which will be liable to lower the standard of practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, and no arrangement for the mutual recognition of licenses shall be valid until it has been approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That any person who has received a diploma from a veterinary college lawfully authorized to confer the same and who has maintained an office for the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia on or before the passage of this act, upon submission of proof of such facts to the board of examiners in veterinary medicine and the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall be licensed by said board to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia without examination. Any person, not a graduate of a college lawfully authorized to confer a degree in veterinary medicine, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia for five years previous to the passage of this act and has maintained an office in said District for that purpose shall be permitted to present himself for examination before the board of veterinary examiners without fee, and upon proof of satisfactory knowledge of veterinary medicine shall be registered and licensed as a practitioner of veterinary medicine.

SEC. 6. That any person having been examined by said board of examiners in veterinary medicine and having been refused a license as the result of such examination may, within thirty days after formal notification of such refusal, appeal from the decision of said board. Such appeal must be in writing, addressed to the Commissioners of the District, setting forth the ground upon which it is based, and accompanied by a deposit of thirty dollars. If, after examination of said appeal, said Commissioners deem it proper, they shall appoint a board of review, consisting of three practitioners of veterinary medicine having qualifications similar to those required of members of the regular board of examiners in veterinary medicine, which board shall review the examination of appellant, and if they deem necessary reexamine him and report their finding to said Commissioners; and such finding shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned, and if favorable to the appellant the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall issue to him a license to practice veterinary medicine in said District. Each member of said board of review shall be paid a fee of

not more than ten dollars for each candidate examined, payment to be made from the deposit of the appellant if the finding is adverse to him, but otherwise from the funds of the board of examiners. If favorable the amount deposited shall be returned to the appellant.

SEC. 7. That every person practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, or representing himself or permitting himself to be represented as so practicing, shall display or cause to be displayed conspicuously in his usual place of business his license to practice in said District. Said place of business shall, during all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any representative of the police department or of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine of said District, so far as may be necessary to examine such licenses, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with any inspection made or intended to be made for this purpose.

SEC. 8. That from and after the passage of this act any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia who shall, in said District, append or cause to be appended to his name the letters V. S., D. V. M., V. M. D., M. D. V., M. D. C., D. V. S., or M. R. C. V. S., or the words "veterinary," "veterinarian," "veterinary surgeon," or "veterinary dentist," "veterinary farrier," "veterinary horseshoer," "horse dentist," or "horse doctor," or who shall prescribe, advise, or apply any drug or medicine or other agency, or who shall publicly profess to do any of these things, and shall charge or receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly: *Provided*, That any person may without compensation apply any medicine or remedy and perform any operation for the treatment, relief, or cure of any sick, diseased, or injured animal.

SEC. 9. That this act shall not apply to veterinary surgeons in the Army or in the employ of the Agricultural Department who are graduates of regular veterinary colleges, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians in actual consultation from other States, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians actually called from other States to attend cases in the District of Columbia, but who do not open an office or appoint a place to do business within said District.

SEC. 10. That the board of examiners in veterinary medicine hereby created may, by a vote of four members, revoke or suspend for a time certain the license of any person to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia after notice and hearing, for any of the following causes, namely: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations or in obtaining a license, chronic inebriety, or conviction of crime involving moral turpitude. The method of complaint, form and length of notice, and time of hearing charges against any licensee for any of the above causes shall be according to the rules and regulations to be made, subject to the approval of said Commissioners, as hereinbefore provided. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the said board of review, and the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall not, nor shall any of them, be required to pay costs, or give bond or security on appeal, or error or other proceeding in any court or courts of the District of Columbia growing out of any official duty or duties imposed on them, or any of them, by this act.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the corporation counsel or one of his assistants to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 1, 1907.

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AN ACT To define the term of "registered nurse" and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 1,57.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the expiration of the ninety days immediately following the passage of this act no person shall, in the District of Columbia, in any manner whatsoever, represent herself to be a registered nurse, or allow herself to be so represented, unless she has been and is registered by the nurses' examining board in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That upon the taking effect of this act the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia shall nominate ten of its members who have had not less than five years' experience in the profession. These nominations shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall, from said nominations, appoint, within thirty days after said nominations are submitted to them, a nurses' examining board to be composed of five members. All appointments shall be made so that the term of one member shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and upon the expiration of the term of office of any examiner the said Commissioners shall likewise fill the vacancy for a term of five years from a list of three nominees submitted to them each year by the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia. An unexpired term shall be filled by said Commissioners from three additional names furnished by the Graduate Nurses' Association upon request of the said Commissioners. No member of said board shall enter upon the discharge of her duties until she has taken oath to faithfully and impartially perform the same; and the said Commissioners may remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or for any just cause.

SEC. 3. That the nurses' examining board shall meet in the District of Columbia within ten days after their appointment and organize the board, and annually thereafter shall meet in the month of April and shall elect from its members a president, and also a secretary who shall be treasurer. It shall frame all such by-laws as it shall deem necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and may amend such rules from time to time at discretion of said board. The secretary shall be required to keep a record of all meetings of the board, and also a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act, and to furnish a certificate of registration to all such nurses. The said board shall hold examinations not less frequently

than once a year, and the notice of each examination shall be given in one daily newspaper published in Washington City and in one nursing journal at least thirty days prior to said examination.

SEC. 4. That every nurse desiring to style herself "a registered nurse" in the District of Columbia shall make application to the nurses' examining board for registration, and at the time of making such application shall pay the treasurer of said board five dollars. Said applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence that she is over twenty-three years of age, of good moral character, and free from habits liable to interfere with her services as a nurse, and, further, that she holds a diploma from a training school for nurses which has been registered by the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That no training school shall be registered which does not maintain proper educational standards and give not less than two years' training in a general hospital, or instruction of the same kind, and to at least the same extent, as that given in the general hospital, all of which shall be determined by the nurses' examining board.

SEC. 5. That any person possessing the qualifications required in section four of this act who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia five years after graduation immediately preceding the passage of this act, or shall have graduated from any training school in the District of Columbia within the five years immediately preceding the passage of this act, shall be entitled to registration without examination upon payment of the registration fee. And, further, that any person who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia for four years immediately preceding the passage of this act and shall have spent, in addition, one year in a hospital or sanatorium, shall be permitted to register after passing a practical examination: *Provided,* That such certificates shall not declare that the persons holding them have fulfilled all the requirements expressed in section four.

SEC. 6. That the registration of any person as a nurse in the District of Columbia may be revoked and the certificate of such person canceled if she be found to have obtained the same by fraud, or be found guilty by the nurses' examining board of any act derogatory to the standing and morals of the profession of nursing. But before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall be entitled to thirty days' notice of the charges against her, and after a full and fair hearing the certificate can be revoked by a majority vote of the whole board.

SEC. 7. That all expenses incident to the execution of the provisions of this act shall be paid from the fees collected from applicants for registration as nurses, and if any balance remains on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the secretary and treasurer of the nurses' examining board shall receive of such balance the sum of one hundred dollars, and each other member of the said board shall receive five dollars for each day actually spent in the discharge of official duties. All moneys shall be paid to the treasurer of the board and shall be paid out under the orders of the board.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 9. That the nurses' examining board shall have power to register, in like manner, without examination, any person who has been registered as a professional nurse in another State or Territory under laws which in the opinion of said board maintains a standard substantially equivalent to that provided for by this act.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from nursing any other person in the District of Columbia either gratuitously or for hire, provided that such person so nursing shall not represent herself as being a registered nurse. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any person to practice medicine or surgery, or midwifery, in said District otherwise than in accordance with an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 11. That the word "she" and the derivative thereof, wherever they occur in this act, shall be construed so as to include the word "he" and derivatives.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

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AN ACT For the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 889.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. When said patient recovers, or dies, said person in charge, as soon as possible thereafter, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, certifying to that fact. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person has recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease from which he is suffering to other persons.

SEC. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in this act, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth,

in the absence or disability of all persons aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, every person in attendance on such patient. And in the cases of physicians and of persons acting in the capacity of physicians, attending, visiting, or examining any patient suffering from any disease aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence that any person so doing was aware of the nature of such disease.

SEC. 3. That any person who violates or aids or assists in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days. Prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia on information signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of the spread of diphtheria, scarlet-fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, and to affix to such regulations such penalties as in the judgment of said Commissioners are necessary to secure compliance therewith.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after sixty days after its passage, and from and after the expiration of said period an act entitled "An act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an act entitled "An act to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District," approved February fourth, nineteen hundred and two, and all other acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent therewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and any money available at the time of said repeal for the execution and enforcement of the acts named be, and hereby is, made available for the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this act and of regulations made by authority thereof; but for any act done or omitted in violation of the provisions of either of the acts named above prior to the repeal of said acts prosecutions may be instituted, and if already instituted may be continued, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, notwithstanding that said act has been repealed for all purposes other than the institution and the continuance of such prosecutions.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

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AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six.

[34 Stats., 1005.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of pharmaceutical examiners of the District of Columbia, created under the provisions of an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons, and for other purposes, approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, be, and is hereby, vested with each and every*

power, right, duty, and function with respect to the issue of licenses to practice pharmacy and to the revocation of such licenses and with respect to the issue of permits for the sale of poisons as are by said act now vested in the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of said District; and the name and title of said board of pharmaceutical examiners is hereby changed to the board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia. And the board of supervisors aforesaid is hereby divested of every power, right, duty, and function aforesaid, and the name and title of said board is hereby changed to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. From and after the taking effect of this act, the membership of the president of the board of pharmaceutical examiners on the board of supervisors aforesaid shall cease and determine.

SEC. 2. That the board of pharmacy shall elect a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and shall have a common seal; and said treasurer shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem necessary. Immediately upon the filing of the required bond by the treasurer of the board of pharmacy and upon demand by said treasurer the treasurer of the board of medical supervisors shall pay to said treasurer of the board of pharmacy, for the use of said board of pharmacy, all such unexpended money then in the possession of the treasurer of the board of medical supervisors which came into the possession of said board from the late commissioners of pharmacy as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem equitably payable to and for the use of the board of pharmacy; and the board of medical supervisors, and each member thereof, upon demand shall deliver to such person as may be designated by the board of pharmacy all records in the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or in the possession of any member thereof, relating to the licensing of pharmacists and to the issue of permits for the sale of poisons, and all property in the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or any member thereof, which came into the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or any member of said board, from the late commissioners of pharmacy, or which has been purchased solely from funds received from said commissioners.

SEC. 3. That an applicant, in order to be entitled to an examination for the determination of his fitness to be licensed as a pharmacist in the District of Columbia, must have had not less than four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy under the instruction of a regularly licensed pharmacist: *Provided, however,* That the board of pharmacy, in its discretion, may establish, by general rules, conditions, upon compliance with which by any school or college of pharmacy, and upon the submission by said school or college of evidence sufficient to prove such compliance to the satisfaction of said board, applicants who have been graduated by such school or college during any specified year or years may be allowed credit for not more than one year's experience in the practice of pharmacy by reason of attendance at and graduation by said school or college.

SEC. 4. That section eighteen of "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, be, and it is hereby, repealed.



SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following its passage, and from and after the expiration of said period all acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith, be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

Approved, February 27, 1907.

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AN ACT To provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 1010.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any physician or midwife who attends at the birth of any child within the District of Columbia, and any person whosoever who, in the absence of a physician or midwife, performs any of the offices usually rendered by such shall execute or cause to be executed and shall file with the health officer of said District not later than the Saturday first ensuing after the expiration of three secular days immediately following the date of such birth a proper report thereof, written in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, embodying all such data as may be necessary for the purposes of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and such other data, if any, as the Commissioners of said District deem needful.<sup>1</sup> So far as relates to any data aforesaid not based upon the personal observation of the physician, midwife, or other person by whom report is made every such report shall show the name and address of the informant and the relationship of said informant to the child born: *Provided, however,* That if the child born be illegitimate it shall in no case be necessary for any physician, midwife, or other person to indicate on any report required by this act any fact or facts whereby the identity of the father or of the mother or of the child born will be disclosed: *And provided further,* That no report need be made of stillbirths when the fetus delivered has apparently not passed the fifth month of utero-gestation.

Upon receipt of any report aforesaid, said health officer shall forward to the father of the child, or, if his address be unknown, to the mother, an acknowledgment of the receipt of such report, and if the infant delivered be not stillborn, and such report does not contain the given name of the child born, a blank form on which the father or mother may certify over his or her signature the name of such child, which form, if thus executed and returned to said health officer within three months next following the date of birth, shall be a part of the official record of such birth.

SEC. 2. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, willfully or negligently certify falsely to any fact whatsoever upon any report of a birth. And after any such report has been received by the health officer of said District no person shall alter the same otherwise than by amendments written independently of the body of the report and properly dated, signed, and witnessed. No person shall in said District make any false or fictitious report of a birth or any false or fictitious transcript of any record of a birth or of a marriage.

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<sup>1</sup> See page 218 for Commissioners' order relative to these data.

SEC. 3. That the reports required by this act shall, when duly filed with the health officer of the District of Columbia, be a part of the public records of said District, and any person having an interest in any particular matter contained or reasonably believed to be contained therein shall be permitted to inspect such certificates and reports, during all reasonable hours, without charge, so far as can be done without interfering with the official use of such certificates by employees of the health department. The health officer aforesaid shall be the custodian of all reports filed under the provisions of this act, and annually, and at such other times as the Commissioners of said District may direct, shall make and publish abstracts and analysis of the data therein contained.

SEC. 4. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act or aiding or abetting in any violation thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ninety days, or by such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. And if any report required by this act to be made within a specified time be not made within the time so specified each week or part of a week thereafter during which such report has not been made shall constitute a separate and distinct offense: *Provided, however,* That no report aforesaid nor any information which has been obtained by the prosecuting officer on the basis of such report shall be receivable in evidence against the person filing the same in any prosecution of such person for failure to file such report within the time allowed by law. Prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia on informations signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the expiration of the six months immediately following its passage, and from and after that time all acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1907.

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AN ACT To regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no person shall in the District of Columbia establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum, either for the reception of human beings or of domestic animals, unless or until licensed by the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, and of such agents and employees in the service of the health department of said District as he may designate for that purpose, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof; and said health officer and agents and employees are hereby authorized, in the performance of the duty aforesaid, to enter and inspect during all reasonable hours all private hospitals and asylums in said District. No person shall interfere with said health officer, or with any agent or employee aforesaid, in the performance

of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection authorized by this Act.

SEC. 3. That any person who, for himself or as the employee or agent of another person, or as a member, officer, or employee of a firm or corporation, violates any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or aids in the violation thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to promulgate from time to time such regulations as in their judgment public interests require to govern the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums, whether for human beings or for domestic animals, and to regulate the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia upon information signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 20, 1908.

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AN ACT To provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of every physician in the District of Columbia to report in writing to the health officer of said District, within one week after the disease is recognized, on forms to be provided by said health officer, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and address of every person under his care in said District, who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis. It shall also be the duty of the officer having charge for the time being of each and every hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar public or private institution in said District to report in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and last address of every person who is in his care or who has come under his observation within one week of such time who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That the health officer of said District shall promptly make, or cause to be made by a competent microscopist, a microscopical examination of the sputum of persons thus reported, and shall make a report thereof, free of charge, to the physician or officer upon whose application the examination was made. If the examination fails to show the existence of the disease that fact shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. That the health officer of said District shall cause all cases showing the presence of tubercle bacilli to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian, which register shall not be open to inspection by anyone except the health officer and the deputy health officer of said District, and neither said health officer nor said deputy

health officer shall permit any such record to be divulged in such manner as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates except as it may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health department, in every case where a microscopical examination reveals the existence of tuberculosis, to supply to such person, or those in charge of such person, unless otherwise requested by the attending physician, printed instructions as to the methods to be employed to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 5. That in case of death from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, or the removal from any apartment or premises of a person or persons so afflicted, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, if he has such knowledge, or, if there be no such physician or if such physician be absent, of the occupant or other person in charge of said apartment or premises to notify the health officer, in writing, of such death or removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartment or premises shall then be disinfected by the health department at public expense or, if the owner prefers, by the owner to the satisfaction of the health department, and shall not again be occupied until so disinfected.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, and of every person in attendance upon anyone afflicted therewith, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries in said District to observe and enforce all sanitary rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for preventing the spread of the disease.

SEC. 7. That upon the recovery of any person who has been found to be suffering from tuberculosis a report to that effect to the health department, made by the attending physician, shall be recorded in the register aforesaid, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this Act.

SEC. 8. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 13, 1908.

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Extract from "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," etc.

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"The duties and the authority now conferred by law upon the inspector of fish and other marine products are hereby vested in each of the sanitary and food inspectors."

Approved, May 26, 1908.

Extract from "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," etc.

[35 Stats., 688.]

For \* \* \* assistant health officer, who shall be a physician, and during the absence or disability of the health officer shall act as health officer and discharge the duties incident to that position. \* \* \*

For chief inspector and deputy health officer. \* \* \*

Approved, March 3, 1909.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE CODE OF LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
ENACTED MARCH 3, 1901; AMENDED BY THE ACT APPROVED JUNE  
30, 1902.

[31 Stats., 1295; 32 Stats., 534.]

RELATING TO CEMETERIES AND THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

SEC. 670. *Distance from city and from dwellings.*—No person or persons or cemetery association shall lay out any new cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, nor in said District, within one mile and a half from the boundaries of said city; no person or cemetery association shall, in said District, lay out any cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within less than two hundred yards of any dwelling house, except with the written consent of the owner, lessee, and occupant of such house, nor without a permit to do so from the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 671. *Inclosures.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to inclose such cemetery or cemeteries with good and sufficient walls or fences to prevent entrance thereto or exit therefrom except by gates provided for that purpose. Such cemetery or cemeteries shall, if required by the Commissioners of said District, be underdrained to such a depth as will prevent water remaining in any grave or vault therein.

SEC. 672. *Lots and plats.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to divide the area to be used for graves into lots of reasonable size, to be permanently designated by conspicuous marks, so that the position of each may be readily determined, each lot to be duly numbered. A plat of such cemetery showing the area so divided, the division into lots, and the number of each such lot shall be filed in the office of the surveyor of said District; the grave spaces hereafter laid out for the burial of persons above ten years of age to be at least eight feet by three feet, and those for the burial of children under ten years of age at least six feet by two feet, or, if preferred by said owner or owners, one-half the measurement of the adult grave space, namely, four feet by three feet.

SEC. 673. *Register.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to cause to be kept in the office of the superintendent or person in charge of such cemetery or cemeteries a register showing the number of each lot, the name, age, cause of death, and date of burial of each person or persons

buried in any such lot or grave space, and the number of the burial permit authorizing such burial. In cases of disinterment said register shall show the date of such disinterment and the number of the official permit therefor opposite the name of the person whose remains are disinterred. Such register shall be at all times open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the health department and of the police department of said District.

SEC. 674. *Superintendent to register at the health department.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of any cemetery or other place for the disposal of dead bodies of human beings in the District of Columbia to register his or her name at the office of the health department of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in such register accordingly.

SEC. 675. *Removal of dead bodies.*—No dead body of any human being or any part of such body shall, in said District, be removed from place to place, interred, disinterred, or in any manner disposed of without a permit for such removal, interment, disinterment, or disposal granted by the health officer of said District, nor otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit; permits for the removal, interment, or disposal to be issued upon the presentation of a proper death certificate, signed by a physician registered at the health department of said District, who has attended the deceased during his or her last illness, or by the coroner of said District or his deputy, or by the proper municipal, county, or State authorities at the place where the death occurred; permits for disinterment (including permission to reinter or transport the body disinterred) to be issued upon the written application of the nearest relative or the legal representative of the deceased; and no superintendent or other person in charge of any cemetery in said District or other place for the disposal of dead bodies shall assist in or assent to or allow any such interment, disinterment, or disposition to be made in such cemetery or place until permit shall be given as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every such superintendent or other person who shall receive any such permit aforesaid to indorse thereon the date of the interment, disinterment, or disposal, and to preserve, sign, and return the same to the health officer of said District before six o'clock postmeridian of the Saturday following the day of burial, disinterment, or disposal.

SEC. 676. *Conveyance through the District.*—No dead body or part of the dead body of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through said District by any person, or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by any public or private conveyance, without a permit therefor first granted by the health officer of said District: *Provided*, That bodies or parts of dead bodies aforesaid, except such as have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, may be brought into said District, or carried through the same in transit, upon a permit of the proper municipal, county, or State authorities of the place at which such person died: and whenever the remains of any deceased person have been conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits

of said District it shall be the duty of the person or agent or officer of the corporation having charge of such conveyance, transfer, or removal to detach, date, sign, and return to the health officer the permit authorizing such conveyance, transfer, or removal before six o'clock postmeridian of the Saturday following the day of such conveyance, transfer, or removal of said remains.

SEC. 677. *Reports of death.*—It shall be the duty of any person or persons having custody or control of the dead body of any human being or any part of such body to report in writing, or cause to be reported in writing, to the health officer of said District, within forty-eight hours after the death of the deceased, the name of said deceased and the location of the body or part thereof. No such body or part thereof shall be kept in said District in such manner as to give rise to any offensive odors to the annoyance of any person or persons in the neighborhood or to the public, nor so as to be exposed to the public view; nor shall any such body or part thereof be permitted by the person or persons having custody or control of it to remain unburied for a longer period than one week after death without permission of the health officer, unless it has been cremated or deposited in the vault of some cemetery; nor shall any person publicly exhibit in said District, for pay or otherwise, any dead body of any human being, or any part of such body, without a permit from the health officer of said District so to do, except such exhibition be in connection with some Government museum or with some institution of learning permanently located in said District.

SEC. 678. *Place of burial.*—No person shall bury or cause to be buried within said District the body or part of the body of any deceased person, except in such grounds as are now known and used as public or private burial grounds, or such as shall hereafter be designated by the Commissioners of said District and authorized by them to be used as such.

SEC. 679. *Mode of burial.*—No body shall be buried in said District in any vault unless the coffin be separately entombed in properly cemented stone or brick work, so as to render such vault air-tight; such vault, after having been sealed, shall not be opened within ten years; no body shall be temporarily deposited in any vault for a longer period than one month, unless such body is in an hermetically sealed metallic case, nor in any instance for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 680. *Reopening graves.*—No grave in said District shall be reopened, except for the purpose of disinterment, within ten years after the burial of a person above twelve years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under twelve years of age, unless the grave has been, in the first instance, of sufficient depth to permit subsequent interments, in which case a layer of earth of not less than one foot thick shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried coffin, unless such coffin has been separately entombed in properly cemented stone or brick work; but if on reopening any grave the soil be found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed. In no case shall a grave be opened in which has been buried the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, small-pox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, etanus, diphtheria, or scarlet fever.

SEC. 681. *Depth of graves.*—No coffin shall be buried in said District so that any part thereof is within less than four feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under twelve years of age, when it shall not be less than three feet below that level.

SEC. 682. *Cremation.*—No person shall, in the District of Columbia, build or maintain a crematory or other device for destroying human bodies, except within the limits of some duly established cemetery in said District, unless such person or persons has in writing the consent of the owners of more than one-half of the property within a radius of two hundred feet from the place where such crematory is to be erected and maintained, and a permit from the Commissioners of said District for the erection and maintenance of such crematory or other device; such permit to be for a term of years, not exceeding five, to be specified therein: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to such crematories or other devices for destroying human bodies as may have been erected and are in operation at the time of the passage of this law.

SEC. 683. *Permit to cremate; embalming.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to cremate or otherwise destroy the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District before the issue of the burial permit by the health officer of said District, and then only when said permit is countersigned by the coroner of said District, authorizing such cremation or destruction. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to embalm, inject, or by any similar method preserve the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District within four hours after death or before the issue of the death certificate; and in case the death is believed to be due to other than natural causes, or the cause thereof is unknown, such embalming, injecting, or preserving shall at no time be done unless such death certificate has been signed or approved by the coroner of said District.

SEC. 684. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall violate or aid and abet in violating any of the provisions of this subchapter shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished, for each offense, by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both.

SEC. 685. *Prosecutions.*—Prosecutions hereunder shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District: *Provided*, That any person or persons so tried shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 686. *Disinterment by order of court.*—Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or prevent the disinterment of any body when such disinterment is ordered by one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or by the coroner of said District, after due notice to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The provisions hereof shall not be held to interfere with the disposal of the ashes of bodies which have been cremated.



AN ACT To amend section eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats. 1006.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

SEC. 878a. That the following words shall, in addition to their ordinary meaning, have the meaning herein given: The word "person" or "persons," in sections eight hundred and seventy-eight b, c, d, e, and g, inclusive, shall include "firms" or "corporations;" the word "vessel" or "vessels," in sections eight hundred and seventy-eight b, c, d, and e, shall include "cans," "bottles," "siphons," and "boxes;" the word "mark" or "marks" shall include "labels," "trade-marks," and all other methods of distinguishing ownership in vessels, whether printed upon labels or blown into bottles or engraved and impressed upon cans or boxes.

SEC. 878b. That persons engaged in producing, manufacturing, bottling, or selling milk or cream, or any other lawful beverage composed principally of milk, in vessels, with their name, trade-mark, or other distinctive mark, and the word 'registered' branded, engraved, blown, or otherwise produced thereon, or on which a pasted trade-mark label is put upon which the word 'registered' is also distinctly printed, may file with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia a description by facsimile, or a sample of an original package so marked or branded or blown, showing plainly such names and marks thereon, together with their name in full, or their corporate name, and also their place of business in the District of Columbia, and if so filed shall cause the same to be published for not less than two weeks successively in a daily or weekly newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 878c. That whoever, except the person who shall have filed and published a description of the same as aforesaid, fills with milk or cream, or other beverage, as aforesaid, with intent to sell the same, any vessel so marked and distinguished as aforesaid, the description of which shall have been filed and published as provided in the preceding section, or defaces, erases, covers up, or otherwise removes or conceals any such name or mark as aforesaid, or the word 'registered,' thereon, or sells, buys, gives, takes, or otherwise disposes of, or traffics in the same without having purchased the contents thereof from the person whose name is in or upon such vessel, or without the written consent of such person, shall, for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty cents for each such vessel, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each such vessel, or by imprisonment for not less than twenty days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 878d. That the use or possession by any person not engaged in the production or sale of milk or cream or other beverage as aforesaid, except the person who shall so have filed and published a description of the same as aforesaid, of any vessel marked or distinguished as aforesaid, the description of which shall have been filed and pub-

lished as aforesaid, without purchase of the contents thereof from, or the written consent of, the person who shall so have filed and published the said description, shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful use, possession of, or traffic in, such vessel, and the person so using or in possession of the same, except the person who shall so have filed and published the said description as aforesaid, shall be punished as in the next preceding section provided.

SEC. 878e. That upon complaint of any person who has complied with section eight hundred and seventy-eight b, or of his agent, to the police court of the District of Columbia, or one of the judges thereof, that such person, or agent, has reason to believe, and does believe, that any person within the District of Columbia is guilty of the violation of any provision of this Act, the said court or judge may issue a search warrant to discover and obtain such vessels as aforesaid and their contents, and may also cause to be brought before the said court or judge the person so believed to be guilty, or his agent or employee, in whose possession or upon whose wagon or premises any such vessel or vessels may be found; and any such person, agent, or employee found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished as aforesaid, and the said court or judge shall also order the property taken upon any such search warrant to be delivered to its owner.

SEC. 878 f. That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to make regulations and prescribe forms for the filing of labels, trade-marks, or other distinctive marks under the provisions of the foregoing amendments to section eight hundred and seventy-eight.

SEC. 878 g. That nothing in the foregoing amendments to section eight hundred and seventy-eight shall prevent or restrain any person who is the legal owner of a trade-mark or label from proceeding in an action of tort against any person found guilty of violating any subsection of section eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Approved, February 27, 1907.

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RELATING TO THE TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS IN THE COURTS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SEC. 1073. *Physicians, testimony of.*—In the courts of the District of Columbia no physician or surgeon shall be permitted, without the consent of the person afflicted, or of his legal representatives, to disclose any information, confidential in its nature, which he shall have acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to evidence in criminal cases where the accused is charged with causing the death of or inflicting injuries upon a human being, and the disclosure shall be required in the interests of public justice.

EXCERPTS FROM WEBB'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE CORPORATION  
OF WASHINGTON RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

## KEEPING ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

SEC. 1 (page 5). It is not lawful for butchers or other persons to keep beef cattle or other animals intended for slaughter within seventy-five feet of any dwelling house, without the consent of both the occupant and owner of said dwelling; and it shall be the duty of the police officers to notify persons so offending to immediately remove such animals, and if the person or persons so notified shall refuse or neglect to obey within twenty-four hours thereafter, they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars, and a fine of twenty dollars for each day the said cattle are suffered to remain, and any police officer refusing or willfully neglecting to perform the duty prescribed shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, and shall be dismissed from office, said fines to be collected and applied as other fines under this corporation.

## STORAGE OF BONES AND RAGS.

SEC. 2 (page 44). It shall be unlawful for any person to store, put, or place bones which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within two hundred feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such bones, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every day that the same shall be stored, put, or placed, as aforesaid; and it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to store old rags which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within fifty feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such rags, and the entire stock of old rags, so collected and stored, shall be removed from the premises, or shipped at least once in every fifteen days; and any person or persons storing old rags, or refusing or neglecting to remove the same in accordance with these provisions, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every day that they shall so offend.

## NUISANCES ON STREETS.

SEC. 9 (page 214). If any person or persons shall cast, place, or lay, or cause to be cast, placed, or laid any rubbish, oyster shells, shavings, or offal, or refuse substance of any kind whatsoever of his, her, or their trade, occupation, or business; or any coal, firewood, ashes, barrels, hogsheads, or casks of any kind; boxes, foul water, dye water, or offal from soap and candle or other manufactories; filth, stable manure, or any offensive substance or obstruction in any street, avenue, open space, public reservation, alley, or open lot or so that the same may run into any improved street, avenue, public reservation, alley, open space, or open lot, or in the gutters of any such street, avenue, public reservation, open space, or open lot, or on any pavement, and shall not remove the same on the day on which the same shall have been so placed as aforesaid—every person so offending or directing or ordering the same to be done shall forfeit and pay not less than one or more than five dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every day the same shall be suffered

to remain, except the article of firewood, which may remain forty-eight hours and no longer on such street or avenue, not including the pavement thereof: *Provided*. (Proviso is repealed by section 145, Building Regulations.)

#### CONDITION OF YARD DRAINS.

SEC. 5 (page 358). In all cases where a drain shall be made from any lot, house, or other property into a public sewer constructed by this corporation, there shall be a good and sufficient copper or cast-iron strainer inside of the basement or cellar wall of the property so drained, to prevent any vegetable matter or filth in a solid state from passing into the sewer; and such cellar or basement shall at all times be subject to the inspection of such person as may be authorized by the mayor or corporation to examine the same; and if at any time the strainer shall be found worn out or choked with filth, or if the drain itself shall be choked with filth, the owner or occupier of the premises, either or both of them, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the second or any subsequent offense; and five dollars for every twenty-four hours during which the strainer or drain shall remain out of repair or be choked up, the said fines to be recovered as other fines of this corporation are recovered.

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#### COMMISSIONERS' REGULATIONS.

##### EXTENDING AREA FOR IMPOUNDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, August 16, 1893.*

In accordance with the act of Congress approved June 27, 1879, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia, it is hereby ordered:

That on and after August 16, 1893, domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large in the District of Columbia, and any animal found running at large within said District on and after the above date shall be taken up and impounded.

##### THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS, AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AFFECTING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, July 18, 1887.*

*Ordered:* The commissioners having learned that a dangerous communicable disease prevails among domestic animals in the vicinity of the District, which by contagion or transportation may affect the general health and safety the commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act approved May 29, 1884, order the following measures for the prompt suppression of the same:

1. Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to act as veterinarian for the District of Columbia for the purposes named in the act above quoted.

2. So much of the rules and regulations prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with the requirements of the act aforesaid, and published under date of April 15, 1887, as are applicable to the District of Columbia are hereby approved and adopted by the commissioners as the regulations for the District: *Provided*, That whenever said regulations require report to and action by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, acting as veterinarian for the District, shall submit the requisite reports and recommendations for the consideration of and action by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

3. The legally appointed agents and inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are hereby empowered, under the direction of the chief of the bureau, to discharge corresponding duties for the District of Columbia, and all citizens of the District are hereby directed and required to recognize and respect the said chief of bureau and his duly appointed agents as lawful officers of the District.

4. The said chief of bureau and his agents are authorized to inspect any premises in the District of Columbia where it is believed there exists any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among any domestic animals, and, if found needful, to order the temporary quarantine of said animals, to cause premises to be disinfected, and, if necessary, to condemn the animals to be killed in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

5. The proceedings for the appraisal of the value of animals condemned to be killed shall be had under the provisions of section 8 of the regulations.

6. The chief of bureau aforesaid, acting as veterinarian for the District, shall make to the commissioners monthly reports of all matters relating to the subject of this order within the District of Columbia, and in addition thereto special reports and recommendations as often as shall be needful for the information of the commissioners to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, August 21, 1888.

Whereas the eighth section of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide the means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," authorizes and requires the commissioners to take measures for the prompt suppression of all contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases affecting domestic animals in the District of Columbia, to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection and contagion; as provided in said section, do ordain, declare, and publish the following:

*Ordered:* That all persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in the District of Columbia affected or supposed to be affected with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall isolate and forthwith report the same to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, or to some officer of said bureau in said District, designating the place where the same may be found, and shall place the same at his disposal and observe and follow such directions as such chief or officer shall prescribe in such case.

2. That it is hereby made the duty of all veterinary surgeons in said District and sanitary inspectors of the health department of the District, and of every member of the Metropolitan police force, to inquire and report upon all known or suspected cases referred to in section 1 of this order.

3. That if any person or persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in said District, affected or supposed to be affected as aforesaid, shall secrete or conceal the same or use any device to conceal the same or mislead the persons or officers who are charged with any duty in reference to such domestic animals, and all persons aiding therein, shall each suffer the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

4. That the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry only may cause the death of any so diseased or supposed to be diseased animal in said District upon orders, oral or written, from him for the death of such animal, and shall also prescribe the mode and place of such death, which shall be strictly pursued in the destruction of said animal, and the bodies of such animals so killed shall be removed by the health officer of the District upon notice from said chief.

5. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each offense, to be enforced in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District, on information, etc.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND DENTAL COLLEGES NOT  
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CONGRESS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., July 31, 1896.*

*Ordered:* In compliance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia," approved May 4, 1896, the following regulations are promulgated concerning the form of application for registration and a permit to commence or continue business and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, required by said act to be made and adduced by the officers of each medical or dental college not incorporated by special act of Congress, desiring to commence or to continue business in said District:

1. Application shall be made in writing, in ink; shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the college for which registration and a permit is asked, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of such

college; or, if such college has not yet been incorporated, shall be signed by each of the proposed incorporators and accompanied by a copy of the proposed articles of incorporation.

2. Each application shall state the amount of capital stock of the college and the amount of such stock paid in, or otherwise show the financial responsibility of the organization.

3. Each application shall state whether a permit is desired to commence or to continue business.

4. Each application shall state at length—

A. The conditions required of applicants prior to admission to courses of study.

B. The branches of medical science which are, or are to be, included in the course of instruction, with a statement of the time allotted to each branch and the name of the person or persons who are to instruct in it.

C. The minimum requirements of each student prior to the issue of a diploma or certificate of attendance to him, specifying in detail as to attendance upon lectures, quizzes, examinations, laboratory work, and clinical instruction.

D. The facilities for instruction. Under this head should be given at length a statement as to—

(a) The names of those connected, or to be connected, with the college in the capacity of professors, instructors, demonstrators, etc.; the names and locations of each medical college which has conferred upon any such person any degree or any certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine, and the date and character of such degree or certificate; the names and locations of each hospital or dispensary with which any such person has been connected, stating those with which he is connected at the present time.

(b) The location of the premises which are intended to be used for college purposes.

(c) The facilities for practical instruction in anatomy, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and the facilities for clinical instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and similar branches.

Application for registration and a permit to continue business shall state, in addition to the foregoing:

5. The name of each graduate who has received a degree, and the date and character of such degree; the time spent by such graduate as a student at the college making application; the time spent by each such graduate at other medical colleges prior to obtaining such degree; the names of such other medical colleges, the time of attendance, and whether such attendance was attested by a certificate from such college or otherwise.

6. The names of other colleges, so far as may be known, which have recognized degrees or certificates of attendance issued by the college making application.

7. Application, having been duly executed in accordance with the above requirements, must be accompanied by the affidavits of those signing such application, that the statements contained therein are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS  
AND GROUNDS.OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, April 22, 1897.*

*Ordered.* That pursuant to the "Joint resolution to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," the following regulations concerning the use and occupancy of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia are hereby made:

1. That it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the owner of any premises or building situated in the District of Columbia to provide and furnish such premises and building with adequate facilities for heating, ventilating, and lighting the same, and with proper and sufficient water-closets or privies; to keep the roof thereof tight and in good repair; and to cause the yard or area, or both, to be so graded and paved that all drainage shall flow freely from all parts of it into such sewer traps as may have been provided for the purpose, or, if there be none, shall flow away from any inhabited building on such premises.

2. That it shall be the duty of every person occupying any premises, or any part of any premises, in the District of Columbia, or, if such premises be not occupied, of the owner thereof, to keep such premises or part, and all buildings, yards, stables, grounds, and outhouses connected therewith, clean and wholesome; if, upon inspection by the health officer or an inspector of the health department, it be ascertained that any such premises, or any part thereof, or any building, yard, stable, grounds, alley, or outhouse connected therewith, is not in such condition as herein required, the occupant or occupants of such premises or part, or the owner thereof, as hereinbefore specified, shall be notified thereof and required to place the same in a clean and wholesome condition; and in case any person shall fail or neglect to place said premises or part in such condition within the time allowed by said notice, he shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

3. That no person, being the owner, proprietor, lessee, manager, or superintendent of any store, factory, workshop, or other structure or place of employment where workmen or workwomen are employed for wages, shall cause, permit, or allow the same, or any portion or apartment thereof, or any room therein, to be overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty, or insufficient in respect of lighting, heating, or ventilation. Every such store, factory, workshop, or place shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and, as far as practicable, free from all gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated by manufacturing processes or otherwise and injurious to health. Sufficient and separate urinals and privies shall be provided for male and female employees.

4. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, use any building for any purpose for which it has not been lawfully used for a period of 30 days, at least, immediately preceding the promulgation of these regulations, unless said building is located and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the laws, building



regulations, and health ordinances in force in this District governing the location and construction of buildings intended to be used for such purposes.

5. That no room in any tenement or lodging house shall be occupied as a sleeping room unless there are at least 400 feet cubic contents for each person therein not less than 10 years of age. The health officer is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it is necessary to secure compliance with this requirement, to cause to be affixed to or near the door of each such room a placard stating the number of occupants allowed under this regulation, and shall, in any case where such placard has been affixed, cause a notice stating such number to be served on the owner, agent, or person having charge of the premises. No person having authority to prevent shall permit to occupy any such room as a sleeping room any greater number of persons than are specified on such placard, if any, or otherwise authorized under this section.

6. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every tenement or lodging house to provide a suitable place or places in connection therewith for the reception of garbage and other refuse matter.

7. That whenever there shall be more than five families residing in any tenement house in which the owner does not reside, there shall be placed therein by the owner or owners, lessee or lessees thereof, when required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a janitor, housekeeper, or some other responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge thereof.

8. That no person shall use any tenement or lodging house or any portion thereof as a place of storage for any combustible article or any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

9. That no old rags, paper, or other like refuse material, gathered or recovered from any source, shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

10. (Repealed by act of May 1, 1906.)

11. That the term "tenement," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof which is occupied, or is intended for occupation, as the residence of more than two families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises; and the term "lodging house," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof in which persons are lodged for hire for less than a week at one time.

12. That any person violating, or aiding or abetting in violating, any of the provisions of these regulations, or interfering with or preventing any inspection authorized thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DAIRIES AND DAIRY FARMS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, July 31, 1897.*

*Ordered*, That the following regulations made by the health officer of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, in lieu of the regulations on the same subject made and approved June 26, 1895, are hereby approved:

SECTION 1. No building or space shall be used for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, which is not provided with a suitable floor, and, if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, which is not properly concreted, guttered, and drained.

SEC. 2. No dairy shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, washroom, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and milk products, both in the process of handling and storing the same, from all probable sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances, or anything liable to alter unnecessarily the quality of such milk or milk products.

SEC. 3. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof, and shall use, a sufficient number of receptacles, made of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times; and having delivered any such receptacle to a consumer shall not again use the same for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk or cream in any form until it has been, to his personal knowledge, properly cleaned after such use.

SEC. 3a. Elsewhere than in the proper parts of premises which have been duly constructed and equipped, and which are duly maintained for the handling, storage, and sale of milk or cream, no person shall fill or partly fill with milk or cream any receptacle intended for delivery to a customer unless such receptacle, at the time of filling, be furnished by the customer for whose service such receptacle is intended. (Amendment of July 14, 1903).

SEC. 4. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and suitable water, sufficient for the proper washing of all cans, bottles, and appliances.

SEC. 5. Every person maintaining a dairy shall keep the same and all appurtenances thereto clean and wholesome at all times, and shall change the water in the coolers at least once each day.

SEC. 6. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed, or which is not provided with stalls or with proper stanchions for anchoring the cows, so arranged as to allow not less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet width of space for each milch cow; or which is not provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner; or which contains less than 600 cubic feet clear space for each cow, unless the use of such building for stabling cows for dairy

purposes has been authorized prior to the promulgation of these regulations, in which case it shall contain not less than 500 cubic feet clear air space for each cow.

SEC. 7. No room shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which contains any water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, or manure pit, nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used therefor.

SEC. 8. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall, when so directed by the health officer, erect and maintain in the stable, stall, shed, or yard connected therewith one or more proper receptacles for drinking water for such cows, and shall keep the same supplied with clean, fresh water and none other.

SEC. 9. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall keep the entire premises clean and in good repair and the buildings well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 10. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall cause the dung to be removed from the stables at least twice daily, and always within one hour preceding every milking of the cows; and shall not allow any accumulation of dung within the building occupied by the cows, but shall, whenever in the opinion of the health officer it is required by local conditions and surroundings, provide temporary storage for the same and for other refuse in a separate place, which shall be covered, and which, when so ordered by said health officer, shall be a water-tight receptacle.

SEC. 11. Every person keeping cows for dairy purposes within the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, or elsewhere in the District of Columbia, if, in the opinion of the health officer, local conditions require it, shall cause the inclosure in which such cows are kept to be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; and shall not permit any garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substance to be placed or to remain in such inclosure, nor any open drain to run through it.

SEC. 12. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times, and shall cause the teats and, if necessary, the udder to be carefully cleaned by brushing, washing, or wiping before milking, and shall cause each such cow to be properly fed and watered.

SEC. 13. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall keep them clean and wholesome at all times, and at milking time shall remove each receptacle, as soon as filled, from the stable or room in which the cows are kept; nor shall any milk or cream be stored or kept within any room used for stabling cows or other domestic animals.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the health officer of the District of Columbia of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows, by letter delivered or mailed, within 24 hours after the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows so diseased, or which may reasonably

be believed to be infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by said health officer.

NOVEMBER 5, 1910.

SEC. 14a. No new dairy cow and no new bull, which has not been demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis and officially tagged to show that fact, shall be brought upon any dairy farm in the District of Columbia and maintained there for a period longer than is necessary to have said cow or bull officially tuberculin tested. And any cow or bull so tested and reacting to the tuberculin test shall be tagged so as to show that fact, and killed or promptly removed from said farm. (Commissioners' order of November 5, 1910.)

SEC. 14b. Whenever there is found on any dairy farm any cow or bull presenting such physical evidence of tuberculosis as to make it appear to the satisfaction of the health officer that such cow or bull has tuberculosis, then and in that event the licensee or applicant for license to produce for sale milk on said farm upon which such cow or bull is, shall, upon written notice from the health officer, have said cow or bull immediately killed, or removed from the dairy farm, or else separated from the dairy herd and officially tuberculin tested; and if said animal reacts to the tuberculin test, then such licensee or applicant, as the case may be, shall have said cow or bull forthwith tagged so as to show that fact, and promptly killed or removed from the said dairy farm. (Commissioners' order of November 5, 1910.)

*Provided*, That nothing in section 14a or in section 14b, of these regulations, shall in any way modify or repeal any of the provisions of the order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the suppression and prevention of tuberculosis in cattle, promulgated November 26, 1909.

SEC. 14c. With respect to all applications filed after October 1, 1910, prompt action will be taken, and if all cattle on the dairy farm to which any such application relates are not free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, the application will in the discretion of the health officer be promptly rejected. (Commissioners' order of November 5, 1910.)

SEC. 15. Milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream shall maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons while milking or while so engaged. It shall be the duty of every person holding a permit to maintain a dairy or dairy farm to enforce this regulation in reference to such persons as may assist them in the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 16. That any person violating any of the foregoing regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10 for each and every such offense, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 17. That the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, promulgated June 26, 1895, are hereby repealed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, May 28, 1906.*

*Ordered*, That the health ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

ESTABLISHING A LIMIT OF TOLERANCE ON MILK BOTTLES OR JARS.

JULY 29, 1901.

*Ordered*, That the schedule of fees for inspecting and sealing glass bottles or jars used for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers, adopted June 17, 1901, and suspended July 1 and July 10, 1901, is hereby amended to read as follows, to take effect on and after the 1st of August, 1901:

That the glass bottles or jars used for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers, that hold, when filled to a level with the bottom of the cap or stopple, not less than 7 ounces and 6 drams and not over 8 ounces and 2 drams for one-half pint measure; not less than 15 ounces and 5 drams and not over 16 ounces and 4 drams for 1 pint; not less than 31 ounces and 4 drams and not over 32 ounces and 4 drams for 1 quart; not less than 47 ounces and 3 drams and not over 48 ounces and 5 drams for 3 pints; not less than 63 ounces and 2 drams and not over 64 ounces and 6 drams for one-half gallon, shall be sealed as measures and that all dealers in milk who use glass bottles or jars for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers shall be charged a fee of 50 cents per hundred bottles for such inspection and sealing.

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DESIGNATION OF QUARANTINE STATION AS A PLACE FOR CONFINEMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Friday, September 8, 1905.*

The court resumes its session pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Justice Gould presiding.

The District of Columbia petition for the designation of a quarantine station.

On hearing the petition of the District of Columbia for the designation of a quarantine station for the confinement of persons arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would expose the occupants of such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection from contagious disease—

It is this 7th day of September, 1905, adjudged and ordered that the quarantine station located on reservation 13, on B Street between Nineteenth Street and the Eastern Branch, be, and the same is hereby, designated as a place of confinement for persons arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease.

(Signed)

ASHLEY M. GOULD, *Justice.*

## REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BARBER SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MAY 28, 1906.

1. Every manager of a barber shop that is in operation at the time of the promulgation of these regulations shall, on or before September 1, 1906, register his full name and the location of said shop in a book to be kept in the health office for that purpose; and every manager of a barber shop that is first opened for business after the promulgation of these regulations shall, within five days after the opening of said shop, register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any barber shop aforesaid the manager of said shop shall call at the health office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry in the register.

2. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall equip said shop and keep said shop equipped with running hot and cold water and with all such appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in and about said shop to comply with the requirements of these regulations.

3. No owner and no manager of a barber shop shall knowingly permit any person suffering from a communicable skin disease or from a venereal disease to act as a barber in said shop.

4. No person who to his own knowledge is suffering from a communicable disease or from a venereal disease shall act as a barber.

5. Every manager of a barber shop shall keep said shop and all furniture, tools, appliances, and other equipments used therein at all times in a cleanly condition.

6. Every manager of a barber shop shall cause all combs, hair-brushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times, and shall cause all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, shears, scissors, clippers, and tweezers to be sterilized from time to time as hereinafter provided.

7. No barber shall use for the service of any customer a comb, hair-brush, hair duster, or any analogous article that is not thoroughly clean, nor any mug, shaving brush, razor, shears, scissors, clippers, or tweezers that are not thoroughly clean or that have not been sterilized since last used.

8. Every barber immediately after using a mug, shaving brush, razor, scissors, shears, clippers, or tweezers for the service of any person shall sterilize the same by immersing them in boiling water for not less than a minute, or, in the case of razors, scissors, shears, and tweezers, by immersing them for not less than 10 minutes in a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or in alcohol of a strength not less than 65 per cent.

9. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towel or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used.

10. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately before serving each customer.

11. No barber shall, to stop the flow of blood, use alum or other material unless the same be used as a powder or liquid and applied on a clean towel or in a similar manner.

12. No barber shall use a powder puff, a sponge, or a finger bowl for or in the service of a customer.

13. No barber shall permit any person to use the headrest of any barber's chair under his control until after the headrest has been covered with a towel that has been washed since having been used before, or by clean, new paper.

14. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out, or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and lather brush for his individual use.

15. No barber shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin.

16. No person shall use a barber shop as a dormitory, nor shall any owner or any manager of a barber shop permit said shop to be so used.

17. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$25.

18. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall keep a copy of these regulations, to be furnished by the health officer, posted in said shop for the information and guidance of persons working or employed therein.

19. The word "barber" as used in these regulations means any person who shaves, or trims the beard, or cuts or dresses the hair of any other person for pay, and includes "barbers' apprentices" and shop boys. The word "manager" means any person having for the time being control of the premises and of persons working or employed therein.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, July 22, 1908.*

*Ordered,* That the health ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

REGULATION REQUIRING THE REGISTRATION OF LAUNDRIES.

That every person who commonly launders for pay on the premises which he or she occupies the clothing, or the sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, or other similar articles belonging to any other person or persons, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing within 30 days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families living independently of one another whom he or she serves, if less than 10 in number; and thereafter every person laundering as aforesaid shall report in like manner his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families whom he or she serves, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such premises and the use thereof for the purposes aforesaid. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25. Commissioners' order of July 22, 1908, as amended by order of August 7, 1908.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BARBER SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MAY 28, 1906.

1. Every manager of a barber shop that is in operation at the time of the promulgation of these regulations shall, on or before September 1, 1906, register his full name and the location of said shop in a book to be kept in the health office for that purpose; and every manager of a barber shop that is first opened for business after the promulgation of these regulations shall, within five days after the opening of said shop, register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any barber shop aforesaid the manager of said shop shall call at the health office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry in the register.

2. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall equip said shop and keep said shop equipped with running hot and cold water and with all such appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in and about said shop to comply with the requirements of these regulations.

3. No owner and no manager of a barber shop shall knowingly permit any person suffering from a communicable skin disease or from a venereal disease to act as a barber in said shop.

4. No person who to his own knowledge is suffering from a communicable disease or from a venereal disease shall act as a barber.

5. Every manager of a barber shop shall keep said shop and all furniture, tools, appliances, and other equipments used therein at all times in a cleanly condition.

6. Every manager of a barber shop shall cause all combs, hair-brushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times, and shall cause all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, shears, scissors, clippers, and tweezers to be sterilized from time to time as hereinafter provided.

7. No barber shall use for the service of any customer a comb, hair-brush, hair duster, or any analogous article that is not thoroughly clean, nor any mug, shaving brush, razor, shears, scissors, clippers, or tweezers that are not thoroughly clean or that have not been sterilized since last used.

8. Every barber immediately after using a mug, shaving brush, razor, scissors, shears, clippers, or tweezers for the service of any person shall sterilize the same by immersing them in boiling water for not less than a minute, or, in the case of razors, scissors, shears, and tweezers, by immersing them for not less than 10 minutes in a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or in alcohol of a strength not less than 65 per cent.

9. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towel or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used.

10. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately before serving each customer.

11. No barber shall, to stop the flow of blood, use alum or other material unless the same be used as a powder or liquid and applied on a clean towel or in a similar manner.

12. No barber shall use a powder puff, a sponge, or a finger bowl for or in the service of a customer.



13. No barber shall permit any person to use the headrest of any barber's chair under his control until after the headrest has been covered with a towel that has been washed since having been used before, or by clean, new paper.

14. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out, or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and lather brush for his individual use.

15. No barber shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin.

16. No person shall use a barber shop as a dormitory, nor shall any owner or any manager of a barber shop permit said shop to be so used.

17. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$25.

18. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall keep a copy of these regulations, to be furnished by the health officer, posted in said shop for the information and guidance of persons working or employed therein.

19. The word "barber" as used in these regulations means any person who shaves, or trims the beard, or cuts or dresses the hair of any other person for pay, and includes "barbers' apprentices" and shop boys. The word "manager" means any person having for the time being control of the premises and of persons working or employed therein.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, July 22, 1908.*

*Ordered,* That the health ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

REGULATION REQUIRING THE REGISTRATION OF LAUNDRIES.

That every person who commonly launders for pay on the premises which he or she occupies the clothing, or the sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, or other similar articles belonging to any other person or persons, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing within 30 days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families living independently of one another whom he or she serves, if less than 10 in number; and thereafter every person laundering as aforesaid shall report in like manner his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families whom he or she serves, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such premises and the use thereof for the purposes aforesaid. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25. Commissioners' order of July 22, 1908, as amended by order of August 7, 1908.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, September 7, 1907.*

*Ordered*, That in accordance with "An act to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907, the health officer of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to continue to make and publish the weekly and daily abstracts and analyses of the record of births as heretofore customarily made.

Official copy furnished health officer, District of Columbia.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
*Washington, April 5, 1907.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF SCARLET  
FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, CHICKEN POX,  
EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

ISOLATION OF PATIENT, DISINFECTION.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, if said person has power and authority so to do, to adopt each and every of the following precautions to prevent the spread of such disease:

(a) To isolate the patient immediately upon the discovery of the nature of the disease, as thoroughly as is practicable, from all persons who are not suffering from the same disease and who are not necessarily in attendance upon the patient, and to maintain such isolation until the recovery or the death of the patient, except in case of patients suffering from typhoid fever.

(b) To disinfect each and every article used by or about the patient and all excreta from the patient, and such other articles, if any, as have been specially exposed to infection, before the removal of such article or excreta from said room or rooms, if practicable, and otherwise as soon thereafter as is practicable.

(c) To disinfect the room or rooms occupied by the patient, and all articles contained therein, before said room is again occupied and within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient, unless such disinfection has been done by the health officer, except when the patient has suffered from typhoid fever, in which case disinfection of the sick room shall be compulsory under this section only when ordered by the health officer.

QUARANTINE OF PATIENT.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person having power and authority to prevent to permit a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever to do, and for any such patient to do, any of the following things:

(a) To appear upon the public street.

(b) To appear in school, church, store, or place of amusement, or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons suffering from minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency, and prior to the reporting of a case, the patient may be moved, under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the District of Columbia suitable for its reception, but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred, as well as the place to which the patient has been moved.

*Provided*, That patients suffering from whooping cough may appear upon the public streets and may go or be carried from place to place over the public streets without special authorization from the health officer, but not at such times and places or in such manner as to expose other persons to infection.

#### EXPOSURE TO INFECTION FORBIDDEN.

SEC. 3. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or, if he has power and authority to prevent, permit any other person to be exposed to infection by scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

#### NURSES, PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

SEC. 4. No person who is nursing a patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering, until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the face and the hair, if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room; nor in case of the diseases named and of typhoid fever until such person has properly disinfected the hands.

#### PERSONS ON INFECTED PREMISES, RESTRICTIONS UPON.

SEC. 5. No person residing in any dwelling house or in any apartments where there is in said dwelling house or apartments a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall, while so residing and during the continuance of such case, attend public or private school or Sunday school; or, if the patient was suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, engage in the manufacture, preparation, storage, or sale of food or beverage.

SEC. 6. No person who has resided in any dwelling house or in any apartments while there was in such dwelling house or apartments a patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall, after the removal, death, or recovery of the patient, or after the removal of such person from such dwelling house or apartments, attend public or private school, or Sunday school; or, if the patient was suffering from scarlet fever or diphtheria, engage in the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food or a beverage for sale, or in the sale of food or a beverage, without the written permis-

sion of the health officer, for a period following the first proper isolation of the patient, when no disinfection is to be made, and when disinfection is necessary immediately following the completion of such disinfection as may be directed by the health officer, and continuing if the patient was suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis for 7 days, or if the patient was suffering from measles for 14 days.

*Provided*, That persons residing in premises where a patient is suffering from measles may, upon the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the health officer that they themselves had previously suffered from a well-defined attack of measles, and upon the presentation to the teacher of a certificate from the health officer to that effect, be permitted to continue in attendance at school.

#### FUNERALS, WHO MAY ATTEND.

SEC. 7. When death has been due to diphtheria, scarlet fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, no person other than the adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, other adult immune persons not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is necessary shall attend the funeral services or any other gathering about the remains of the deceased unless specially authorized in writing by the health officer so to do. No person having power or authority to prevent shall permit any person to attend any such funeral service or gathering when such attendance is unlawful.

#### FUNERALS, NOT TO BE HELD IN CHURCH.

SEC. 8. No person shall carry the remains of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis into any church or other place of public assembly, nor, if he has the power and authority to prevent, permit it to be done.

#### FUNERALS, CARE AND DISPOSAL OF BODY.

SEC. 9. Every person having power and authority so to do shall cause the dead body of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, as soon after death as practicable, to be placed in a proper casket, and shall cause such casket to be closed and to be kept closed thereafter; and every person aforesaid shall cause any such dead body to be disposed of by burial or cremation within the District of Columbia, or by transportation beyond the limits of the District of Columbia for burial or cremation, not later than the second day following the day of death.

#### FUNERALS, TRANSPORTATION OF BODY BY RAIL OR BOAT.

SEC. 10. No person shall convey a body dead from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia by means of any boat, car, or other public conveyance, unless said body has been embalmed arterially and by cavities, and is wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of formaldehyde gas of approximately 40 per cent strength, or with a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or a 3 per cent aqueous mixture of compound cresol solution, or an aqueous solution of bichloride of mercury 1 part to 500; and the casket or case in which the body is placed must be metal lined and made air-tight by means of solder or by means of proper rubber gaskets; the preparation of

the body in accordance with these regulations to be evidenced by an affidavit of the undertaker who prepares the body for transportation, duly filed with the health officer. Bodies when so prepared may be conveyed outside of the District of Columbia, but only subject to the laws of the jurisdiction wherein the body may be.

#### CARRIAGES, DISINFECTION OF.

SEC. 11. No person having power and authority to prevent shall permit any car, carriage, or other vehicle that has been used for the transportation of a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, to be used by any other person until after such car, carriage, or other vehicle has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

#### WARNING SIGNS, POSTING OF.

SEC. 12. Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the health officer of the District of Columbia, either by a certificate sent to him in accordance with the provisions of an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907, or in any other manner, that any person in said District is suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable warning signs to be placed in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the principal entrance or entrances to the building in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by persons about to enter such building: *Provided, however,* That if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school, and in any case where two or more bedrooms and a bathroom, including a water-closet, are reserved for the exclusive use of the patient and of those in attendance upon him, said warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said building, at such place or places as said health officer may determine: *And provided further,* That in addition to or in lieu of the warning signs provided for above, said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building for the purpose of procuring compliance with the provisions of law and of these regulations.

#### WARNING SIGNS, INTERFERENCE WITH.

SEC. 13. No person shall, without the written consent of the health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations.

#### WARNING SIGNS, REMOVAL TO BE REPORTED.

SEC. 14. The occupant of any building or of any apartment, and the superintendent, manager, janitor, or other person having immediate charge of any hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school, where a warning sign has been displayed in accordance with these regulations, which said warning sign has been to his knowledge, or when he might by due diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall report in writing forthwith to the health officer the fact of such defacement, obliteration, removal, or concealment, except when in case of removal he has good reason to believe that it has been removed by authority of said health officer.

## WARNING SIGNS, REMOVAL BY HEALTH OFFICER.

SEC. 15. No warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations shall be removed until after the removal of the patient from the building, his recovery or death, and the subsequent disinfection of the building to the satisfaction of the health officer.

## HEALTH OFFICER, DUTIES OF.

SEC. 16. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, occurring in the District of Columbia, as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said diseases, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such diseases as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed, the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

## HEALTH OFFICER, INTERFERENCE WITH.

SEC. 17. No person shall interfere with the health officer, or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

## SUSPECTED CASES, MANAGEMENT OF.

SEC. 18. Any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as suffering from the diseases whose symptoms he presents: *Provided, however,* That no warning signs shall be displayed except in cases definitely diagnosed as diphtheria or scarlet fever.

## DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 19. The word "building" as used in these regulations shall be held to include not only buildings as the word is ordinarily understood, but also boats, vessels, cars, vans, and all other places where a sick person may be. The term "apartment house" shall be held to mean a building in which two or more families are living independently of one another, with separate water-closets and bath rooms, and with separate kitchens, if any, for each family. These regulations shall be in full force and effect throughout the District of Columbia on and after the ninth day of April, 1907.

## PENALTY CLAUSE.

SEC. 20. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

H. B. F. MACFARLAND,  
H. L. WEST,  
JOHN BIDDLE,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, January 20, 1909.*

*Ordered:* That, under the authority of "An act to provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" approved April 20, 1906, \$25 is hereby fixed as the amount to be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia to cover the cost of the cremation of a body, except in those cases in which the commissioners authorize the acceptance of smaller amounts as provided in the act of Congress above mentioned.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE  
OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

MAY 19, 1909.

*Ordered:* That the following regulations to govern the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums, whether for human beings or for domestic animals, in the District of Columbia, are hereby promulgated:

1. Every person as defined in section 3 of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1908, entitled "An act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia," desiring to maintain a private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or domestic animals shall file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia his application in writing for a license so to do, showing (1) the kind and number of cases that it is desired to treat; (2) the number, location, and capacity of the buildings to be used, and the purposes of each, and the location and area of the site; and (3) the name of the owner of the proposed institution (as distinguished from the owner of the buildings and land).

2. No person shall establish or maintain any part of any private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or domestic animals, unless or until said person has filed with said commissioners the written consent of not less than two-thirds of the owners and the occupants of all buildings located on lots or subdivisional lots any part of which lots or subdivisional lots is within 100 feet, measured in a straight line, from the nearest part of said establishment used for the care or treatment of patients: *Provided*, That the word "occupant" as applied to an apartment house, hotel, or boarding house shall be held to mean the owner or agent therefor, and storekeepers thereof, and not the occupants of individual apartments or suites: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any hospital or asylum which was established prior to, and was being maintained at, the time of the passage of an act entitled "An act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia, approved April 20, 1908," while located on the site occupied by it at the time of the promulgation of these regulations, nor to the extension of any such hospital or asylum on grounds adjacent to said site.

3. No license to maintain a private hospital or asylum will be issued by the commissioners until after the health officer, the inspector of buildings, the chief engineer of the fire department, and the inspector of plumbing have certified after examination thereof that the premises which it is proposed to use for the purpose are, in their judgment, suitable therefor.

4. No permit will be issued for the establishment and maintenance of any hospital or asylum except on condition that the licensee file and keep current a bond to the District of Columbia in the penal sum, in the case of a hospital for human beings, of \$5,000, and in the case of a hospital for domestic animals, in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned in either case for the benefit of any and all persons treated or cared for in said hospital or asylum, or who may be aggrieved by any act, or by any neglect, arising out of or in connection with the establishment or maintenance of said hospital or asylum: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply when and so long as the premises occupied by said hospital or asylum are owned by the owner of such institution. (As amended by commissioners' order of February 16, 1910.)

5. Every license to establish and maintain, or to maintain, a private hospital, whether for human beings or domestic animals, shall specify the number and kind of patients that may be received therein, but any such license may be altered or amended at any time by the commissioners, upon cause shown. No person shall receive in any private hospital, except in case of emergency, any patient in excess of the number specified in the permit, or of a kind not so specified.

6. Every proprietor and every superintendent of a private hospital or asylum for human beings shall keep on the premises a permanent record, showing the name, usual residence (giving street and number), sex, color, age, and social status (whether married, single, or divorced) of each patient, showing also the date of admission and date of discharge. Said entries shall be made serially in order of occurrence, and births and stillbirths occurring in the institution shall be serially recorded therein, but no entry need be made to show the identity of the parents of any illegitimate child.

7. No person shall establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or for domestic animals, in any building, or in any hospital or asylum, or use for the reception of patients or of employees any part of any building, unless said building or part of building is properly lighted, ventilated, drained, heated, and screened, provided with a proper supply of hot and cold water at all times, and equipped with such fire escape and means of fire protection as are required by law.

8. No person shall use any building or part of a building as a private hospital or asylum for human beings, except for children under 5 years of age, unless or until it has been provided with one or more rooms properly barred for the protection of insane, drunken, or delirious inmates, or with facilities for promptly barring one or more such rooms.

9. No person, being the owner or superintendent or an employee of any private hospital or asylum, shall permit any delirious or maniacal patient, or any patient who may reasonably be expected soon to become delirious or maniacal, to remain in any room that is not properly barred and closed so as to prevent the escape of such



patient or accident or injury to him, unless said patient is in the actual physical presence of an attendant capable of controlling and restraining him.

10. No person maintaining a private hospital shall without written permission of the health officer receive or unnecessarily keep therein for care or treatment in the case of hospitals for human beings any person known to be suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, or Asiatic cholera, plague, yellow fever, leprosy, or glanders, or, in the case of hospitals for domestic animals, any animal suffering from rabies, glanders, or farcy, contagious lymphangitis, influenza or pink eye, strangles, dog distemper, contagious stable pneumonia, anthrax, mange, or tuberculosis.

11. No person licensed to maintain a private hospital or asylum for human beings shall advertise, either directly or indirectly, that he will adopt or procure the adoption of any child or children, or hold out to any person facilities for disposing of offspring.

12. When the licensee of any private hospital or asylum for human beings is not a physician lawfully authorized to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, or, in the case of any hospital or asylum for domestic animals, is not a veterinary surgeon lawfully authorized to practice veterinary medicine in said District, said licensee shall appoint one or more physicians, or one or more veterinary surgeons, as the case may be, with his or her consent, to act as an attending staff or medical board, and to be responsible for the treatment of such patients in said hospital or asylum as are not under the professional care of some other lawfully practicing physician or veterinary surgeon; said licensee shall post the names of the physicians or veterinary surgeons so appointed in the office or in some other corresponding part of said hospital or asylum. No person shall establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum unless, or so long as, said institution is not provided with an attending staff or medical board as aforesaid.

13. That whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the commissioners that any private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or for domestic animals, is a menace to the lives, limbs, health, or morals of the inmates thereof, or is a nuisance to the neighborhood, or is conducted contrary to the provisions of these or other regulations or of law, the commissioners shall give notice to the licensee, requiring him within a period specified in said notice to show cause why his license should not be revoked; and unless such cause be shown to their satisfaction said commissioners will revoke said license.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,  
HENRY L. WEST,  
WILLIAM KELLY (Acting),  
*Commissioners District of Columbia.*

Amended, by order of commissioners of October 7, 1909, by revoking section 14.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, October 13, 1909.*

*Ordered:* That the following blank form for reporting births in the District of Columbia is hereby approved, the commissioners deeming the information called for in said blank to be needful:

Filed.

Record number.....

Health Department of the District of Columbia.

**REPORT OF A BIRTH.**

Use this form ONLY in case the child BREATHES or shows other evidence of LIFE after the child is altogether outside the mother's body; in other cases use the form provided for the reporting of STILLBIRTHS. If a stillbirth occurs in the practice of a midwife, she must report it IMMEDIATELY to the coroner. This may be done through the nearest police station.

Place of birth.....

[Give street and number.]

Full name of child.....

[If not named when this report is made, parents should make supplemental report. See instructions on back.]

Twins?.....

If more than one child was born,

Sex of child.....Triplets?.....

state whether this report refers to the first, second, or third, etc.

\*Legitimate? Yes. No. Unknown.

Date of birth.....

## FATHER.

## MOTHER.

Full name.....

Full maiden name.....

Residence.....

Residence.....

Color.....Age at last birthday....yrs.

Color.....Age at last birthday....yrs.

Birthplace.....

Birthplace.....

Occupation.....

Occupation.....

Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.....

Number of children of this mother now living.....

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

I hereby certify that I attended at the birth of this child, and that it occurred on the.....day of.....191.., at.....m., and that the above information in so far as not based upon my personal observation was furnished by.....whose relationship to this child is that of.....and whose address is.....

Signature of.....

[Physician or midwife.]

Dated.....

Address.....

Given name....., added from supplemental report.....191..

\*A child is legitimate if either conceived or born in wedlock. For instructions as to reporting illegitimate births, see act printed on back.

(The following appears on the margin:)

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated. This certificate to be mailed to the health officer of the District of Columbia not later than Saturday first ensuing after the expiration of three secular days immediately following the date of birth.

By order:

W. TINDALL,  
*Secretary Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

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ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR  
THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

NOVEMBER 26, 1909.

*Ordered:* The Commissioners of the District of Columbia having learned that tuberculosis, a communicable disease, prevails among the cattle in the District of Columbia and adjacent States, do hereby, pursuant to law, authorize and direct the following measures for the prompt suppression and to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis within the District of Columbia and to adjoining States:

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that no cattle shall, in any manner, be removed from the District of Columbia except upon written permission from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia, which removal shall only be granted for cattle which have successfully passed an official tuberculin test, or are for immediate slaughter at an establishment at which United States meat inspection is maintained.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to bring any cattle into the District of Columbia, except as provided in section 3, paragraph (c), shall first make application and obtain a permit from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or from the health officer of the District of Columbia. The said application shall be in writing, stating the number, sex, and the age of the cattle, whether over or under 6 months old, the exact place, date, and time at which it is desired to enter said cattle, and their destination within the District of Columbia, together with a declaration showing clearly the purpose for which the cattle are desired to be entered, whether for immediate slaughter, feeding or breeding purposes, or for milk production.

SEC. 3. (a) Cattle offered for entry into the District of Columbia must be accompanied by a permit, as provided in section 2, and must be identified by an official veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, and must be appropriately tagged before entrance is permitted, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Cattle over 6 months old, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or an official veterinarian of the health department of the District of Columbia or of the State from which brought, must be immediately taken after identification, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, October 13, 1909.

*Ordered:* That the following blank form for reporting births in the District of Columbia is hereby approved, the commissioners deeming the information called for in said blank to be needful:

Filed.

Record number.....

Health Department of the District of Columbia.

**REPORT OF A BIRTH.**

Use this form ONLY in case the child BREATHES or shows other evidence of LIFE after the child is altogether outside the mother's body; in other cases use the form provided for the reporting of STILLBIRTHS. If a stillbirth occurs in the practice of a midwife, she must report it IMMEDIATELY to the coroner. This may be done through the nearest police station.

Place of birth.....  
[Give street and number.]

Full name of child.....  
[If not named when this report is made, parents should make supplemental report. See instructions on back.]

Twins?..... If more than one child was born,  
Sex of child..... Triplets?..... state whether this report refers to the  
..... first, second, or third, etc.  
\*Legitimate? Yes. No. Unknown. Date of birth.....

## FATHER.

## MOTHER.

Full name.....	Full maiden name.....
Residence.....	Residence.....
Color.....Age at last birthday.....yrs.	Color.....Age at last birthday.....yrs.
Birthplace.....	Birthplace.....
Occupation.....	Occupation.....
Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.....	
Number of children of this mother now living.....	

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

I hereby certify that I attended at the birth of this child, and that it occurred on the.....day of.....191.., at.....m., and that the above information in so far as not based upon my personal observation was furnished by..... whose relationship to this child is that of..... and whose address is.....

Signature of.....  
[Physician or midwife.]

Dated..... Address.....  
Given name....., added from supplemental report.....191..

\*A child is legitimate if either conceived or born in wedlock. For instructions as to reporting illegitimate births, see act printed on back.

(The following appears on the margin:)

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated. This certificate to be mailed to the health officer of the District of Columbia not later than Saturday first ensuing after the expiration of three secular days immediately following the date of birth.

By order:

W. TINDALL,  
*Secretary Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

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ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR  
THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

NOVEMBER 26, 1909.

*Ordered:* The Commissioners of the District of Columbia having learned that tuberculosis, a communicable disease, prevails among the cattle in the District of Columbia and adjacent States, do hereby, pursuant to law, authorize and direct the following measures for the prompt suppression and to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis within the District of Columbia and to adjoining States:

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that no cattle shall, in any manner, be removed from the District of Columbia except upon written permission from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia, which removal shall only be granted for cattle which have successfully passed an official tuberculin test, or are for immediate slaughter at an establishment at which United States meat inspection is maintained.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to bring any cattle into the District of Columbia, except as provided in section 3, paragraph (c), shall first make application and obtain a permit from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or from the health officer of the District of Columbia. The said application shall be in writing, stating the number, sex, and the age of the cattle, whether over or under 6 months old, the exact place, date, and time at which it is desired to enter said cattle, and their destination within the District of Columbia, together with a declaration showing clearly the purpose for which the cattle are desired to be entered, whether for immediate slaughter, feeding or breeding purposes, or for milk production.

SEC. 3. (a) Cattle offered for entry into the District of Columbia must be accompanied by a permit, as provided in section 2, and must be identified by an official veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, and must be appropriately tagged before entrance is permitted, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Cattle over 6 months old, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or an official veterinarian of the health department of the District of Columbia or of the State from which brought, must be immediately taken after identification, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section,

to a place designated by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or health officer of the District of Columbia, and there quarantined apart from all other cattle until officially tuberculin tested and disposed of in accordance with these regulations: *Provided*, That no indemnity shall be allowed for such cattle as shall be slaughtered on account of their being deemed to be tuberculous. When accompanied by certificate of tuberculin test, as herein provided, the said certificate must show the place and date, within thirty days, of being offered for entry, of inspection and tuberculin testing, also temperature chart, description of the animal or animals, age, markings, and tag numbers, if tagged.

(c) Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the District of Columbia if tagged in accordance with paragraph (a) and without the tuberculin test, on condition that the tag therein provided for shall remain attached to the hide until removed in the presence of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, to either of whom it shall be delivered. The owner of the animal at the time of slaughter is hereby required to notify the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia stating the place where the hides will be found, except that cattle under 6 months old, castrated cattle, and cattle shipped in cars consigned direct to an establishment having United States meat inspection, may enter the District of Columbia for immediate slaughter without complying with section 2 and section 3, paragraph (a): *Provided, however*, That the consignee at any official establishment shall keep a complete record of each animal received, date of receipt, its place of origin, railroads traversed, name of shipper, and butcher class to which each animal belongs, and shall report the same before the slaughter of any such animals to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry through the veterinary inspector stationed at that establishment.

(d) Cattle under 6 months old for purposes other than immediate slaughter, when not accompanied by certificates as indicated in paragraph (b), may be brought into the District of Columbia as provided in paragraph (a), but said cattle must be accompanied by affidavits by the breeder or feeder and by the owner or shipper; said affidavits to state that tuberculosis has not been known to exist on the premises, during the six months immediately preceding the offer for entry, upon which said animals have been kept.

SEC. 4. Cattle over 6 months old already within the District of Columbia shall be inspected and tuberculin tested by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia. Cattle under 6 months old shall, in the same manner, be inspected, and when deemed necessary shall be tuberculin tested, said inspection and tuberculin testing to be repeated annually, or at such times as the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia may direct. All such cattle shall be officially tagged "U. S., B. A. I.," with a serial number, or "U. S., B. A. I., Reacted," with a serial number.

SEC. 5. All cattle already within the District of Columbia which are deemed to be tuberculous, either as a result of physical examination or the tuberculin test, shall be slaughtered within a time and at a place designated by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or

the health officer of the District of Columbia, and shall be subject to official post-mortem inspection, and the carcass of any such animal shall be disposed of according to the meat-inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. All such cattle shall be appraised before being slaughtered, the owners to be indemnified as hereinafter provided from any available appropriation made by Congress for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1884, except as specified in section 8 of these regulations: *Provided*, That no liability shall be incurred under these regulations by the United States Department of Agriculture in excess of the funds available from the aforesaid appropriation of Congress, and whenever the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall deem it necessary or advisable because of the lack of funds for the aforesaid purpose, he shall notify the health officer of the District of Columbia to that effect, and thereafter no liabilities shall accrue against the United States on account of any act done or permitted under these regulations.

SEC. 6. (a) The health officer of the District of Columbia shall designate or request the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to designate an appraiser, who shall appraise each animal within five days prior to the date of slaughter, basing the amount upon the class and market value of the animal at the time of the appraisal, whether for breeding purposes or for meat or milk production. Animals reacting to the tuberculin test but not exhibiting any physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be appraised without considering the presence of a diseased condition, but animals exhibiting any physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be appraised as diseased animals. The amount of appraisal shall not in any case exceed the sum of \$75 for a pure-bred and registered animal, or the sum of \$50 for a grade or nonregistered animal. If the amount of appraisal of any animal, as determined by the appraiser designated, is not satisfactory to the owner or owners of such animal, a written notice of such fact, setting forth the reasons for complaint, shall be forwarded upon the day of appraisal to the health officer of the District of Columbia. The amount of the appraisal shall then be determined by arbitrators, one to be appointed by the health officer of the District of Columbia or the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and one by the owner or owners of the animal or animals. If the said arbitrators are not able to agree as to the amount of appraisal, a third arbitrator shall be appointed by them, whose decision shall be final. Arbitrators shall be paid at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$5 per diem and necessary expenses. Compensation for the arbitrator appointed by the owner and the third arbitrator, if appointed, shall be paid from the fund of the United States Department of Agriculture if the decision made is against the arbitrator appointed by the health officer or the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, but if the decision is in favor of such arbitrator the owner shall pay the compensation of the arbitrator appointed by him, and the third arbitrator, if appointed.

(b) Following the appraisal of animals, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the amount of reimbursement shall be determined by the results of post-mortem inspection according to the following rules:

*Rule 1.* If any animal is found, upon post-mortem inspection, not to be affected with tuberculosis, the carcass and other edible portions shall be passed for food, and the owner shall sell the same, including

all accompanying parts, for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from the amount of appraisal, and the balance, if any, thus remaining, shall be paid from any fund available for that purpose.

*Rule 2.* If any animal is found, upon post-mortem inspection, to be affected with tuberculosis, and the lesions are such that the carcass and parts of the carcass are passed for food, the owner shall sell the same, including all accompanying parts, for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from 80 per centum of the amount of the appraisal, and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be paid from any fund available for that purpose.

*Rule 3.* If any animal, upon post-mortem inspection, is condemned for offal, the owner shall sell the hide for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from 40 per centum of the amount of the appraisal, and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be paid from any fund available for that purpose.

SEC. 7. Any premises upon which there have been kept animals affected with tuberculosis shall be disinfected promptly after the removal of such animals, and in a manner satisfactory to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia, said disinfection to be at the expense of the owner or owners of the premises or of the owner of the animals.

SEC. 8. Any owner, shipper, or common carrier bringing any cattle into the District of Columbia in violation of these regulations will be liable to prosecution, and the cattle shall be immediately removed, at the owner's expense, from the District of Columbia. Such cattle, however, may remain in the District of Columbia if inspected and tuberculin tested under the following conditions: The owner or owners shall first sign an agreement providing for the inspection and tuberculin test by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, and if any one or more of the said animals should then be deemed tuberculous, that he or they will cause such animals to be slaughtered in accordance with the specifications of section 5 of these regulations; and, further, that no claim for reimbursement for any loss which might be thus sustained will ever be made against the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other branch of the United States Government, or the District of Columbia, or any officer or department thereof.

SEC. 9. Any person violating any of these regulations, or entering cattle by fraudulent means, or using false or fraudulent tags, or interfering in any way with the work of any official, or using any false or fraudulent means to enable any cattle to pass the tuberculin test, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$40 nor less than \$5.

The foregoing regulations shall go into effect upon their approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,  
HENRY L. WEST,  
WILLIAM V. JUDSON,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

Approved, November 27, 1909.

JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

NOTE.—The States of Maryland and Virginia require tuberculin test for dairy and neat cattle entering from other States.



AUGUST 4, 1910.

*Ordered:* That, under the provisions of section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," the commissioners hereby give notice that every dog in said District shall, for a period of one year on and after seven days from the date hereof, wear a good and substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during said period without such muzzle, shall be taken up by the poundmaster and impounded.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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### EXTRACTS FROM POLICE REGULATIONS.

#### LICENSED VENDORS.

ARTICLE III. SECTION 3. Every vehicle and everything pertaining thereto used by a licensed vendor shall at all times be maintained in a cleanly and orderly condition, and no portion of the contents thereof shall be thrown, spilled, or deposited upon the street or other public place. Every such vehicle shall have the name of the vendor and the location where such vehicle is stored, when not in use, painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 6. For every violation of any of the provisions of this article the party offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20.

#### CARE OF PUBLIC WAGON STANDS.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 6. The drivers of hacks and drivers of vehicles of whatsoever kind occupying any public hack or public wagon stand established by the commissioners shall keep the public streets or avenues or portions thereof occupied by any such hacks or vehicles cleanly swept to the satisfaction of the commissioners and upon failure of a driver to do so the privilege of the stand may be revoked as to such driver and said driver shall also be liable to the penalty prescribed in this Article.

SEC. 14. Every person as aforesaid violating any of the provisions of any section of this article wherein a penalty is not provided shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each offense.

#### CARE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

ARTICLE VI. SECTION 8. Any vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire which is in an unsafe, unsanitary, or unsightly condition, may be condemned by the police officer detailed as hack inspector; and if the owner or agent thereof shall continue to utilize said vehicle without first having made the same safe, sanitary and wholesome, such owner or agent shall be brought before the police court, and, upon conviction, be liable to the penalty provided in this article.

SEC. 10. Either the driver or the proprietor or lessee of a hack may be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this article: *Provided*, That the penalty therefor shall be paid but once; and for any violation of any of the said provisions, the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than \$20.

#### DOMESTIC ANIMALS TO BE CONFINED.

ARTICLE VII. SECTION 3. No horse, mule, goat, sheep, swine, bovine, or other cattle shall be allowed to run at large in the District of Columbia, and no person owning or harboring any such animal shall suffer or permit the same to wander, rove, or run at large unrestrained.

SEC. 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10.

#### KEEPING OF DOGS AND FOWLS.

ARTICLE VIII. SECTION 1. No person shall own or keep in the District of Columbia, any animal of the dog kind which shall by barking, howling, or in any other manner whatsoever disturb the comfort or quiet of any neighborhood.

SEC. 2. No animal of the dog kind shall be allowed to go at large without a collar and tag, as now prescribed by law, and if he be of a quarrelsome or dangerous disposition he shall furthermore be secured by a chain or cord held by some person.

SEC. 3. And whenever, by reason of any proclamation issued by the commissioners, dogs going at large are required to wear muzzles, no person owning or having custody of any dog shall permit it to go at large without a good, substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, or 3 of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

SEC. 5. No person shall own or keep within the District of Columbia any fowl, parrot, or bird which, by crowing, cackling, talking, or singing, or in any other manner, shall disturb the comfort and quiet of any neighborhood. Any person keeping any such fowl, parrot, or bird which shall disturb the comfort and quiet of any neighborhood, or who permits any fowl to run at large, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$5; and upon conviction of a second offense shall be punished by a like fine and in addition to said fine, the fowl, parrot, or bird complained of shall, in the discretion of the court, be adjudged to be killed by any member of the Metropolitan police force.

SEC. 6. Any person keeping, owning, or controlling any fowl, who shall permit or allow the same to run on any inclosed parking within the District of Columbia, or who shall place any fowl coop, crate, or other receptacle on any inclosed parking within said District, whether any fowl be confined in such coop, crate, or receptacle at the time the same is on such parking or not, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$5 for each and every offense: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not

interfere with the right of owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues to display fowls under the provisions of section 6, Article XXIII, of these regulations.

SEC. 7. No person shall keep any kind of domestic fowl or pigeons inside the fire limits of the District of Columbia, within 25 feet of any structure owned by another and used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly, whether the said structure be in the same or an adjacent block or square, nor shall such domestic fowls be permitted to run, fly, or stray, within 25 feet of any such structure within the said fire limits. No such domestic fowls or pigeons shall be kept within the fire limits without a permit from the health officer of the District of Columbia or otherwise, than in compliance with the following conditions, to wit:

I. *House*:

1. To be dry, well ventilated, and with window so placed, if possible, to admit sunlight.
2. To be kept well whitewashed within.
3. To be cleaned at least once a week between November 1 and May 1, twice a week between May 1 and November 1, and oftener if necessary.

II. *Perches*.—To be movable and kept clean.

III. *Chicken nests*.—To be movable and cleaned, aired and sunned at frequent intervals.

IV. *Drinking fountains*.—To be cleaned, and supplied at all times with clean water.

V. *Yard*.—Surface to be kept clean and yard kept free from odor.

VI. No roosters are to be kept on the premises within said fire limits without the written consent of a majority of the householders in that square or block, filed with the health officer.

If the said conditions are not complied with, said permit shall be revoked: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall apply to such fowls or pigeons confined in coops in regularly established provision stores or public markets or to stores regularly established for the sale of fancy poultry or pigeons or to fowls brought upon the premises and kept for a brief period, not to exceed 24 hours, for consumption. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$3 and not more than \$10; and each day such fowls or pigeons are kept in violation of any of the provisions of this section or any condition contained in any said permit shall be deemed a separate offense.

DEPOSITS ON STREETS AND IN SEWERS.

ARTICLE IX. SECTION 1. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, laid, deposited, scattered, or left, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, highway, footway, sidewalk, parking, or other public space in the District of Columbia, any dirt, mud, ashes, gravel, sawdust, shavings, hay, straw, offal, vegetable matter, garbage, trees, cinders, paper, or refuse matter of any kind, or any dead animal or putrescible matter of any sort: *Provided*, That sidewalks may be swept at any hour of the day, if the same first be thoroughly sprinkled: *And provided*, That earth and

rubbish from excavations or building débris or material used in the construction of buildings may be placed or permitted to lie in the places aforesaid, as now authorized by the building regulations of the District of Columbia, or as may be authorized by permit previously obtained from the inspector of buildings. Bituminous or "soft" coal must be made sufficiently wet before and immediately after being deposited on any sidewalk, street, or other public space, to prevent any part of it from being blown about. Such coal must be removed within one hour after being so deposited. Licensed vendors selling from stands or from pushcarts or other vehicles upon the streets or other public places shall attach to such stands or vehicles a box or other receptacle to contain refuse matter incident to their business. Said receptacle to have prominently displayed on its side the words "Place fruit skins and papers here," and to be of such form and material and to be placed in such position as the superintendent of street cleaning may prescribe; and the contents of each such receptacle shall be daily removed by the person in charge of the stand or vehicle to which it is attached.

No person engaged in excavating, or having charge or control of excavation, or who may be engaged in or may have charge or control of conveying material from excavations, shall deposit, or permit to be deposited, in any manner, upon the surface of a macadamized or broken stone roadway, either by placing, spilling, dropping, or tracking from wheels of vehicles or from the feet of animals, any earth, clay, mud, sand, gravel, or other excavated material; and all macadamized or broken stone roadways adjacent to excavations or traversed by vehicles either in the process of conveying material from an excavation, or in returning from the place of deposit to place of excavation, shall be covered with planking so far as may be required to prevent any mud, earth, clay, or other material from the excavation or from the place of deposit from reaching the surface of such roadway.

SEC. 2. No person shall throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited, in or upon any vacant lot or open space in the District of Columbia, any sawdust, shavings, vegetable matter, paper, rubbish, litter, or any dead animal, offal, garbage, putrescible matter of any sort, or any other matter or thing injurious to public health; and the owner or owners of any lot, lots, or square of ground in the District of Columbia, or their agents, who shall let such lot, lots, or squares for any circus or other exhibition, shall, within 24 hours after the exhibition shall have left, clear and remove, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of street cleaning, from any such lot, lots, or square, waste paper and deposits of all kinds: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to deposits of substances not injurious to health on any place designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a public dump, where permission to make such deposits is granted by the said commissioners.

SEC. 5. No person shall shake, beat, or otherwise treat carpets, rugs, floor coverings, garments, cloths, linings, covers, furniture, or other articles in such manner as to cause dust to arise therefrom in or upon any other premises or upon any street, avenue, park, square, road, or reservation in the District of Columbia within 200 feet of any house used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly; nor shall any person sift, shake, or otherwise treat ashes or other rubbish in such a manner as to cause dust to settle on other premises.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, in removing snow from the tracks of any railway in the District of Columbia, to do so in such a manner as to obstruct the free passageway of any street, avenue, or roadway. And no person shall sprinkle salt or other decomposing substance upon any railway tracks or rails in the District of Columbia for the purpose of melting snow or ice thereon or for any purpose, unless a permit is granted therefor by the commissioners.

SEC. 9. No person shall cause or permit to flow, cast or cause to be cast, dropped, or spilled upon or into any of the places designated in sections 1 and 2 of this article, any foul drainage or foul matter of any kind; nor shall any person carry or transport on, over, or through the same any filth, offal, or offensive matter without a permit from the health officer of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. No person shall remove or transport any manure over any public highway in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia except in a tight vehicle, which, if not inclosed, must be effectually covered with canvas so secured to the sides and ends of the vehicle as to prevent the manure from being dropped while being removed, and so as to limit as much as practicable the escape of odors from said manure.

SEC. 11. No one being the owner, driver, manager, or conductor of any cart or other vehicle shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in such vehicle any earth, sand, gravel, broken stone, dirt, ashes, paper, and other rubbish, or any loose fluid or offensive articles or matter, or any articles whatsoever, so that the same shall or may be scattered, dropped, let fall, blown, or spilled therefrom; and all vehicles conveying foul, dusty, or offensive matter of any sort shall have tight bodies and be closely and securely covered.

SEC. 12. No person shall throw or deposit in or upon any public sewer or any trap, basin, inlet, grating, manhole, or other appurtenances of any public sewer in the District of Columbia, any sticks, stones, brick, earth, gravel, dirt, mud, hay, straw, manure, rubbish, litter, sweepings, offal, vegetables, garbage, trees, shrubs, branches, twigs, leaves, papers, cinders, or refuse matter of any kind: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to matter discharged through a house sewer into a public sewer.

SEC. 18. No person shall make or maintain any connection with any public sewer or appurtenance thereof whereby there may be conveyed into the same any hot, suffocating, corrosive, inflammable, or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind; and no person shall cause to enter or flow into any public sewer or appurtenance thereof any hot, corrosive, suffocating, inflammable, or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to water from ordinary hot-water boilers of residences.

SEC. 19. No person shall obstruct, impede, or cause to be impeded or obstructed, the flow of any public sewer, nor interfere with the free discharge or ventilation thereof, nor clog up any appurtenance thereof.

SEC. 20. Manure may be deposited in pits below the surface of alleys that are not less than 15 feet wide, but the pit must not extend more than 4 feet beyond the building line. The walls must be substantial and water-tight, with stone or iron coping, bedded in cement, set fair with the surface of the alley. They must be covered with

heavy wrought-iron doors, flush with the alley pavement or surface, sufficiently strong to carry heavily loaded carts or other vehicles, and provided with ventilation by means of a flue inside of the stable and extending above the roof of the same, and they must be drained by sewer connection, as directed by the inspector of plumbing.

SEC. 23. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100 for each and every violation.

#### MOVEMENTS OF VEHICLES ON THE PUBLIC STREETS AND AVENUES.

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 1. No person shall operate or propel any vehicle of any kind upon the streets, avenues, alleyways, or any public space, which, by its unsafe or unsanitary condition or character or construction, is dangerous to life or limb. Nor shall any coasting be done with sleds, or sleighs, or other vehicles in any of the places named in this section, except in localities where no annoyance or danger is caused thereby, and where those engaged in the sport are not specially endangered.

SEC. 9. Vehicles of the police, fire, health, and water departments and hospital ambulances and of physicians summoned in emergency cases shall have the right of way in and upon highways, streets, avenues, and alleys over all other vehicles, and the sounding of the bell or gong thereon shall constitute a warning and direction to other vehicles and pedestrians to clear the road.

SEC. 15. Street cars within the District of Columbia shall have the right of way upon their respective tracks, except as to vehicles of the fire, police, water, and health departments, hospital ambulances, and funeral processions, and as otherwise provided; and no person shall obstruct or delay the movements thereof, at the lawful rate of speed hereinafter designated: *Provided, however,* That in cases of emergency, and whenever the public interest or the public safety requires, the commissioners may order a cessation of the movement of street cars or other public vehicles, for a reasonable period of time, upon any street or avenue in said District: *Provided further,* That the order for such cessation of street car travel shall be given to the officers of any company operating cars upon such street or avenue; and it shall be unlawful for such street cars to resume movement until the expiration of the time limited in such notice; and the major and superintendent of police shall clear such streets and avenues of all other vehicles for the time designated in said order. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$40 for each offense.

SEC. 21. No person or corporation shall operate any public vehicle for hire or for the transportation of passengers in the District of Columbia with sufficient regularity to enable the public to take passage therein at any point intermediate to the stable or stand of such vehicle, or operate such vehicle over a route sufficiently definite to enable the public to ascertain the streets and avenues on which such vehicle can be found en route, without a duly issued license therefor, and no such license shall be issued without the approval of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. Such vehicles shall be so operated as not to affect the health, comfort, or quiet of any person beyond that occasioned by ordinary vehicle traffic. The violation of

any of the provisions of this section shall constitute a ground for the revocation of such license, as well as subject the offending person or corporation to the penalty provided in section 28 of this article. All public vehicles for the transportation of passengers traveling between sunset and sunrise shall display lighted lamps so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof.

SEC. 26. No person shall expectorate or spit in or upon any parking, footpath, or sidewalk in the District of Columbia, or in or upon any part of any street railway car, or other public vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or in or upon any part of any public building under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Street railway companies and the proprietors of other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire shall keep posted conspicuously in each and every one of their cars and public vehicles notice forbidding such expectorating or spitting.

SEC. 28. Any person violating any of the provisions of any section of this article, a penalty for which is not heretofore provided, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each offense.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. No person shall blow, spread, or place any nasal, or other bodily discharge, or spit, urinate, or defecate on the floors, walls, partitions, furniture, fittings, or on any portion of any public convenience station, or in any place in such station excepting directly into the particular fixture provided for that purpose, nor shall any person place any bottle, can, cloth, rag, or metal, wood, or stone substance in any of the plumbing fixtures in any such station.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

ARTICLE XVI, SECTION 24. No restaurant, oyster house, cookshop, ice-cream parlor, dairy lunch, or eating house, by whatsoever name designated, where food, meals, or refreshments are served to transient customers, to be eaten on the premises where sold, shall be established, maintained, or continued without a certificate from the health officer that the premises are in a proper sanitary condition in which to conduct such business.

SEC. 25. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to any other penalty in said article specifically provided, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

ORDER CONSTRUING COMMISSIONERS' ORDER OF NOVEMBER 3, 1909.

DECEMBER 18, 1909.

*Ordered*, That the amendment to section 16 of article 13 of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, made November 3, 1909, be construed as not applicable to licensed hotels.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary*.

## GARBAGE, ASHES, AND OTHER REFUSE.

ARTICLE XVII. SECTION 1. The word "garbage," wherever it occurs in these regulations shall be held to mean the refuse of animal and vegetable foodstuffs, except oyster and clam shells from business places; and the words "dead animal" wherever they occur in these regulations, shall be held to mean any dead animal not killed for food.

SEC. 2. Occupants of dwelling houses, proprietors of boarding houses, commission warehouses, hotels, restaurants, and other places where garbage is accumulated, and owners, agents, and occupants of apartment or tenement houses, shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of receptacles to contain all garbage which may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of garbage therefrom, and shall keep such receptacles at all times in good repair. Each such receptacle shall be made of metal, water-tight, provided with a tight cover with a handle, and shall be so constructed that the contents can be removed therefrom easily and without delay. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street cleaning, shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than 3 nor more than 10 gallons, nor more than one receptacle containing less than 10 gallons.

SEC. 3. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house, and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant, and other place where garbage is accumulated shall cause all garbage from his or her premises to be put into the receptacle provided for that purpose. Each person aforesaid shall cause such receptacle to be kept covered at all times, and to be placed and to remain, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from his or her premises, in such position as to be easily accessible to the garbage collector, or as may be designated by the superintendent of street cleaning. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any garbage receptacle any substance other than garbage, which shall at all times be kept free from dishwater and as dry as practicable.

SEC. 4. Owners and occupants of premises having street and alley entrances, and from which garbage is to be removed, shall place and cause to be kept placed conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than 2 inches in height, so as to be easily read.

SEC. 5. No person shall alter, deface, remove or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations.

SEC. 6. Any person having possession, custody or care of meat, fish, vegetables or provisions of any kind intended for sale as food, but which has become unfit for such use, shall forthwith remove such meat, fish, vegetables or provisions to such place as has been designated by the health officer for such purpose. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the District of Columbia any diseased, spoiled or decayed meat, fish, vegetables or provisions, of any kind intended for food.



SEC. 7. No driver, owner or superintendent having charge or control of any cart or other vehicle for carrying garbage shall allow such cart or other vehicle needlessly to remain, nor allow a needless number of such carts or vehicles to gather, before any residence, building or place of business, within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof; nor allow any such cart or vehicle, or anything thereto appertaining, to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; nor allow any such cart or vehicle or implement used in connection therewith, to be stored and kept in any place where needless offense is given to any person. No driver of any such cart or vehicle shall occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading such cart or vehicle, or, when not engaged in collecting, allow the lid or cover of such cart or vehicle to be otherwise than securely closed.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, throw or place, or cause to be deposited, thrown or placed, any garbage, dead animal, fish or refuse, animal or vegetable matter, in any avenue, alley, street or other public place in the District of Columbia, or into the Potomac River or any other waters in the said District; nor shall any person place such materials upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, unless the same shall be inclosed in proper vessels as provided in section 2; nor shall any person feed any such materials in the District of Columbia to any cows or other animals used for food, or transport or cause or permit such materials to be transported beyond the said District for the purpose of feeding the same to animals.

SEC. 9. All dead animals shall be removed to the place of disposal in covered wagons or other vehicles or conveyances as nearly air-tight as possible, to be approved by the superintendent of street cleaning. And it shall be unlawful for any person to use for the removal of garbage or dead animals any cart, wagon, vehicle or other conveyance not so approved. No other person, or party except the District or its contractor, his, their or its agents, shall carry, convey or transport through the streets, alleys or public places of the said District, any garbage, noisome dead animal, decayed fish or refuse animal or vegetable matter; and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere in any manner with the collection and disposal of such materials or dead animals by the District, its contractor, his, their or its agents or employees.

SEC. 10. The term "ashes" will be held to mean ashes from coal and other fuels, and will include such mineral substances as fallen plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may result from building operations.

SEC. 11. Occupants of premises from which ashes are collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain all ashes that may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of ashes therefrom, and shall cause all such ashes from said premises to be put into said receptacle or receptacles provided for that purpose, and shall keep such receptacle or receptacles at all times in good repair; each such receptacle to be provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street cleaning,

shall deposit ashes for collection in any receptacle having a capacity of less than 10 nor more than 24 gallons, nor in more than one receptacle containing less than 20 gallons. Such ashes must be kept dry, protected by cover or otherwise from the rain and the elements.

SEC. 12. Receptacles when filled must be placed in such a position as to be easily accessible to the collector between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from the premises.

SEC. 13. The term "miscellaneous refuse," under these regulations, means all rubbish and refuse (other than ashes, garbage, dead animals, and night soil) incident to the ordinary conduct of the household; it will be held to include discarded floral decorations, Christmas greens and small branches from shrubs, and vines, but not any cut grass; nor does it include loam, wallpaper, or other substance that may accumulate as the result of repairs to yards and dwellings, or of other building operations.

SEC. 14. Occupants of premises from which miscellaneous refuse is collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises suitable receptacles, which can be easily handled by one man, and shall cause all such miscellaneous refuse from said premises to be put into said receptacle or receptacles provided for that purpose, and shall make said receptacles easily accessible to the collector between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. on each day on which collection is made from the premises. Paper or other light refuse, likely to be scattered or blown about, if bundled, tied, sacked, or otherwise properly secured, need not be placed in receptacles.

SEC. 15. Owners, drivers, and other persons, while transporting ashes and miscellaneous refuse through the avenues, streets, alleys, or public places of the District, shall keep such materials tightly covered with canvas, cloth, or other suitable material. Ashes, garbage, and miscellaneous refuse uninclosed in receptacles shall not be placed on any roadway or footway of the said District preparatory to being shoveled into carts, wagons, or other vehicles, but must be dumped directly into the collection vehicle from the receptacles employed to bring such materials from within the premises.

SEC. 16. Receptacles containing garbage, dead animals, or miscellaneous refuse shall not be placed or left for collection upon any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley, or public place in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed together in the same receptacle two or more of the above classes of material, and where such mixture results it shall be properly separated by the occupant of the premises.

SEC. 18. The term "easily accessible," as used in the foregoing sections, shall be held to mean the placing of receptacles on the premises, at or near the rear or side gate to said premises (if collections are made from the rear or side) and in the areaway or other convenient place near to the front entrance (if collections are made from the front), and the unfastening of the gate or other approach to the premises upon due warning by the collector's horn, gong, whistle, or other signal.

SEC. 19. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40.

## COW YARDS, PENS, OR STABLES.

ARTICLE XX. SECTION 1. No person shall establish or maintain a cow yard, pen, or stable within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, within 200 feet of any building used as a dwelling house, manufactory, store, or place of public assemblage, without the written consent of the owner of such building; such consent to be renewed upon the 1st day of July of each year upon 30 days' notice by the health officer to that effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a person from keeping one cow for his own domestic use, nor to prevent the sale of the surplus milk by a person keeping a cow for his own domestic use.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 for each day during which such violation shall continue.

## BATHING BEACH.

ARTICLE XXII. SECTION 1. The following acts are prohibited at the bathing beach: Entering or leaving the bathing beach inclosures anywhere except through the front gateway, or at any time when the office is closed; taking or admitting dogs or other domestic animals within the inclosures or into the waters of the bathing beach; committing any nuisance at or in the vicinity of said beach; injuring, defacing, or removing any of the public property; rowing, sailing, or otherwise propelling any boat or other floating object into or within the waters of said beach, or leaving any such object therein, without permission of the officer in charge of said beach; depositing any materials on or in the vicinity of the beach or in its waters; fishing or expectorating anywhere in the waters of the bathing beach; entering the precincts of the beach in an intoxicated condition or taking intoxicants thereto; digging in the sand or mud or putting either upon any person; throwing sticks, stones, or other materials, scuffling, ducking, bullying, or any other roughness or rudeness either in language or action that may cause ill-feeling or danger to any person; interfering in any manner with the lifeboat or its management; carrying or enticing into deep water those who can not swim; loud shouting, singing, or giving false alarms; loitering in the passages, office, or yard; loitering on the wharves or floats by others than bathers; remaining in any part of the beach after having been directed to leave it by any of the officials of the beach, or refusing to come out of the water when so directed by any life guard or official of the beach. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined not more than \$5 for each offense.

## EXPOSURE OF MEAT, ETC., ON STREETS.

ARTICLE XXIII. SEC. 5. The owner or occupant of a store upon a street or avenue not classed as a business street or avenue may, during the time the store is open for business, use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of 4 feet from the building line for the display of goods, wares, and merchandise directly connected with the busi-

ness transacted within the store: *Provided*, That no meat, fish, or fowl shall be displayed outside of such store, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of said store within 4 feet of the building line between November 1 and April 1 of each year.

SEC. 6. Owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues may use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of 3 feet from the building line for the display, in show cases or otherwise, of goods, wares, and merchandise directly connected with the business transacted within their stores: *Provided*, That no meat, fish, or fowl shall be displayed outside of any store on such streets or avenues, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of stores on such streets or avenues, within 3 feet of the building line, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April of each year: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the owners or occupants of stores or places of business on Louisiana Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets and B Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW. who may display meats and provisions in front of their stores or places of business.

SEC. 7. Permission to occupy more space on business streets than is allowed in the next preceding section will not be granted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia except under special order extending the limits of permissible occupation along the front of an entire block. Applications for privileges of this character must state the space desired and the nature of the business to be conducted. No permit will be granted to occupy any portion of the sidewalk or parking to any person who is not the owner or occupant of property abutting said sidewalk or parking, and permits to occupy parking or sidewalk shall not be transferable.

No permit will be issued for bootblack stands on public space; nor for fruit stands on public space, except for the purpose of displaying fruit under the conditions named in sections 5 and 6 of this article.

SEC. 8. That where permits are issued for the temporary display and sale of meats, fish, poultry, or game of any kind on the sidewalk of B Street or Louisiana Avenue NW. between Ninth and Tenth Streets the person or persons holding such permits shall have such meats, fish, poultry, or game under roof, and also screened or covered as provided by the health ordinances and regulations, and shall have a clean and wholesome water supply present for cleansing the hands and utensils of food dealers and for other purposes, and such foods shall be kept away from insanitary and contaminating products, and holders of said permits shall keep clear a space 15 feet wide in the sidewalk for the use of pedestrians, and shall also keep clear of all obstacles the roadway next to the curb in front of their respective premises, and shall provide, and keep clean, metal receptacles with covers for the deposit of all kinds of waste: *Provided*, That no permit for occupation of sidewalk space shall be issued except to bona fide occupants of the business houses or premises immediately contiguous to such sidewalk, nor shall such permits be transferable or such space sublet, nor shall any such permit be issued for the sale or display of goods or products of a different nature from those sold or stored in the business house or premises: *And provided further*, That such permits shall be plainly exposed at all times to the view of any member of the police force or health inspectors.

Any permit issued under the provisions of this section may be revoked by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia if the permittee fail to comply with the terms of the permit, or if the permittee violate any provision hereof, and in addition thereto every such permittee shall be liable to the penalties provided in this article.

The following schedule of space distribution is hereby established for the government of the police department in directing the issuance of permits for the occupation of sidewalks for business purposes on B Street and Louisiana Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW., viz:

*Louisiana Avenue.*—Both sides, 20 feet adjacent to building for the temporary displaying goods; 5 feet adjacent to curb for handling goods; 15 feet intervening space for sidewalk, to be kept open.

*B Street.*—North side, 22 feet adjacent to building, as above; 21 feet adjacent to curb, as above; 15 feet intervening space, as above.

That permits for the occupation of said sidewalks in accordance with the foregoing schedule and conditions will be issued by the permit clerk upon the order of the major and superintendent of police.

SEC. 9. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia expressly reserve the right under these regulations to revoke any permit given in accordance with the provisions hereof, and when such permit shall have been revoked the person who held such permit shall, on notice from the commissioners, restore the sidewalk or parking to its original condition, as nearly as possible, where the same has been disturbed.

SEC. 16. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

#### METAL TAGS OR STAPLES IN MEAT.

ARTICLE XXV. SECTION 1. No person shall tag or mark meat intended for sale by metal staples or other similar devices inserted therein less than 2 inches in length or breadth, or sell or offer for sale any meat so tagged.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

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An Act Authorizing certain extensions to be made of the lines of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 16. That every street railroad company or corporation owning, controlling, leasing or operating one or more street railroads within the District of Columbia shall on each and all of its railroads supply and operate a sufficient number of cars, clean, sanitary, in good repair, with proper and safe power, equipment, appliances and service, comfortable and convenient, and so operate the same as to give expeditious passage, not to exceed fifteen miles per hour within the city limits or twenty miles per hour in the suburbs, to all persons

desirous of the use of said cars, without crowding said cars. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby given power to require and compel obedience to all of the provisions of this section, and to make, alter, amend and enforce all needful rules and regulations to secure said obedience; and said Commission is given power to make all such orders and regulations necessary to the exercise of the powers herein granted to it as may be reasonable and proper; and such railroad companies or corporations, their officers and employees, are hereby required to obey all the provisions of this section, and such regulations and orders as may be made by said Commission. Any such company or corporation, or its officers or employees, violating any provision of this section, or any of the said orders or regulations made by said Commission, or permitting such violation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars. And each day of failure or neglect on the part of such company or corporation, its officers or employees, to obey each and all of the provisions and requirements of this section, or the orders and regulations of the Commission made thereunder, shall be regarded as a separate offense.

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#### REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT OF STREET RAILWAY CARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the authority conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by Public Act No. 134, approved May 23, 1908,

*It is ordered*, That the following rules and regulations for the operation and equipment of street railway cars within the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby, made and prescribed, and obedience thereto and compliance therewith is hereby required of and enjoined upon all street railway companies, their officers, agents, and employees operating street cars within the District of Columbia:

SEC. 24. Every street car which is operated in the District of Columbia shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

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#### EXTRACT FROM THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.

[In force November 15, 1909.]

##### WIDTH OF DWELLINGS.

SEC. 34. No dwelling-house less than 14 feet wide shall be erected until the plans have been approved by the health officer of the District of Columbia and until the certificate of the inspector of buildings that the plans provide for a dwelling with heat, light, ventilation, and cubical air space in the rooms in accordance with these regulations has been furnished and a special permit from the commissioners issued: *Provided, however*, That any existing lot that is not less than 12 feet wide and which is a part of a duly recorded subdivision may have a dwelling the full width of the lot erected thereon.

SEC. 35a. No person shall locate, or cause to be located, any water-closet or urinal in any sleeping room, vault, or any projection

beyond the building line, nor shall any water-closet or urinal be located in any room unless such room is in direct communication with the external air, or communicates indirectly therewith as prescribed herein. All directly lighted and ventilated rooms for water-closets or urinals shall be provided with glazed sash so arranged as to provide an opening into the outer air of at least 4 square feet; and all such rooms must be inclosed by a tight partition, approved by the inspector of plumbing. Indirectly lighted and ventilated water-closet apartments, toilet room, or rooms, will be allowed only when light and ventilation can be obtained by a ventilated skylight or air shaft. If such light and ventilation is obtained by a skylight, the well hole and glass roof of the skylight shall have an area of at least one-tenth of the floor space of such water-closet apartments or toilet room, or rooms, and the sides of the light well shall be extended above the roof and there provided with at least 4 square feet of adjustable and movable glazed sash, worked by approved metal sash openers. If opening upon a light or air shaft over two stories height, the shaft must have a horizontal cross-section of not less than 24 square feet, and if for two stories only this horizontal cross-section of shaft may be reduced to 15 square feet. The least horizontal dimension of such shafts or light wells shall be 3 feet, and these shafts are to be either open at the top or extended above the roof and there provided with a glass skylight and side openings fitted with open stationary metal louvres having a total area at least equal to the horizontal cross-section of the shaft. All toilet room or rooms and water-closet apartments shall be provided with suitable means for lighting at night either by gas or electric lights. All the existing water-closet apartments or toilet room or rooms shall conform to the above requirements when the plumbing in the same is remodeled, and when it is deemed necessary by the Board of Commissioners.

#### CELLARS.

SEC. 43. Every cellar or basement of a dwelling shall have a bed of hydraulic cement concrete not less than 4 inches thick or asphaltum concrete not less than 2 inches thick spread over its entire bottom, or shall be paved with hard brick laid in hydraulic cement.

SEC. 128. Every building intended for dwelling purposes shall be provided with at least one water closet.

SEC. 139. Within the fire limits no wooden building or shed shall be erected for nor converted to the uses of a cow or hog yard, pen, or stable, dairy, or workshop of any kind.

Within the fire limits no wooden building or shed shall be erected for or converted to the use of a stable, dairy, or workshop of any kind or for use in connection with horse, cow, or hog yard or pen or a stable for an animal; this, however, does not include chicken or dog houses.

#### GRISTMILLS, ETC.

SEC. 163. No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible materials, or rag warehouse, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature shall be erected, nor shall any building be converted to such uses, within 30 feet of any

dwelling, except the dwelling owned by the owner of the building to be erected for or converted to the uses aforesaid. Buildings of the character named in this paragraph may be located within 30 feet of dwellings fronting on alleys, provided the written consent of the owners of such dwellings be obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings.

#### LOCATION OF DAIRIES.

SEC. 168. No dairy nor establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products, which shall involve in its use or operation more than two wagons, shall be established or located in any square or block fronting on any street or avenue where more than one-half of the improved property in such square or block fronting on such street or avenue is used for residential purposes, nor shall any such dairy or establishment be located in any square or block fronting on any alley of which more than three-fourths of the improved property in such square or block is used for residential purposes, except with the written consent of the owners of three-fourths of the property within 200 feet of the boundaries of the site on which such dairy or establishment is proposed to be located: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to any case of rebuilding or enlarging, in the same location, any existing dairy or establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products. (Commissioners' order of April 17, 1906.)

SEC. 168a. No building or premises to be used as a slaughterhouse, soap, or candle factory, bone boiling or other establishment whereby offensive or unhealthy odors or gases are generated shall be erected or located within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, nor shall any such building or premises be located within 250 yards of a dwelling unless the consent of the owners of three-fourths of the property within 250 yards of the site occupied or to be occupied by such building or premises has been filed in the office of the inspector of buildings. If any such establishment is not in operation 12 months from the date of the permit for its erection or operation, the permit shall be void. If at any time thereafter the establishment is not operated for a period of one year for the purpose for which the permit was issued, said permit shall be void, and in order to renew it similar steps must be taken as for a new establishment. The same conditions shall also apply to brickyards, brickkilns, and pottery furnaces.

No such building or plant as described in the foregoing section shall be extended or enlarged within 250 yards of a dwelling house, except upon compliance with all conditions of this section, as above enumerated.

#### SEC. 172.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 758; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 412.]

\* \* \* *Provided*, That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within three hundred feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building. \* \* \*

Approved, March 2, 1895.



SEC. 118. All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such a manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings, and those of the adjoining premises, from injury.

All rain-water leaders shall be effectually trapped and connected with the drainage system of the building, except where the house sewer discharges into a main sewer not intended for the reception of roof water.

When complaint is made of or damage caused by a down spout not properly provided with a sewer connection or a proper trap, or where an unconnected down spout discharges over a sidewalk which is to be paved with a cement surface, such down spout shall be properly connected and trapped.

SEC. 121. No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle in which provisions are stored shall be connected with any drain, soil, or other waste pipe. Such waste pipes shall be so arranged as to admit of frequent flushing, and shall be as short as possible.

SEC. 122. The overflow pipes from tanks and the waste pipes from refrigerators shall discharge into an open fixture properly trapped.

SEC. 122a. No air intake for any beer pump, soda fountain charging apparatus, or any other appliance for the placing of air in contact with any beverage or food for human consumption, shall open into a cellar, blind area, under a counter, or in any damp or noisome place, but shall be taken from an uninclosed outdoor space, open from ground to sky, at least 10 feet above the ground level, and the intake shall be provided with a brass or copper wire screen of approved type. The point of intake shall be as far removed as possible from any yard closet, sewer or fixture vent, or stable or other objectionable construction.

Any air intake located otherwise than as above provided shall be changed to conform herewith on notice from the inspector of plumbing.

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#### PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DISTRICT EMPLOYEES.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1906.

*Ordered:* That the officers in charge of the several departments, offices, and branches of the District government ascertain the name of each person having tuberculosis employed therein, and present to such person for his guidance a copy of the rules set forth below.

That whenever there is a doubt as to whether any person aforesaid has or has not pulmonary tuberculosis, the officer in charge of the department, office, or branch of the government in which said person is employed shall direct said person to present himself (or herself) at the health office for examination, to determine the presence or absence of such disease. Any employee so examined shall submit to the officer at whose instance the examination was made a certificate from the health officer showing the result of such examination.

That the health officer shall cause a thorough sanitary inspection to be made of the buildings under the control of the District government, and shall report to the commissioners such insanitary conditions as are

immediately remediable and such as require structural changes. The officer having control of any building under examination shall upon request of the health officer give such assistance as may be required.

That the following rules for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis be observed by all persons in the employ of the District government, and be enforced by the officers having charge of the several departments, offices, and branches of the municipal service.

**RULES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BUILDINGS  
UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA.**

1. All persons in the employ of the District government are positively forbidden to spit upon the floor.

2. Rooms, hallways, corridors, and lavatories shall be freely aired and effectually cleaned at least once a day. Except under absolute necessity no room shall be swept or dusted while it is in use.

3. Spittoons shall be cleaned daily with very hot water, and when placed ready for use must contain a small quantity of water.

4. Dust must be removed as thoroughly as possible by means of dampened cloths or mops. It must never needlessly be stirred up by a broom or duster, as the practice spreads dust and germs.

5. Floors of cement, brick, stone, or similar material must be frequently scoured with soap and water.

6. In each building, and in each room if the circumstances so require, an employee, designated by the officer having charge of such building or room, will secure during working hours the admission of as much fresh air and sunshine as the conditions will permit.

7. The use of an individual drinking glass by every employee is recommended.

8. Employees who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis shall be separated, if possible, from others while at work.

9. Employees who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis must not use the public spittoons, but must provide themselves with individual sputum receivers, preferably of easily destructible material, and carry these with them to and from their places of employment. Such persons will be held strictly responsible for the disposal and destruction of their own sputa, so that no other person's health may be endangered thereby.

10. Employees suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis must provide for use in their places of employment their own drinking glasses, soap, and towels, and shall not use those provided for general service.

11. Plainly printed notices, reading as follows: "Do not spit on the floor; to do so may spread disease," shall be prominently posted in rooms, hallways, corridors, and lavatories, where deemed desirable.

Official copy furnished health officer.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

## APPENDIX F.

### LIST OF PHYSICIANS ENTITLED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 27, 1910.

Abbe, Truman.	Barrington, Richard I.	Boyle, Edward M.	Cannon, James S.
Abbot, Griffith E.	Barry, Edmund.	Brackett, John E.	Cannon, Walter D.
Abernethy, Eric A.	Barry, John P.	Bradon, Francis W.	Cardoza, Francis J.
Acker, George N.	Barstow, Edward C.	Bradfield, Jefferson D.	Carman, Louis D.
Adams, Jesse Lee.	Barstow, Kate D.	Bradley, Geo. P., U. S. N.	Carmichael, Randolph B.
Adams, Roy D.	Barton, Wilfred M.	Brady, Zadoc M.	Carpenter, D. N., U. S. N.
Adams, Samuel S.	Bartsch-Dunne, Anna.	Braisted, Wm. C., U. S. N.	Carr, W. Browne.
Ainsworth, F. C.	Bastian, J. W.	Brandenburg, W. H. R.	Carr, William P.
Alderman, Asahel H.	Battle, Lewis J.	Brandt, Wm. E.	Carroll, A. J.
Alderman, Zenas W.	Battles, Samuel L.	Branson, Joseph H.	Carroll, James.
Alexander, Rose.	Bayly, Rozier C.	Brecht, Nelson Du Val.	Carroll, Robert L.
Alleger, Walter W.	Bayne, J. Breckinridge.	Breckinridge, Scott D.	Carson, Simeon L.
Alleman, Albert.	Beale, Robert S.	Brenizer, Gilmer.	Carter, Durus D.
Allen, Charles L.	Beall, Benjamin M.	Brewer, Isaac W.	Carter, E. C., U. S. A.
Allen, Charles W.	Beall, Chas. M.	Bridger, James D.	Carter, William C.
Allen, Elijah H.	Beaman, Carroll J.	Briggs, John D.	Castelli, Enrico.
Allen, Elzora B.	Beattie, Wray.	Briscoe, John P.	Chadwick, De Witt C.
Allen, H. Jerome.	Beatty, Louis Kelley.	Bromwell, Josiah R.	Chaims, Geo. S.
Allen, Jacob S.	Beatty, Walter K.	Bronson, Chales E.	Chamberlin, Frank T.
Allen, John.	Beckett, George M.	Brooks, Carroll A.	Chancellor, P. S.
Ammerman, Charles C.	Beckley, E. R.	Brooks, Floyd V.	Chapman, Thomas P.
Anderson, C. T. G.	Beebe, William B.	Brooks, J. Henry.	Chappell, John W.
Anderson, Joseph W.	Behrend, Adajah.	Brooks, John Doshier.	Chappell, Sidney L.
Anderson, U. Grant.	Behrend, Edwin B.	Brooks, Phil. B.	Chields, Creed W.
Armstrong, Wm. J.	Behrend, Sidney.	Brosius, Mary Alice.	Chipman, C. N.
Arnold, Guy F.	Bell, Wm. H., U. S. N.	Brown, Charles W.	Chisholm, Francis M.
Arnold, John S.	Bennett, A. B., jr.	Brown, Harry Lee.	Choate, Rufus.
Arntzen, Julius Leo.	Bennett, Harrison M.	Brown, Hugh A.	Christmas, Wm. W.
Arthur, Wm. H., U. S. A.	Bennett, Maitland C.	Brown, Mary L.	Church, James R.
Arwine, James T.	Bennett, Robert A.	Brown, Orville J.	Clark, Chas. Herman.
Ashford, Bailey K.	Bennit, William W.	Brown, Robert W.	Clark, George C.
Ashford, Francis A.	Beresford, Galsworthy G.	Brown, Sara Winifred.	Clark, James J.
Ashford, Mahlon.	Bermann, Isador.	Brown, W. Hayes.	Clark, John Alex.
Atkinson, John F.	Bernstein, Hymon.	Browne, Rhodric W.	Clark, Taliaferro.
Atkinson, Wade H.	Bevard, William A.	Browning, Andrew J.	Clarke, Wm. Earl, jr.
Atwell, John R.	Biggs, Joseph R.	Brumbaugh, Gaius M.	Clarke, Winfield S.
Atwood, Oliver M.	Billard, Chas. Lewis.	Brummett, Randolph B.	Clayton, James G.
Avery, Frederick S.	Billard, Jules F.	Bryan, Joseph H.	Claytor, Thomas A.
Ayres, Wm. W.	Birdsall, Charles W.	Bryson, Herbert J.	Clemens, James E.
Babendrier, Lewis W.	Birdsall, Gregg Custis.	Buchanan, Chas. M.	Clement, A. B. C.
Babbitt, George E.	Birmingham, H. P., U. S. A.	Buchanan, Wm. R.	Clements, Lyman J.
Babbitt, Zeno B.	Birney, Edith S.	Buck, John R.	Clemons, Carl Anson.
Bacas, Henry.	Birtwell, Daniel T.	Bunnemeyer, Bernard.	Clifford, John S.
Bacon, Robert B.	Biscoe, Frank L.	Burbank, Caryl.	Coblentz, Horace B.
Baggett, John B.	Bishop, Francis B.	Burch, Edward W.	Coburn, Henry C., jr.
Baier, G. K.	Bishop, Herbert F.	Burch, W. Thompson.	Coe, Anton.
Bailey, Emerson S.	Blackburn, Isaac W.	Burke, Francis E.	Cole, George R. Lee.
Bailey, Grafton D. P.	Blackburn, Richard S.	Burke, Fredk. B.	Cole, John T.
Bailey, Henry L.	Blaine, Robt. G.	Burke, John W.	Coleman, Horace.
Bain, Seneca B.	Blair, Joseph D.	Burke, Thomas W.	Collins, Albert R.
Baker, Frank.	Blake, Levi C.	Burritt, Alice.	Collins, Charles R.
Baker, Frank Cole.	Blake, Louisa M.	Burritt, Martha Clark.	Collins, Edward J.
Baker, Leigh Y.	Blakistone, Julian C.	Bush, Daniel P.	Collins, Henry F.
Baker, May D.	Bliss, Charles L.	Butler, Arthur R.	Collins, James C.
Baker, Osmyn.	Bogan, Fred. Macon.	Butler, Chas. S., U. S. N.	Collins, John F.
Baker, Robert W.	Bogan, Joseph B.	Butler, William K.	Colwell, Clifford B.
Baker, Willie W.	Bogan, Samuel W.	Butterfield, Elmore E.	Conklin, Coursen B.
Baldus, William T.	Bogess, John S.	Butz, Abraham D.	Conklin, Rush W.
Baldwin, C. A.	Bogle, John C.	Byner, Chas. B., U. S. A.	Conner, William H.
Baldwin, Mosby.	Boonhower-Guibord, Albert S.	Byrne, Patrick J.	Constas, John.
Balloch, Edward A.	Borden, Wm. C., U. S. A.	Byrne, Walter C.	Conyngton, Wm.
Banister, W. B.	Boss, Rufus D.	Byrnes, William F.	Cook, Elmore A. A.
Barber, James M.	Boswell, Archie W.	Cabaniss, George W.	Cook, George W.
Barber, Robt. T. J.	Boteler, William C.	Cabell, J. M., U. S. A.	Cook, Giles B.
Barbour, Frank A.	Bovee, J. Wesley.	Caldwell, Charles T.	Cook, Henry C.
Barger, A. S.	Bowen, William S.	Caldwell, Harry C.	Cook, Richard L.
Barker, Howard W.	Bowers, John E.	Callan, Cornelius V. N.	Cooke, Robert R.
Barnes, Noble P.	Bowker, Chas. H.	Calvert, Finley H.	Cooke, Thomas C.
Barnes, Wm. M.	Boyd, Carl B.	Camalier, Franklin A.	Coolidge, Augustus B.
Barnesby, Walter R.	Boyd, Chas. L.	Cameron, Malcolm.	Copeland, Edgar P.
Barnhart, Grant S.	Boyd, George W.	Camp, George H.	Corbin, William E.
Barrie, George.		Campbell, Chas. B.	Corey, George B.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 27, 1910—Continued.*

- Corley, Karl C.  
Cornish, Mabel.  
Coulbe, Arthur G.  
Coulbe, Oscar H.  
Cowden, J. Morrow.  
Cowper, Arnold W.  
Cox, S. Clifford.  
Craig, Albert E.  
Craig, Henry K.  
Craig, John M.  
Crandell, Henry N.  
Crawford, C. Alexander.  
Crichton, Macpherson.  
Crittenden, Thomas B.  
Crocechia, Antoine.  
Crook, Harrison.  
Crosby, W. D., U. S. A.  
Crosson, Henry J.  
Crowe, John W.  
Crush, B. Allee.  
Cumiskey, Edw. F.  
Curriden, George A.  
Curtis, Austin M.  
Cushing, Maria J.  
Custis, George W. N.  
Custis, J. B. Gregg.  
Custis, J. B. Gregg, jr.  
Custis, Marvin A.  
Cuthbert, Middleton F.  
Czarra, Signund A.  
Dabney, Virginius.  
Danforth, Roderick F.  
Daniel, Robert A.  
Daniels, Urah J.  
Darby, John J.  
Darby, Taylor E.  
Darnall, Moses H.  
Darrah, Austin A.  
Davidson, Edward Y.  
Davis, Carl L.  
Davis, Carrie C.  
Davis, Charles A.  
Davis, Daniel G.  
Davis, Dowdell H.  
Davis, Frank F.  
Davis, George P.  
Davis, Geo. W.  
Davis, Llewellyn F.  
Davis, Wm. T.  
Dawson, Charles F.  
Day, Geo. Frank.  
Deale, Henry B.  
Dear, Wm. R.  
Deborn, Reuben B.  
De Carré, Alfred.  
Deeble, Horace M.  
Delancy, Martin D.  
De Laney, M. A., U. S. A.  
Demarest, Cornelius L.  
Denison, Raymond C.  
Dennison, Ira W.  
Dessez, Paul T., U. S. N.  
Devereux, J. Ryan.  
De Vries, J. Carlisle.  
De Weese, Cornelius.  
Dewey, Christian H.  
Dickinson, Dwight, U. S. N.  
Dickson, Dwight, jr.  
Dickson, S. H., U. S. N.  
Dieder, Frederick W.  
Digges, John H.  
Dillenbach, William J.  
Dixon, Henry M.  
Dixon, Taylor B.  
Dixon, Wm. S., U. S. N.  
Dobson, Herbie A.  
Dobson, William H.  
Dolan, Patrick V.  
Dollman, Clarence M.  
Donnelly, Harry H.  
Dooley, Francis X.  
Dorsey, John S.  
Douglas, Alanson S.  
Douglas, James F.  
Dowling, James C.  
Dowling, Thomas, jr.  
Drane, Frank C.  
Drenford, George.  
Drennan, Lawrence M.  
Dubose, George P.  
Duffey, Hugh C.  
Dunford, Clarence R.  
Dulaney, Joshua L.  
Dumas, Michael O.  
Dunlop, John.  
Dunmire, Roy F.  
Dunn, Henry A.  
Dunne, Harold E.  
Dunnigan, John P.  
Dunfee, R. B.  
Dye, Hobart S.  
Dykes, J. R., U. S. N.  
Dyrenforth, Robert G.  
Eager, J. M., M. H. S.  
Eastham, Granville.  
Ecker, Lewis C.  
Eddy, Otis S.  
Eddie, G. L., U. S. A.  
Edmunds, Meade Randolph.  
Egbert, Edw. H.  
Eggleston, George W.  
Eggleston, James D.  
Elgin, Fisk.  
Elgin, William F.  
Eliot, Llewellyn J.  
Eliot, Johnson.  
Elliott, Charles S.  
Elliott, Jere B.  
Elliott, Henry R.  
Ellis, Hannah C.  
Ellis, Joseph C.  
Ellyson, Robert M.  
Elmore, Bruce, U. S. N.  
Emery, O. V.  
Emery, W. G.  
Emmons, Charles M.  
English, Charles H.  
Erbach, Amelia.  
Erving, Emma L.  
Erying, Wm. G.  
Esch, Victor H.  
Eslin, James T.  
Evans, Albert W.  
Evans, Warwick.  
Evans, Wilson B.  
Everstield, Wm. O.  
Ezdorf, Rudolf H. von.  
Faddeley, George B.  
Fagin, Emmett A.  
Fairly, James M.  
Falconer, Bolivar L.  
Fales, Ella Roy.  
Fales, Warren D.  
Farquhar, Charles.  
Farquhar, Raymond R.  
Featherstonhaugh, Thomas.  
Ferguson, Charles E.  
Ferguson, Thomas M.  
Fillebrown, John P.  
Finch, Erastus M.  
Finley, Clara B.  
Fishblat, Albert S.  
Fisher, Howard.  
Fisher, Raymond A.  
Fiske, Charles N., U. S. N.  
Ficht, Arthur C.  
Fitzsimons, P., U. S. N.  
Fletcher, Chas. C.  
Fletcher, G. H.  
Flora, Salvatore.  
Flower, Alfred H.  
Flynn, James A.  
Foley, Thomas M.  
Folkmar, Elnora C.  
Foote, John A.  
Ford, J. Herbert.  
Ford, Rowland H.  
Ford, William C.  
Foster, Chas. L.  
Foster, George W.  
Foster, Romulus A.  
Foster, Warren W.  
Fowler, Ernest W.  
Fowler, Harry A.  
Fowler, Samuel R.  
Fowler, William C.  
Fox, George L.  
Fox, William H.  
Foye, A. Frances.  
Fraction, James M.  
Francis, John R.  
Francis, Melton A.  
Frankland, W. Ashby.  
Franklin, E. T. M.  
Franzoni, Charles W.  
Freeman, George F., U. S. N.  
Freeman, Henry W., jr.  
Freeze, Harris H.  
French, Leigh H.  
French, William B.  
French, Wm. J.  
Friedrich, Leon L.  
Frischkorn, Robt. Walter.  
Frost, Ellis F.  
Frost, John W.  
Fry, Henry D.  
Fry, Samuel.  
Fuller, Homer G.  
Furcron, Gustavus W.  
Gaines, Richard L.  
Galatzio, W. Frank.  
Gallagher, Matilda J.  
Gallagher, Patrick J.  
Gannon, James A.  
Gapen, Nelson.  
Gardner, Joseph N.  
Gardner, Michael E.  
Garnett, Alex. G. P.  
Garrison, Fielding H.  
Garthwaite, Isaac S.  
Garvin, Mary J.  
Gaston, W. M., U. S. N.  
Gaver, John W.  
Geddings, R. M.  
Gehring, Gustave P.  
Gehring, Geo. M.  
Gentsch, Daniel C.  
Gibbs, Benjamin F.  
Gibson, Frank E.  
Gibson, R. H.  
Gilbert, C. Evelyn.  
Giebrist, Edgar Y.  
Gill, William T.  
Gill, Lee A.  
Gillette, Hubbard.  
Gilliland, Orange C.  
Girard, A. C., U. S. A.  
Gladmon, Edwin.  
Glascock, Alfred.  
Glazebrook, Larkin W.  
Gleeson, James K. P.  
Glover, Mervin W.  
Gochencour, David.  
Godfrey, Carlos E.  
Godfrey, George M.  
Goines, William H.  
Goldsbrough, Edmund K.  
Goodall, Henry S.  
Goodman, Hector H.  
Goodman, William R.  
Gosling, Henry L.  
Gracy, George W.  
Graham, James F.  
Graham, Neil D.  
Graham, Neil F.  
Granfield, Charles P.  
Grasty, Thos. S. D.  
Gray, Clarence A.  
Grayson, Charles S.  
Grayson, C. T., U. S. N.  
Green, Julia M.  
Greene, Lawrence M.  
Greene, Louis S.  
Greene, Samuel H., jr.  
Greene, Willard P.  
Greenleaf, Harry S.  
Greenstreet, A. G.  
Griffin, Jno. C.  
Griffin, Thomas A.  
Griffith, Charles I.  
Griffith, Lewis A.  
Griffith, Michael J.  
Griffith, Monte.  
Griffith, S. H.  
Griffith, Thos. E.  
Griffith, Wilmer E.  
Groe, Henry R.  
Groce, Henry R.  
Groff, Chester C.  
Groover, Thomas A.  
Gross, Alfred G.  
Grove, W. B., U. S. N.  
Grubbs, R. B.  
Gruel, Louis T.  
Grimwold, Alfred G.  
Guibord, Alberta S. Boomhower.  
Gunion, John Paul.  
Gunning, Edw. J.  
Guss, Harry T.  
Gwynn, Oscar J.  
Gwynn, Wm. C.  
Haas, Carleton D.  
Hagner, Charles E.  
Hagner, Francis R.  
Halford, Joseph W.  
Hall, Arthur J.  
Hall, J. Mitchell.  
Hall, Julia R.  
Hamilton, James R.  
Hamilton, Ralph A.  
Hamilton, Richard T.  
Hammett, Chas. M., jr.  
Hammond, Thos. V.  
Hanson, Elizabeth.  
Hance, Theodore F.  
Hancock, Eugene Thos.  
Handy, Wm. E.  
Hannon, Samuel L.  
Hansmann, Theodore.  
Hanson, Louis H.  
Hardesty, Joseph R. L.  
Hartesty, Wm. S.  
Hardin, B. L.  
Harding, Gena R.  
Harding, Harry T.  
Harding, Ralph A.  
Hartan, Tharos.  
Hartner, James B.  
Harrington, Francis E.  
Harrison, Bernard H.  
Harrison, Chas. A.  
Harrison, Chas. C.  
Harrison, Charles S.  
Harrison, Herbert A.  
Harrison, James S.  
Harrison, John S.  
Harrison, Julia C.  
Hart, James W.  
Hartcock, Fredk. M.  
Harvey, A. K. P.  
Harvey, Heber McK.  
Harvey, Levin A.  
Hastbroock, Edwin M.  
Hathaway, G. S., U. S. N.  
Havard, Valery, U. S. A.  
Hawner, George C.  
Hawthurst, Howard H.  
Hayden, Reynolds.  
Hayes, Frank C.  
Hayes, Henry L.  
Hayes, J. Robert.  
Haynes, Henry M.  
Hays, Melville A.  
Hazen, Henry H.  
Hazen, William P. C.  
Hefebower, Roy C.  
Heber, Anton, jr.  
Heiberger, Ida J.  
Heinecke, George B.  
Heiner, Robert G.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 27, 1910—Continued.*

- Heiser, William H.  
 Heitmuller, George H.  
 Heller, Irma I.  
 Heller, Joseph M.  
 Helm, Milton.  
 Helton, Addison S.  
 Hemler, Wm. F.  
 Henderson, George.  
 Henneberger, L. G., U. S. N.  
 Henning, Samuel C.  
 Henry, Wm. W. N.  
 Hensley, James T.  
 Hepburn, James H.  
 Herald, Avediss B.  
 Herbert, Joseph Wells.  
 Herdlika, Charles V.  
 Heron, William H.  
 Hewetson, Sara E.  
 Hickling, D. Percy.  
 Higgins, Daniel W.  
 Higgins, Montgomery E.  
 Higgins, Raymond P.  
 High, Daniel L.  
 Hill, Richard S.  
 Hillegass, Ross J.  
 Hilliard, W. T., jr.  
 Hilton, James F.  
 Hines, James M.  
 Hislop, Margaret.  
 Hoadley, Almer M.  
 Hodes, Harry K.  
 Hodge, Edwin R.  
 Hodges, J. Walter.  
 Hodgson, Charles S.  
 Hoffman, Walter J.  
 Holbrook, Chas. M.  
 Holden, Cora M.  
 Holden, Raymond T.  
 Holland, Josiah H.  
 Hollifield, Horatio B.  
 Holmes, Charles.  
 Holmes, John A.  
 Holmes, Mary.  
 Holmes, R. W.  
 Holt, Warner.  
 Hooe, A. Barnes.  
 Hooe, Robert A.  
 Hopkins, Charles J.  
 Hopkins, J. Milton.  
 Hord, William T., jr.  
 Hore, Cassius W.  
 Horigan, William D.  
 Hoskins, James T.  
 Hough, J. Spencer.  
 Hough, Wm. H.  
 Houghton, Montafix W.  
 House, Z. E.  
 Housel, Firman.  
 Howard, Areturus Lee.  
 Howard, C. Norman.  
 Howard, D. C., U. S. A.  
 Howard, James H.  
 Howard, Joseph T. D.  
 Howard, Stanton W.  
 Howard, Wm. J., jr.  
 Howe, Orwin E.  
 Howland, George T.  
 Hubbell, Wm. Wheeler.  
 Hudson, Wm. Burrows.  
 Hughes, William H.  
 Hull, June M.  
 Hull, Theo. Y.  
 Hume, Howard.  
 Hummer, Harry R.  
 Hunt, Arthur Le Roy.  
 Hunt, Henry J.  
 Hunter, Edwin C.  
 Hunter, Montgomery.  
 Huntington, Philip W., U. S. A.  
 Huntt, Joseph R.  
 Hurst, Julien H.  
 Hurr, Harry.  
 Hutchinson, Mahlon.  
 Hyatt, Frank.  
 Hyde, Chas. W.
- Hynson, Laurence M.  
 Ingersoll, Robert S.  
 Ingram, Thomas D.  
 Ireland, M. W., U. S. A.  
 Iseman, Myre S.  
 Israeli, Baruch.  
 Jack, William A., jr.  
 Jackson, Elmer E.  
 Jackson, Virgil B.  
 Jaisohn, Philip.  
 James, Charles H.  
 Jamison, Albion B.  
 Jamison, John S.  
 Jarvis, G. L. Brown.  
 Jeffries, Joseph A., jr.  
 Jenkins, Ralph.  
 Jenner, Norman R.  
 Jewett, Henry M.  
 Jobson, Wm. R.  
 Johnson, Albert E.  
 Johnson, Alexander.  
 Johnson, Chas. C.  
 Johnson, Charles R.  
 Johnson, Frank G.  
 Johnson, Henry A.  
 Johnson, Henry L. E.  
 Johnson, James A.  
 Johnson, James F.  
 Johnson, John H.  
 Johnson, Joseph L.  
 Johnson, Joseph Taber.  
 Johnson, Loren B. T.  
 Johnson, Louis A.  
 Johnson, Paul B. A.  
 Johnson, Sidney L.  
 Johnson, Stuart C.  
 Johnson, Wallace.  
 Johnston, Gabriel F.  
 Johnston, George W.  
 Johnston, Henry V.  
 Johnston, Wm. B.  
 Johnstone, Robert B.  
 Jolley, Bushrod B.  
 Jones, Edward Barton.  
 Jones, Eugene.  
 Jones, Glenn C.  
 Jones, H. W., U. S. A.  
 Jones, John E.  
 Jones, Louise T.  
 Jones, Saml. A.  
 Jones, Thos. G.  
 Jones, Wm. C.  
 Jones, Willis Wharton.  
 Jordan, Arthur.  
 Jordan, Charles M.  
 Jordan, Llewellyn.  
 Jorgenson, Hans C.  
 Julihn, Magnus L.  
 Jung, Franz A. R.  
 Jung, Sofie A. Nordhoff.  
 Junghans, John H.  
 Kahn, Robert J.  
 Kalusowski, Henry E.  
 Karlsoe, Wilhelm J.  
 Karpelos, Simon R.  
 Kaufman, Harry M.  
 Kaveney, Joseph James.  
 Kean, J. R., U. S. A.  
 Kearney, Henry W.  
 Keblor, Lyman F.  
 Keenan, John F.  
 Keene, Walter P.  
 Kehrer, Augustus B.  
 Kelley, John T., jr.  
 Kelly, Daniel J.  
 Kemble, Adam.  
 Kemp, T. J.  
 Kempter, J. Edmond.  
 Keneipp, Edgar P.  
 Kennard, G. Howard.  
 Kerr, Harry H.  
 Kerr, James.  
 Key, Sotheron.  
 Keyser, Carl S.  
 Kilroy, James J.  
 Kimball, Arthur H.
- Kimball, Ephraim G.  
 King, Albert F. A.  
 King, Ernest F.  
 King, Harry C.  
 King, William R.  
 Kingsman, Richard.  
 Kinnan, William A.  
 Kinner, J. Lee.  
 Kinyoun, J. P.  
 Kirby, Wm. J.  
 Kittredge, Herman E.  
 Klemni, John W.  
 Kline, William J. K.  
 Klugh, George F.  
 Knapp, Herbert D.  
 Knight, Carlisle P.  
 Kober, George M.  
 Kolpinski, Louis.  
 Koonce, Frank D., jr.  
 Koonce, Howard.  
 Koonces, Charles K.  
 Korshet, Morris.  
 Kramer, Thomas B.  
 Krechting, Wilhelm E. H.  
 Krogstat, Henry.  
 Kuehn, Fredk. W.  
 Kurtz, John.  
 La Fetra, George H.  
 La Fetra, Linnaeus E.  
 Lamb, Daniel S.  
 Lamb, Isabel Haslup.  
 Lamb, J. Melvin.  
 Lamb, Robert Scott.  
 Landers, Thomas.  
 Lane, David A.  
 Laney, Frank P.  
 Lanza, Anthony J.  
 Larkin, P. Edward.  
 Lascot, Eulalio Garcia.  
 Latimer, Chas. H.  
 Latimer, George.  
 Latimer, Guy W.  
 Latimer, Thos. E.  
 Lawrence, Albert L.  
 Lawrence, Florus F.  
 Lawson, Hiron W.  
 Leadley, George W.  
 Le Comte, R. M.  
 Lee, Adelbert H.  
 Lee, Frederick D.  
 Lee, George H.  
 Lee, Thacker E.  
 Lee, Thomas A.  
 Lee, Thomas S.  
 Leech, D. Olin.  
 Leech, Frank.  
 Leech, Geo. A.  
 Lehr, Louis C.  
 Le Kites, Lillian Rue.  
 Le Merle, E. L.  
 Lemon, Hanson T. A.  
 Lemmon, Mary F.  
 Lenman, Loueas N.  
 Lewis, Duff G.  
 Lewis, Geo. E.  
 Lewis, John L.  
 Lewis, Samuel E.  
 Lewis, William L.  
 Lighthill, Edward B.  
 Lind, E. G., jr.  
 Lind, John E.  
 Lindsay, J. W.  
 Lindsey, John H.  
 Linville, Thomas.  
 Little, John J.  
 Little, Joseph W.  
 Little, Richard M.  
 Littlefield, John R.  
 Littlejohn, Alice.  
 Littlepage, William H.  
 Lloyd, Patrick H.  
 Lochboehler, George J.  
 Logan, Robert A.  
 Logie, Benj. R.  
 Long, William.  
 Lopp, William Henry.
- Loregan, Katherine.  
 Loring, Francis B.  
 Losekam, Geo.  
 Lothrop, Edwin S.  
 Loundes, C. H. T., U. S. N.  
 Lovelace, Carl.  
 Lowe, Horace M.  
 Lowe, Thos. F.  
 Lozier, Kate E.  
 Lucas, Malchiah M.  
 Luce, Charles R.  
 Lucey, William A.  
 Luckett, Llewellyn F.  
 Lung, G. A.  
 Lupton, E. J. S.  
 Luttrell, Samuel S.  
 Luttrell, Walter McE.  
 Lynch, Robert L.  
 Lynd, Ernest.  
 Lyon, Marcus W., jr.  
 Lyon, Martha M. B.  
 McAdory, Robt. J.  
 McArdle, Thomas E.  
 McConnor, G. H.  
 McCord, Harry Stanton.  
 McCormick, John H.  
 McCormack, Daniel P.  
 McDonald, Paul E.  
 McDonald, Thomas B.  
 McDuffie, Jos. A.  
 McGee, Anita N.  
 McGouldrick, Ernest C.  
 McGrath, Bernard F.  
 McGuire, James C.  
 McGuire, Thos. J.  
 McIlhenny, Jas. S.  
 McIntyre, Andrew J.  
 McIntyre, Douglas.  
 McKaig, Joseph F.  
 McKay, James G.  
 McKee, William P.  
 McKeehan, George H.  
 McKeldin, R. A. W.  
 McKeon, Frank H.  
 McKinnie, Oscar A. M.  
 McKnight, Robt. S.  
 McLaughlin, Thos. N.  
 McLoone, John J.  
 McLoughlin, George N.  
 McManus, Geo. R.  
 McMaster, A. McF.  
 McMillan, Samuel M.  
 McNally, Valentine.  
 McNeil, Eaton K.  
 McNeill, William C.  
 McPherson, Dorsey M.  
 McQuillan, Francis.  
 McVary, Stephen A.  
 Macatee, Henry C.  
 MacDonald, George.  
 MacDonald, Thomas L.  
 Machen, Francis S.  
 Machinek, Camillo H.  
 Mackall, Louis, jr.  
 Macnamee, Arthur M.  
 Maddox, Albert S.  
 Maddren, Edith L.  
 Madella, William H.  
 Madigan, John Jos.  
 Madison, Benjamin F.  
 Magee, Geo. H.  
 Magee, M. D'Arcy.  
 Magruder, E. P.  
 Magruder, George L.  
 Main, Russell B.  
 Malcolm, Wm.  
 Mallan, Thomas F.  
 Mallory, Wm. J.  
 Malone, W. P.  
 Mann, Henry L.  
 Manning, Herbert M.  
 Manning, Wm. J.  
 Manning, Wm. Sanders.  
 Manville, Wm. E.  
 Marble, Ella M. S.  
 Marbury, Charles C.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 27, 1910—Continued.*

- Marmion, W. V.  
Marr, Samuel S.  
Marshall, Charles H.  
Marshall, Collins.  
Marshall, E. R., U. S. N.  
Marshall, J. W.  
Martin, Hamilton St. C.  
Martin, Thomas.  
Martin, Thomas C.  
Martin, Ulysses G. B.  
Martyn, Herbert E.  
Mason, E. L.  
Mason, Orville J.  
Mason, Robert F.  
Mason, S. M.  
Mason, Wm. B.  
Mason, William C.  
Massey, Thomas H.  
Masterson, William L.  
Mathews, Washington.  
Mattson, Charles R.  
Maulding, James E.  
Maurs, Richard J.  
Maxwell, Maurice H.  
May, Henry A.  
Mayer, Robert D.  
Mazzei, Frank A.  
Mead, Theodore.  
Mebane, William W.  
Medford, Homer S.  
Mellott, Samuel W.  
Melloy, Arthur N.  
Meredith, John Cabell.  
Merriam, Arthur C.  
Merrill, Walter H.  
Merritt, Simon Wickes.  
Mess, Wm. A.  
Metzerott, John H.  
Miller, A. Caldwell.  
Miller, Allen E.  
Miller, Benjamin C.  
Miller, G. Brown.  
Miller, Geo. L.  
Miller, Henry W.  
Miller, Maurice E.  
Miller, Stephen C.  
Miller, Thomas.  
Mills, William P.  
Miner, Francis H.  
Mischeaux, Paul J.  
Mitchell, Addie W.  
Mitchell, Andrew B.  
Mitchell, James F.  
Mitchell, John W.  
Mitchell, Joseph E.  
Moffitt, Melville M.  
Moffitt, M. Watson.  
Mohun, Thomas B.  
Monk, Frederick H.  
Monroe, Adolph.  
Montgomery, Chas. W.  
Montgomery, Frederick E.  
Montgomery, Jacob H.  
Montgomery, Winfield S.  
Mooney, Charles J.  
Moore, Howard R.  
Moore, Joseph B.  
Moore, Joseph H.  
Moore, Mark W.  
Moore, Mead.  
Moore, Seth E.  
Moore, W. Cabell.  
Moran, John F.  
Morgan, Edward L.  
Morgan, Francis P.  
Morgan, James D.  
Morgan, William E.  
Morgan, Wm. Gerry.  
Morthart, F. H.  
Morris, George G.  
Morris, Roy T.  
Morris, Samuel J.  
Morrison, Joseph.  
Morrison, Mary E.  
Morse, Edward E.  
Morsell, William F.  
Morton, Dudley J.  
Mortter, Murray G.  
Moulden, Wm. R.  
Mudd, Joseph A.  
Mudd, Thomas D.  
Muleahy, Daniel D.  
Muncaster, Otho M.  
Muncaster, Stewart B.  
Muncey, Elizabeth B.  
Mundell, Joseph J.  
Mundy, Royal G.  
Munroe, David M.  
Munson, Leonard W.  
Munson, Reginald.  
Murdock, Lester H.  
Murphy, Jos. A.  
Murphy, Walter C.  
Murray, J. Donaldson.  
Murray, T. Morris.  
Murrell, Edward H.  
Musgrave, Percy.  
Nagel, Patrick E.  
Napper, Walter P.  
Nash, Francis S.  
Neal, J. H.  
Neale, John S.  
Neale, Richard A.  
Neff, Wallace.  
Neill, Thos. E.  
Neilson, John L., U. S. N.  
Nelson, H. T., Jr., U. S. N.  
Nelson, J. Edward.  
Nesmith, Francis M.  
Nevitt, James R.  
Newberne, Robt. E. L.  
Newell, William M.  
Newell, William S.  
Newgarden, Geo. J., U. S. A.  
Newton, Carrie E.  
Nichols, Fenton Mercer.  
Nichols, John B.  
Nicholson, Leonard S.  
Norcom, Henderson S.  
Nordhoff-Jung, Sofie A.  
Norcross, Alfred C.  
Norman, Francis A.  
Norris, John I.  
Norris, Phebe R.  
Norton, Edwin H.  
Norton, Rupert.  
Norwood, John C.  
Nowlin, Homer E.  
Nutting, Hugh.  
Ober, George C.  
O'Brien, Emille Y.  
O'Connell, Jeffery C.  
O'Connor, Charles E.  
O'Donoghue, Jno. A.  
Oertel, Theodore E.  
Old, Edward H. II., U. S. N.  
Olds, William J.  
Olesen, Robert Henry.  
O'Malley, Mary.  
Ong, Henry A.  
O'Reilly, Thomas.  
Outlaw, John S.  
Owens, Saml. Logan.  
Owens, W. O., U. S. A.  
Owsley, William T.  
Page, Wm. M.  
Page, William R.  
Park, Francis E.  
Parker, Edward M.  
Parker, Henry P.  
Parker, Joseph M.  
Parkinson, Bernard A.  
Parrott, Richard L.  
Parsells, Chas. W.  
Parsons, Alfred V.  
Parsons, Mary A.  
Parsons, Starr.  
Patten, Wm. F.  
Patterson, Edwin W.  
Peck, Luke B.  
Pence, Charles W.  
Penrod, Hiram J.  
Penrose, Clement A.  
Perclval, Francis R.  
Perkins, Louis J.  
Perkins, Robt. W.  
Perkins, Thomas L.  
Perry, George N.  
Peterson, Bowman H.  
Peterson, George.  
Petteys, Charles V.  
Pettus, W. J., U. S. M. H. S.  
Peyton, Harry A.  
Pfender, Charles A.  
Phelps, Wilbur M.  
Phelps, William P.  
Philes, Wm. E.  
Phillips, Francis M.  
Phillips, Walter F.  
Phillips, William F. R.  
Pickford, Edward F.  
Pickrell, Geo., U. S. N.  
Pierre, Samuel M.  
Piggott, John Burr.  
Pile, Mayne M.  
Pipes, Henry F.  
Plitznogle, J. E.  
Pleadwell, F. L., U. S. N.  
Pole, Samuel B.  
Polkinhorn, Henry A.  
Pool, Benjamin G.  
Poole, Francis H.  
Porter, Herbert W.  
Porter, James A.  
Portman, Adeline E.  
Postley, Charles E.  
Potter, James A.  
Potter, Margaret S.  
Poulton, William E.  
Power, E. M.  
Prathier, John W.  
Pratt, Alexis L.  
Pratt, John P.  
Prentiss, Daniel W.  
Prentiss, Elliott C.  
Prewitt, George T.  
Price, Abel F., U. S. N.  
Price, Harry M.  
Price, Malvern H.  
Price, P. Willis.  
Price, William K.  
Prosper, Milton H.  
Pryor, James C., U. S. N.  
Pullam, John M.  
Pulsifer, Woodbury.  
Purdy, Obadiah A.  
Purman, J. J.  
Purman, Lewis C.  
Purman, Rose M.  
Purnell, William W.  
Purvis, Charles B.  
Pyles, J. Chester.  
Pyles, Richard A.  
Pyles, Wm. L.  
Quay, John B.  
Quick, Tunis C.  
Quinn, William A.  
Quirvey, William L.  
Ragan, Charles A.  
Rainsburgh, Jesse.  
Rand, William H.  
Randolph, B. M.  
Ransdell, R. C.  
Ransom, Stacy A.  
Rautenberg, Arthur C.  
Rautenberg, Lewis E.  
Ravenburg, Rudolph.  
Ray, Anthony M.  
Raymond, John U.  
Ready, Michael J.  
Rector, Frank L.  
Reed, Chas. E.  
Reed, D. H.  
Reed, Joseph O.  
Reede, E. H.  
Reeve, Delos N.  
Reeve, Jesse N.  
Reeves, Will H.  
Reeves, Wm. P.  
Reger, Harry S.  
Reichelderfer, Luther H.  
Reid, Eva Charlotte.  
Reinhardt, Otto M.  
Reis, Henry J.  
Reisinger, Emory W.  
Rench, Victor B.  
Reynard, Walter.  
Repetti, Fred.  
Repetti, Frederick F.  
Repetti, John J.  
Reville, Laura M.  
Reyburn, Ella F.  
Reyburn, Eugenia.  
Reyburn, Robert, Jr.  
Reynard, Walter.  
Reynolds, Dexter P.  
Reynolds, Fred P., U. S. A.  
Rhees, Benjamin R.  
Rhett, Henry J.  
Rhoades, Thos. L., U. S. A.  
Rich, Frank R.  
Richards, Alfred.  
Richards, Nancy D.  
Richardson, Charles W.  
Richardson, Edward E.  
Richardson, George H.  
Richardson, Gustavus A.  
Richardson, James J.  
Richey, Stephen O.  
Richmond, Paul.  
Ridgeley, Albert.  
Riegel, William A. L.  
Riggles, J. Lewis.  
Riggs, D. H.  
Riley, Phil C.  
Riley, Terrence G.  
Rives, William C.  
Roane, James.  
Robbins, Ansel J.  
Robbins, Chas. S.  
Robbins, Henry A.  
Roberts, Edwin E.  
Roberts, Robert R.  
Roberts, William.  
Robins, William L.  
Robinson, Thomas.  
Robnett, A. Hamilton.  
Rogers, J. D.  
Rollins, Harry W.  
Romaine, Frank W.  
Roman, Frederick O.  
Rosenau, M. J., P. H. and M. H. S.  
Ross, Louise.  
Rossiter, Thomas J.  
Roush, Alva S.  
Roy, Philip S.  
Ruble, Wells A.  
Ruedy, Robert C.  
Ruffin, Geo. M.  
Ruffin, Sterling.  
Rule, Amy J.  
Russell, F. F., U. S. A.  
Russell, Howard C.  
Russell, Murray A.  
Rutherford, Jesse B.  
Sacks, Samuel.  
Saffold, Guy Stark.  
Safford, James P.  
Sage, John B.  
St. Clair, Francis A.  
St. Clair, Francis O.  
Samson, Geo. C.  
Sappington, Ernest F.  
Savage, Linnaeus S.  
Sawyer, John F.  
Sawtelle, Henry F.  
Sawtelle, H. W., P. H. and M. H. S.  
Scheffer, Edward M.  
Schelkohn, Otto W.  
Schenck, Chas. P.  
Schildroth, Henry T.  
Shipp, Edward M., U. S. N.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 27, 1910—Continued.*

- Schmidt, Lawrence M., U. S. N.  
 Schneider, Elwin C.  
 Schneider, Francis A.  
 Schoonover, Robert A.  
 Schreiber, Henry R.  
 Schreiner, E. R., U. S. N.  
 Schwartz, Grover C.  
 Scott, James F.  
 Scott, Sidney L.  
 Scott, William K.  
 Scurlock, Herbert C.  
 Seabrook, Jesse M.  
 Seibert, Edward G.  
 Seitz, Roy E.  
 Selhausen, Harry A.  
 Sellhausen, Ernest A.  
 Selman, John P., jr.  
 Selzer, Henry H.  
 Sessford, Joseph S. F.  
 Sewell, Charles A.  
 Sewell, Richard G.  
 Shade, Nevin B.  
 Shands, Aurelius R.  
 Sharp, John R.  
 Shaw, John W.  
 Shea, William E.  
 Shearer, Juliet G.  
 Sheep, Wm. Lloyd.  
 Shekell, Abraham.  
 Shelley, Albert.  
 Shepard, Jackson B.  
 Shirley, John J.  
 Shoup, Jesse.  
 Shute, Augusta P.  
 Shute, Daniel K.  
 Sillers, Robert F.  
 Silvers, H. I.  
 Simmons, Alice M. B.  
 Simmons, Maynard J.  
 Simmons, Sherod S.  
 Simonton, Laurence J.  
 Simpson, Charles A.  
 Simpson, Edward P.  
 Simpson, Geo. F.  
 Simpson, John C.  
 Sims, William E.  
 Sisco, H. N.  
 Skinner, J. O., U. S. A.  
 Slattery, John J.  
 Slaughter, B. Rosalie.  
 Smart, Benjamin H.  
 Smart, Robt., U. S. A.  
 Smith, C. A.  
 Smith, Chas. Gordon.  
 Smith, Dwight G.  
 Smith, Ernest W.  
 Smith, Frank F.  
 Smith, George W.  
 Smith, Hugh M.  
 Smith, John E.  
 Smith, John J. H.  
 Smith, Joseph A.  
 Smith, Julia E.  
 Smith, Leon J.  
 Smith, Lucian C.  
 Smith, Percy G.  
 Smith, Peter M.  
 Smith, Stephen H.  
 Smith, Thomas C.  
 Smith, Thomas C.  
 Smith, Thos. F.  
 Snowden, Arthur.  
 Snowden, Edgar.  
 Snyder, Arthur A.  
 Sohon, Eliza Leth.  
 Sohon, Frederick.  
 Somerville, John W.  
 Sommer, Henry Ott.  
 Sorrell, George R.  
 Sotheron, Elmer.  
 Sotheron, Levin J.  
 Souter, William N.  
 Sowers, Wm. F.  
 Sowers, Zachariah T.  
 Spear, Raymond, U. S. N.  
 Speiden, Edgar.  
 Spellman, Frank J.  
 Spencer, John B.  
 Spire, Richard Lee.  
 Sprigg, William M.  
 Squire, Linus T.  
 Squire, Susanna J.  
 Stalnaker, Paul R., U. S. N.  
 Staples, Aubrey H.  
 Stark, A. N., U. S. A.  
 Starr, Emma M. C.  
 Stavely, Albert L.  
 Stearns, John S.  
 Stearns, J. Warren.  
 Stearns, Solomon S.  
 Steltz, P. H., jr.  
 Stephenson, Eugene T.  
 Sterne, Charles F.  
 Stetson, Thomas.  
 Stevens, Albert H.  
 Stevens, Edward.  
 Stevens, Henry C.  
 Stevenson, Earle C.  
 Stewart, John W.  
 Stewart, William A.  
 Stiles, George W., jr.  
 Stiles, Henry R., U. S. A.  
 Stoddard, Leroy R.  
 Stokes, Chas. F., U. S. N.  
 Stone, Charles G.  
 Stone, E. P., U. S. N.  
 Stone, Isaac S.  
 Stone, James H.  
 Stoneroad, Rebecca.  
 Story, James J.  
 Story, Leon E.  
 Stout, Henry I.  
 Stoutenburgh, John A.  
 Stowell, Charles H.  
 Street, Daniel B.  
 Street, Daniel B., jr.  
 Street, Harlow R.  
 Strickler, Melchior B.  
 Strobel, Mary L.  
 Stromberger, H. H.  
 Stuart, Albert R.  
 Stuart, Garden C.  
 Stuart, James.  
 Stutz, John A.  
 Suddarth, James L.  
 Sudler, Oden R.  
 Sudler, Thomas.  
 Sullivan, Timothy Joseph.  
 Sullivan, Robert Y.  
 Sullivan, Welbie L.  
 Sult, Chas. W.  
 Summy, Benn W.  
 Suter, Henderson.  
 Suter, W. Given.  
 Sutherland, John W.  
 Sutcliffe, Milo H.  
 Sutton, Dallas G.  
 Swain, Benj. H.  
 Swain, Oliver A. T.  
 Swartwout, Frank A.  
 Swett, Fred K.  
 Stormstedt, Lyman B.  
 Syme, William H.  
 Talbott, John Allan, jr.  
 Tancil, Arthur W.  
 Tappan, Joseph C.  
 Tasker, Arthur N.  
 Tastet, David W.  
 Tayloe, Harry M.  
 Taylor, Alfred H.  
 Taylor, James E. H.  
 Taylor, L. H.  
 Tefft, Frederick O.  
 Terry, Philip R.  
 Test, Frederick C.  
 Tewksbury, Wm. D.  
 Thomas, Ada R.  
 Thomas, Carrie H.  
 Thomas, John D.  
 Thomas, Wm. J. G.  
 Thompson, William J.  
 Thompson, Edgar D.  
 Thompson, Henry P. P.  
 Thompson, J. Ford.  
 Thompson, J. Lawn.  
 Thompson, Lewis R.  
 Thompson, Millard F.  
 Thompson, Silas S.  
 Thomson, Lewis B.  
 Thonssen, William J. R.  
 Tibbet, Albert P.  
 Tignor, Chas. A.  
 Tignor, William L.  
 Tindall, Percy A.  
 Titus, Elijah W.  
 Tobias, Henry W.  
 Tobin, Richard Francis.  
 Tolson, Wm. A.  
 Tomlin, Timothy H.  
 Tompkins, Edmund L.  
 Tompkins, George J.  
 Toner, John E.  
 Townner, Frank H.  
 Trimble, Robt. S.  
 Trow, Walter G.  
 Trudgian, Josiah B.  
 Tubman, James R.  
 Tucker, William P.  
 Turner, Molyneux.  
 Turton, Wm. E.  
 Twogood, Merton E.  
 Tyler, Robert B.  
 Ulmer, Charles A.  
 Upham, William C.  
 Upshaw, Thomas L.  
 Vail, Wm. C.  
 Vale, Frank P.  
 Valentine, Aloysius W.  
 Van Keuren, Jesse P.  
 Van Rensselaer, John.  
 Vaughan, Geo. T.  
 Verbrycke, J. Russell.  
 Vincent, Thomas N.  
 Von Ezdorf, Rudolph H.  
 Wagner, Henry G.  
 Wagner, Robert S.  
 Wagner, William F.  
 Walker, Abbott R.  
 Walker, Allen.  
 Walker, C. C.  
 Walker, James T.  
 Walker, Lewis A.  
 Walker, Mary E.  
 Walker, Robert A.  
 Walker, R. R.  
 Wall, Joseph S.  
 Wallace, C. Jaquius.  
 Wallace, Clifton R.  
 Walsh, Ferdinand C.  
 Walsh, John E.  
 Walsh, Ralph.  
 Walter, Leroy D.  
 Walter, William F.  
 Ward, Samuel A.  
 Ward, William K.  
 Warfield, William A.  
 Waring, James H. N.  
 Waring, J. B. H.  
 Warman, William H. H.  
 Warner, Carden F.  
 Warner, Richard A.  
 Warren, Benj. S.  
 Warren, George W.  
 Warren, Stanley S.  
 Washburn, William S.  
 Washington, Richard.  
 Waters, Chas. H.  
 Waters, Chas. L.  
 Watkins, Edgar W.  
 Watkins, Samuel E.  
 Watkins, Victor E.  
 Watson, Charles L.  
 Watson, James A.  
 Weaver, Clarence A.  
 Webb, Daniel A.  
 Webb, Frank R.  
 Webb, Newton E.  
 Webb, W. D., U. S. A.  
 Webster, Lenore P.  
 Wechsler, Benj. B.  
 Weed, Mark D., U. S. A.  
 Weiler, Geo. L.  
 Weirich, Samuel T., U. S. A.  
 Wellington, John R.  
 Wells, Charles A.  
 Wells, Walter A.  
 Wells, Wm. A., jr.  
 Wenger, Wm. H.  
 Werber, Gustavus E.  
 Wertenbaker, Clark I.  
 West, Charles I.  
 West, John H.  
 West, Richard T.  
 West, William E.  
 Wetlake, John A.  
 Wetmore, William O.  
 Wharton, John J., jr.  
 Wheatley, Charles.  
 Whipper, Rollin W.  
 White, Charles S.  
 White, Ellen P. C.  
 White, Lyle C.  
 Whitney, Charles F.  
 Whitney, Lawrence.  
 Whitney, Walter.  
 Whitson, Wm. Essex.  
 Whittington, Thos. A.  
 Wilder, James R.  
 Wiley, Clarence C.  
 Wilkinson, Alfred D.  
 Wilkinson, Oscar.  
 Wilkinson, Walter W.  
 Willis, John M.  
 Willets, David G.  
 Williams, Daniel H.  
 Williams, Greene D.  
 Williams, H. J.  
 Williams, J. Buxton, jr.  
 Williams, Tom A.  
 Williams, Welton C.  
 Williston, Edward D.  
 Wilson, Prentiss.  
 Wilmer, William H.  
 Wilson, Edmund C. A.  
 Wilson, Edward C.  
 Wilson, Lewes D.  
 Wilson, Wm. H.  
 Winberly, Geo. W.  
 Wingate, D. M.  
 Winslow, John R.  
 Winter, Eugene C. C.  
 Wirt, Wm. D.  
 Wolfe, Edwin P.  
 Wolfe, James T.  
 Wood, Amos D.  
 Wood, George W.  
 Woode, Charles H.  
 Woodman, Francis J.  
 Woodward, H. Wells.  
 Woodward, James S., U. S. N.  
 Woodward, William C.  
 Woolen, L. J.  
 Wooster, Mary L.  
 Wooster, Walter M.  
 Wright, Clarence A.  
 Wright, George H.  
 Wright, Hamilton K.  
 Wright, Wilbur L.  
 Wurdemann, H. V.  
 Wyeth, Marlborough C., U. S. A.  
 Wynkoop, James C.  
 Yarnall, John H.  
 Yarrow, Henry C.  
 Yates, Frederick.  
 Young, Clement C.  
 Young, Clifton E.  
 Young, Glendie B.  
 Young, Wm. G.  
 Yount, Clarence E.  
 Zimmerman, Charles St. V.





## APPENDIX G.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

JANUARY 19, 1911.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief analysis of the mortality conditions of the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1909 and vital statistics tables in connection therewith.

The death and birth rates are calculated upon the basis of the population shown by the census taken under the direction of the superintendent of police in the spring of 1909.

The enumeration showed a total population in the District of Columbia of 343,003. The whites numbered 245,861 and the colored 97,142, the latter representing only those of African descent. This indicates a net increase since the previous year of 3,600. The increase in the white population was 3,941, but there was an actual diminution in the colored population of 341.

The following is a summary of the population, arranged by age and sex:

*Police census, 1909.*

	White.	Colored.	Total.
AGE.			
Under 1 year.....	4,351	1,767	6,118
1 to 4 years, inclusive.....	16,009	6,658	22,667
5 to 20 years, inclusive.....	55,562	22,695	78,257
21 years and over.....	169,939	66,022	235,961
Total.....	245,861	97,142	343,003
SEX.			
Males.....	119,358	44,431	163,789
Females.....	126,503	52,711	179,214
Total.....	245,861	97,142	343,003

### GENERAL MORTALITY.

The deaths from all causes in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909 numbered 6,216, and indicates a general death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of 18.12, and is but little in excess of the rate for the previous year, when it reached the lowest record of any one year in the history of the health department. The number of white deaths was 3,622 and the number of colored deaths was 2,594. The former represents a death rate for the white race of 14.73 and the latter, a race death rate of 26.70 per 1,000.

## MORTALITY, BY SEX AND RACE.

The following statement shows the population, deaths, and death rates for the calendar year 1909, arranged according to sex and race:

*Mortality, by sex.*

Sex and race.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rates.
Males:			
White.....	119,358	1,993	16.69
Colored.....	44,431	1,329	29.91
Total.....	163,789	3,322	20.28
Females:			
White.....	126,503	1,629	12.88
Colored.....	52,711	1,265	24.00
Total.....	179,214	2,894	16.15

By comparing these rates with the previous year it will be noticed that the death rate of the white males is somewhat lower, while there is an increase in the death rate of the white females. The opposite condition obtains with respect to the colored race. The increased rate shows among the colored males and the decrease among the colored females. The rate for the entire male population shows a decline, while the female rate is increased.

## MORTALITY IN RELATION TO AGE.

The average age of all decedents during 1909 was 38 years 10 months and 11 days, an increase at the age of death of 3 months and 9 days. The white decedents' average age was 44 years 4 months and 26 days, about 1 month and 11 days younger than for 1908. The average age of the white males was 43 years 3 months and 1 day and of the white females 45 years 9 months and 24 days. The former decedents were 10 months and 9 days younger and the latter 9 months and 5 days older than in 1908. The average age of the colored males was 30 years 10 months and 25 days, an increased age at death of a little over 6 months. The colored female decedents' average age during 1909 was 31 years 4 months and 8 days, an increased age of 10 months. The average age of the colored race as a whole was 31 years 1 month and 3 days, or about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  months older than the average for last year.

*Average of decedents, 1908 and 1909 compared.*

Race.	Male.			Female.			All.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
White:									
1908.....	44	1	10	45	.....	19	44	6	7
1909.....	43	3	1	45	9	24	44	4	26
Colored:									
1908.....	30	4	23	30	6	8	30	5	16
1909.....	30	10	25	31	4	8	31	1	3

The number of decedents 70 years and over increased from 994 during 1908 to 1,035 during 1909. The largest mortality during any one decade of those over 10 years of age occurred between the ages of 60 and 70 (as was the case during the past two years), during which age period there were 809 deaths. There were 7 deaths whose ages were given as over 100 years. The oldest decedent was 118 years, according to the record.

#### MORTALITY, BY AGE PERIOD.

The relative death rates of the white and of the colored races in 1908 and 1909, arranged with reference to the age of decedents, are shown in the following table. The results noted are calculated upon the number of persons living at the respective ages stated.

*Relative race death rates, by age periods.*

Age period.	1908			1909		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	114.91	292.69	167.55	115.37	305.60	170.32
1 to 4 years.....	9.13	27.39	14.65	11.81	31.51	17.56
5 to 20 years.....	2.74	10.45	5.01	3.58	9.78	5.38
21 years and over.....	16.39	24.26	18.62	16.07	24.58	18.46

A comparison with the previous years shows an increased death rate for the white race for all ages, with the exception of the age period for 21 years and over. The death rate for the colored race shows an increase throughout all the age periods. The rate for the various age periods with respect to the entire population shows also an increase, except for those of 21 years and over, where there is a decline.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following tabular statement shows the infantile death rate calculated upon the ratio of the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to every 1,000 registered births. The fact that some births occurring in the District of Columbia are not registered makes this result only approximately accurate, but with a birth registration of quite 90 per cent of the entire number born, the figures are not without certain value:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Number of births reported in 1909.....	4,806	2,220	7,026
Number of infants under 1 year of age dying in 1909.....	502	540	1,042
Death rate of children under 1 year of age, based on reported births.....	104.45	243.24	148.31

The above shows a gratifying improvement in the infantile death rate since 1908 for both races, although there was a diminution in the actual number of registered births.

The following list of diseases most prominent during 1909 in causing infantile mortality, the number of deaths due to each, the death

rate per 1,000 reported births, and the percentage to deaths of all ages is submitted:

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 reported births.	Percentage of deaths at all ages.
Congenital debility, marasmus, inanition .....	225	32.06	3.62
Prematurity .....	213	30.30	3.43
Malformations .....	21	2.99	.34
Convulsions and tetanus neonatorum .....	25	3.56	.40
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 1 year) .....	224	31.88	3.60
Bronchitis (under 1 year) .....	30	4.27	.48
Pneumonia (under 1 year) .....	128	18.21	2.06
Whooping cough (under 1 year) .....	16	2.28	.26
Tubercular meningitis (under 1 year) .....	10	1.42	.16
Accidents and negligence (under 1 year) .....	13	1.85	.21

The following statement of the percentage of children who died during the calendar year 1909 to the total number of deaths under 1 year of age, arranged according to race and certain age periods, shows generally a decreasing liability to death with each additional month of life:

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1 day to 1 month .....	237	47.21	189	35.09	426	40.88
1 to 2 months .....	45	8.96	51	9.44	96	9.21
2 to 4 months .....	46	9.16	52	9.63	98	9.41
3 to 4 months .....	30	5.98	39	7.22	69	6.62
4 to 5 months .....	35	6.97	41	7.59	76	7.29
5 to 6 months .....	18	3.59	23	4.26	41	3.93
6 to 7 months .....	21	4.18	39	7.22	60	5.76
7 to 8 months .....	18	3.59	25	4.63	43	4.13
8 to 9 months .....	11	2.19	30	5.56	41	3.93
9 to 10 months .....	12	2.39	19	3.52	31	2.98
10 to 11 months .....	10	1.99	12	2.22	22	2.11
11 to 12 months .....	19	3.78	20	3.70	39	3.74
Total .....	502	<sup>1</sup> 100.00	540	<sup>1</sup> 100.00	1,042	<sup>1</sup> 100.00

<sup>1</sup> Actual percentage, 99.99.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and under 5 years of age for the past 10 years is seen in the following table, and also the number of births reported during each of the years mentioned:

Year.	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.
1900 .....	2,991	612	821	1,807	732	1,036	4,798	1,344	1,857
1901 .....	2,620	542	743	1,735	692	934	4,355	1,234	1,677
1902 .....	3,686	520	679	1,846	715	959	4,932	1,235	1,638
1903 .....	3,397	513	674	1,817	579	833	5,124	1,092	1,507
1904 .....	3,994	520	698	2,224	608	834	6,218	1,128	1,532
1905 .....	4,140	482	640	2,275	657	923	6,415	1,139	1,563
1906 .....	4,339	572	730	2,199	661	876	6,529	1,233	1,606
1907 .....	4,551	515	670	2,322	610	825	6,873	1,125	1,495
1908 .....	4,835	531	678	2,205	569	760	7,040	1,100	1,438
1909 .....	4,806	502	692	2,220	540	748	7,026	1,042	1,440

The average daily mortality by months, arranged with reference to race and age of decedents during the calendar year 1909, follows:

*Average daily mortality, by months, arranged with reference to race and age of decedents during the calendar year 1909.*

	Under 1 year.			1 to 4 years, inclusive.			5 years and over.			All ages.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
January.....	1.10	1.00	2.10	0.71	0.55	1.26	8.68	5.36	14.04	10.48	6.90	17.38
February.....	1.54	1.15	2.69	.89	.75	1.64	8.61	5.14	13.75	11.04	7.04	18.08
March.....	1.23	1.26	2.49	.81	1.10	1.91	9.58	5.19	14.77	11.61	7.55	19.16
April.....	1.27	1.13	2.40	.83	.60	1.43	9.90	5.73	15.63	12.00	7.47	19.47
May.....	.97	1.23	2.20	.48	.45	.93	8.06	5.29	13.35	9.52	6.97	16.49
June.....	1.63	2.57	4.20	.27	.73	1.00	7.80	4.73	12.53	9.70	8.03	17.73
July.....	2.26	2.32	4.58	.58	.48	1.06	7.00	4.84	11.84	9.84	7.65	17.49
August.....	1.97	1.77	3.74	.42	.55	.97	5.84	3.94	9.78	6.23	6.26	14.49
September.....	1.27	1.80	3.07	.53	.30	.83	7.00	5.13	12.13	8.80	7.23	16.03
October.....	1.00	1.29	2.29	.23	.55	.78	7.39	4.52	11.91	8.61	6.35	14.96
November.....	1.17	1.07	2.24	.13	.37	.50	7.20	4.37	11.57	8.50	5.80	14.30
December.....	1.13	1.16	2.29	.42	.84	.84	9.29	6.45	15.74	10.84	8.03	18.87
Total.....	1.38	1.48	2.86	.52	.57	1.09	8.03	5.06	13.09	9.92	7.11	17.03

From the above statement the month of July appears to have been the most fatal in its daily average for infants under 1 year of age and the month of March for those from 1 to 4 years of age. For those over 5 years of age, December was the most fatal month, while April claimed the highest daily average for deaths at all ages.

The relative mortality in 1908 and 1909 arranged with reference to age of decedents generally and of the white and colored races separately may be seen in the following table:

*Comparison of mortality in 1908 and 1909, arranged with reference to age of decedents generally and of the white and of the colored races separately.*

Age.	White.			Colored.			All.		
	1908	1909	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1908	1909	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1908	1909	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Under 1 year.....	531	502	- 29	569	540	- 29	1,100	1,042	- 58
1 year.....	72	97	+ 25	99	108	+ 9	171	205	+ 34
2 years.....	37	36	- 1	43	56	+ 13	80	92	+ 12
3 years.....	18	26	+ 8	29	29	.....	47	55	+ 8
4 years.....	20	31	+ 11	29	15	- 14	49	46	- 3
5 to 9 years.....	41	65	+ 24	62	50	- 12	103	115	+ 12
10 to 19 years.....	37	109	+ 72	159	145	- 14	236	254	+ 18
20 to 29 years.....	248	243	- 5	325	346	+ 21	573	589	+ 16
30 to 39 years.....	303	327	+ 24	223	332	+ 109	626	659	+ 33
40 to 49 years.....	367	338	- 29	279	273	- 6	646	611	- 35
50 to 59 years.....	423	439	+ 16	289	274	- 15	692	703	+ 11
60 to 69 years.....	601	590	- 11	207	219	+ 12	808	809	+ 1
70 to 79 years.....	502	556	+ 54	121	131	+ 10	623	687	+ 64
80 to 89 years.....	260	231	- 29	60	58	- 2	320	289	- 31
90 years and over.....	27	32	+ 5	24	28	+ 4	51	60	+ 9
Total.....	3,547	3,622	+ 75	2,589	2,594	+ 5	6,136	6,216	+ 80

The following table shows the death rates for the calendar year 1909, for the streets and alleys, arranged as to certain age periods and by race:

*Comparison of death rates of street and alley residents, with respect to race and age.*

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Alley.	Street.	Alley.	Street.	Alley.	Street.
Under 1 year.....	170.73	114.85	402.06	286.59	373.49	158.66
1 to 4 years.....	23.26	11.71	31.65	31.34	30.82	16.75
5 to 20 years.....	.....	3.61	8.77	9.96	7.84	5.25
21 years and over.....	12.57	16.10	28.75	23.94	27.05	18.08
All ages.....	14.30	14.73	31.94	25.84	30.09	17.56

From the preceding statement it will be observed that the alley death rates taken as a whole, and for the separately mentioned age periods, are universally higher than the street rates. This condition continues with respect to the colored race separately, except for the age period of 5 to 20 years, where the street rate seems somewhat higher.

With the white race the alley death rate is higher at the age periods of under 1 year, and from 1 to 4 years, but is lower than the street rates at the age periods of 5 to 20, and 21 years and over. The alley death rate among the white population for all ages is somewhat lower than the street rate, but with the colored population the reverse is the case. The general alley death rate for all ages is considerably higher than the general death rate of streets.

The following table shows the ratio between the street and alley death rates, arranged as to race, for each of the past five years:

*Death rates per 1,000.*

Calendar year.	White.		Ratio.	Colored.		Ratio.
	Streets.	Alleys.		Streets.	Alleys.	
1905.....	15.17	13.23	1 to 0.87	28.89	28.39	1 to 0.98
1906.....	15.47	14.39	1 to .93	29.03	27.73	1 to .95
1907.....	15.49	24.41	1 to 1.58	28.06	29.06	1 to 1.04
1908.....	14.64	17.30	1 to 1.18	25.65	31.86	1 to 1.24
1909.....	14.73	14.30	1 to .97	25.84	31.94	1 to 1.24

For distribution of population and deaths by vital statistics districts, arranged by streets and alleys, and according to age periods and by race, attention is called to Table 7c of the Appendix.

Table 7d shows a full list of alleys in which deaths occurred during 1909, arranged according to age and according to vital statistics districts.

The following statement shows the comparison of death rates between streets and alleys, with respect to certain specific diseases and classified according to race:

*Death rates per 100,000 of population.*

Disease.	White.		Colored.	
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.
Diphtheria.....	12.3	.....	12.0	21.9
Scarlet fever.....	8.5	.....	6.0	.....
Typhoid fever.....	24.9	.....	51.5	29.2
Whooping cough.....	5.3	62.2	15.6	21.9
Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	36.8	62.2	137.8	321.6
Pneumonia.....	117.9	310.9	188.1	432.8
Bronchitis.....	21.3	62.2	56.3	79.3
Pulmonary congestion.....	12.3	.....	9.6	14.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	121.2	186.5	433.7	621.3

The names of alleys where deaths occurred during the calendar year 1909, the number of deaths in each alley from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts may be seen by reference to Table 7e of the Appendix.

The following table shows the relative mortality for 1908 and 1909, with respect to nativity of decedents:

*Relative mortality, 1908 and 1909, with respect to nativity.*

Nativity.	1908.	1909.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
District of Columbia:			
White males.....	694	735	+ 41
White females.....	537	623	+ 86
Colored males.....	600	641	+ 41
Colored females.....	625	593	- 32
Total.....	2,456	2,592	+136
Other parts of United States:			
White males.....	860	858	- 2
White females.....	741	738	- 3
Colored males.....	629	631	+ 2
Colored females.....	637	636	- 1
Total.....	2,867	2,863	- 4
Foreign:			
White males.....	393	355	- 38
White females.....	240	249	+ 9
Colored males.....	4	8	+ 4
Colored females.....	4	1	- 3
Total.....	641	613	- 28
Unknown:			
White males.....	61	45	- 16
White females.....	21	19	- 2
Colored males.....	53	49	- 4
Colored females.....	37	35	- 2
Total.....	172	148	- 24
Grand total.....	6,136	6,216	+ 80

A classification follows of deaths during 1909, according to certain defined groups of diseases and arranged with reference to race and sex. For more detailed information concerning the separate diseases comprised in these various groups, the number of deaths, etc., reference is invited to the statistical table of the Appendix.

Disease group.	Deaths.						
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Total.
General diseases.....	485	419	371	369	904	740	1,644
Diseases of nervous system.....	229	176	92	116	405	208	613
Diseases of circulatory system.....	267	228	153	115	495	268	763
Diseases of respiratory system.....	217	184	200	212	401	412	813
Diseases of digestive system.....	166	197	48	151	363	299	662
Diseases of genito-urinary system.....	205	147	104	101	352	205	557
Puerperal condition.....		23		27	23	27	50
Diseases of the skin, etc.....	8	3	7	6	11	13	24
Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	4	1	8	2	5	10	15
Malformations.....	13	6	2		19	2	21
Infancy.....	117	80	89	78	197	167	364
Old age.....	59	79	31	36	138	67	205
Violence.....	200	59	93	33	259	126	385
Ill-defined diseases.....	23	27	31	19	50	50	100
Total.....	1,993	1,629	1,329	1,265	3,622	2,594	6,216

*Relative mortality in 1908 and 1909, with respect to certain disease groups.*

Disease group.	Deaths.					
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
General diseases.....	920	904	763	740	1,683	1,644
Diseases of nervous system.....	365	405	205	208	570	613
Diseases of circulatory system.....	467	495	252	268	719	763
Diseases of respiratory system.....	347	401	398	412	745	813
Diseases of digestive system.....	406	363	331	299	737	662
Diseases of genito-urinary system.....	364	352	204	205	568	557
Puerperal condition.....	24	23	31	27	55	50
Diseases of skin, etc.....	13	11	10	13	23	24
Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	9	5	13	10	22	15
Malformations.....	25	19	3	2	28	21
Infancy.....	185	197	140	167	325	364
Old age.....	136	138	65	67	201	205
Violence.....	243	259	127	126	370	385
Ill-defined diseases.....	43	50	47	50	90	100
Total.....	3,547	3,622	2,589	2,594	6,136	6,216

As may be seen from the immediately preceding table, during 1909 there were 39 less deaths from general diseases than during 1908, 75 less deaths from diseases connected with the digestive system, 11 less from diseases of the genito-urinary system, 5 less due to puerperal conditions, 7 less from diseases of organs of locomotion, and 7 less from congenital malformations. On the other hand there were 43 more deaths due to diseases of the nervous system, 44 more from diseases of the circulatory system, 68 more due to diseases of the respiratory system, 1 more from diseases of the skin, etc., 39 more deaths due to diseases peculiar to infancy, 4 more from diseases attendant upon old age, 15 more deaths due to violence, and 10 more due to ill-defined diseases.

#### MORTALITY IN ITS RELATION TO PARTICULAR DISEASES.

Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to cause more deaths than any other one disease. During 1909 there were 746 deaths from this



disease alone, and represents a little over 12 per cent of deaths from all causes. This is an increase of 36 over the record of 1908. There was, however, a decline in the death rate among the white population from 1.244 per 1,000 to 1.216, but the death rate among the colored people increased from 4.206 to 4.602.

*Bright's disease.*—The number of deaths due to chronic nephritis during the past year was 433. This is an increase of 13 over the report of 1908. The number of deaths among the white race was 285, an increase of 4, and the colored deaths were 148, an increase of 9.

*Diarrhea and enteritis.*—The total number of deaths from these causes during 1909 was 319. This is a much better record than the previous year, when there were 398 deaths recorded. Of the 319 deaths during 1909, 250 were of children under 2 years of age (91 white and 159 colored). This also shows an improvement since last year, when there were 333 deaths recorded (158 white and 175 colored).

Below is appended a tabular statement showing the number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000, from diarrheal diseases and inflammation of the bowels among infants under 2 years of age, for the calendar years 1900 to 1909 inclusive, arranged as to race:

*Deaths from diarrheal diseases under 2 years of age.*

Year.	Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1900.....	171	217	388	0.842	2.385	1.319
1901.....	128	216	344	.616	2.353	1.148
1902.....	119	210	329	.560	2.263	1.077
1903.....	114	168	282	.524	1.793	.906
1904.....	143	180	323	.642	1.903	1.018
1905.....	126	211	337	.554	2.206	1.043
1906.....	146	172	318	.631	1.810	.974
1907.....	127	198	325	.544	2.059	.990
1908.....	158	175	333	.653	1.796	.982
1909.....	91	159	250	.370	1.637	.727

*Diphtheria.*—The number of deaths from diphtheria were increased since the report of 1908 from 22 to 43. Among the whites the increase was from 15 to 30, and the colored from 7 to 13. For more detailed information as to the prevalence of this disease, reference is made to the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious disease service.

*Diseases of the heart.*—The number of deaths due to various organic diseases of the heart during 1909 was 552. Of this number 334 were white and 218 colored.

*Malarial fevers.*—The record of deaths from these diseases aggregated the same as during 1908. There were 4 white deaths and 5 colored.

*Measles.*—The number of cases of measles which ended in death during 1909 was 38, namely, 29 white and 9 colored. For particulars as to the outbreak of this disease and its prevalence throughout the District, attention is called to the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious disease service, which appears in the appendix.

*Pneumonia.*—There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from this disease during 1909. Five hundred and ninety-eight deaths were attributed to pneumonia (293 white and 305 colored), as against 505 for 1908.

*Railroad accidents.*—The number of deaths due to accidents on both street and steam railroads was 27, a reduction of 10 from the 1908 record. Eight white and 3 colored people met death from accidents connected with the various steam roads in the District, while 13 white and 3 colored were killed by street railroads.

*Suicides.*—The number of those who committed suicide during 1909 was 94. This is by far the largest number ever recorded by the health department in any one year. During 1907 there were 72 suicides, which is the nearest approach to the present year's record. Of the various methods employed, 18 used carbolic acid (16 white and 2 colored), and 9 (8 white and 1 colored) used other forms of poisoning. Twenty-nine (27 white and 2 colored) died through the inhalation of illuminating gas. Twenty (16 white and 4 colored) died by the use of firearms, 5 white and 1 colored by hanging, 4 whites by cutting instruments, 3 white and 1 colored by jumping from high places, 3 by drowning (1 white and 2 colored), and 1 committed self-destruction by means of fire.

As to the ages of these suicides, 8 were between 10 and 19 years of age, 24 were between 20 and 29, 24 between 30 and 39, 13 between 40 and 49, 16 between 50 and 59, 6 between 60 and 69, and 3 exceeded 70 years of age.

Suicides among married people numbered 50 (36 males and 14 females); among those who were single, 30 (males 25, females 5); among those who were widowed, 7 (males 6, females 1), and among those whose marital relations were unknown there were 7 male suicides.

A classification of the suicides in the District of Columbia during 1909, in accordance with nativity, is as follows: Twenty-seven were born in the District of Columbia, 48 were born in other parts of the United States, 10 were foreign born, and 9 were those whose nativity was not ascertained.

*Whooping cough.*—There were 30 deaths from whooping cough during 1909, which is 8 less than occurred during the year before. The white deaths increased from 9 to 14, but the colored deaths decreased from 29 to 16.

*Typhoid fever.*—The record of mortality for typhoid fever shows that during 1909 there were 114 deaths (67 white and 47 colored). The death record for the previous year was 124. Comment relating to the prevalence of this disease, its distribution, cause, etc., and the general character of the disease, appears in the report of the medical inspector in charge of the contagious disease service printed in the appendix.

A statement is appended which shows the relative incidence of certain specified diseases among the white and colored races during the calendar year 1909.

*Ratio of death rates of certain specified diseases among white and colored races during the calendar year 1909.*

Diseases.	Death rates.		Ratio of death rates, white to colored.
	White.	Colored.	
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	0.029	0.154	1 to 5.31
Abscess, acute.....	.008	.051	1 to 6.38
Accidents.....	.634	.999	1 to 1.58
Alcoholism.....	.130	.072	1 to .55
Bronchitis, acute.....	.078	.504	1 to 6.46
Broncho-pneumonia.....	.309	.906	1 to 2.93
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	.898	1.215	1 to 1.35
Cirrhosis of liver.....	.159	.144	1 to .91
Congenital debility.....	.081	.072	1 to .89
Convulsions, infantile.....	.037	.154	1 to 3.62
Diarrhea, under 2 years.....	.370	1.637	1 to 4.42
Dysentery.....	.012	.041	1 to 3.42
General tuberculosis.....	.008	.093	1 to 11.63
Hereditary syphilis.....	.041	.072	1 to 1.76
Malarial fevers.....	.024	.031	1 to 1.29
Marasmus, etc., under 3 months.....	.179	.288	1 to 1.61
Nephritis:			
Acute.....	.114	.381	1 to 3.34
Chronic.....	1.160	1.524	1 to 1.31
Organic heart disease.....	.359	2.244	1 to 6.25
Peri-endo-myocarditis.....	.154	.198	1 to 1.29
Pneumonia.....	.883	2.234	1 to 2.53
Prenature birth.....	.439	1.081	1 to 2.46
Puerperal eclampsia.....	.016	.041	1 to 2.56
Puerperal peritonitis.....	.010	.003	1 to .30
Puerperal septicemia.....	.062	.029	1 to .56
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	.020	.144	1 to 7.20
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1.216	4.602	1 to 3.78
Rheumatism, acute.....	.049	.062	1 to 1.27
Rickets.....	.000	.072	1 to ....
Senile debility.....	.504	.638	1 to 1.27
Suicide.....	.325	.144	1 to .44
Typhoid fever.....	.273	.484	1 to 1.77
Whooping cough.....	.057	.165	1 to 2.89

The following is a comparative summary of the mortality during the first six months of 1909 and 1910. This statement is appended in order to bring this report as nearly up to date as possible.

*Comparative summary of mortality during first six months of 1909 and 1910.*

[Appended in order that report may be up as nearly as possible to date of publication.]

	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
External causes:						
Accidents and negligence.....	64	72	47	42	111	114
Homicides.....	7	3	4	10	11	13
Suicides.....	42	42	7	4	49	46
Sunstrokes.....	9		1	1	10	1
Legal execution.....			1		1	
Natural causes.....	1,818	1,885	1,266	1,338	3,084	3,223
Total.....	1,940	2,002	1,326	1,395	3,266	3,397
Special diseases:						
Scarlet fever.....	14	7	5	3	19	10
Diphtheria and croup.....	19	18	6	1	25	19
Measles.....	29		9	2	38	2
Whooping cough.....	9	6	7	13	16	19
Diarrheal diseases:						
Under 2 years.....	21	22	54	41	75	63
2 years and over.....	24	15	10	7	34	22
Dysentery:						
Under 2 years.....		1				1
2 years and over.....		3	2	1	2	4
Typhoid fever.....	33	22	16	6	49	28
Malarial fevers.....	4			2	4	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	167	173	221	236	388	409
Pneumonia.....	193	199	181	217	374	416
Bronchitis.....	40	45	25	30	65	75
Congestion of lungs.....	20	12	5	5	25	17
Rheumatism.....	7	18	3	10	10	28
All other diseases.....	1,238	1,344	722	764	1,960	2,118
External causes, as above.....	122	117	60	57	182	174
Total.....	1,940	2,002	1,326	1,395	3,266	3,397

The above indicates that during the first six months of 1910 there were in all 130 more deaths than occurred in the corresponding period of 1909. The increase among the white deaths number 61 and the colored 69. There was an increase in the number of deaths due to accidents and negligence from 111, in 1909, to 114, in 1910. Diarrheal diseases of infants under 2 years of age show a decline in the number of deaths from 75 to 63, but deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia were increased, the former from 388 to 409, and the latter from 374 to 416.

Typhoid fever, on the other hand, has declined from 49 to 28.

*Births.*—The number of live births registered during the calendar year 1909 was 7,026. These figures represent the births of 4,806 white children and 2,220 colored, of which 5,808 were reported by physicians and 1,218 by midwives and nurses. There were 130 twin births, 82 among the whites and 48 among the colored. The number of illegitimate children born was 578, of which 91 were white and 487 were colored.

*Stillbirths.*—The recorded number of stillbirths in the District of Columbia during 1909 was 585. This is an increase over the record for 1908 of 46.

Respectfully,

A. C. PATTERSON, M. D.,  
Clerk.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

## APPENDIX H.

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.		General death rates.						Percentage of each cause to total fatality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.		
										White.		Colored.							
			W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
I.—General diseases.																			
1	Typhoid fever.....																		10
2	Exanthematous typhus.....																		
3	Recurrent fever.....																		
4	Intermittent and remittent fever, and malarial cachexia.....																		9
5	Varicella.....																		
6	Measles.....																		36
7	Scarlatina.....																		17
8	Whooping cough.....																		
9	Diphtheria and croup.....																		8
10	Grippe (epidemic influenza).....																		21
11	Miliary (sweating) fever.....																		115
12	Asiatic cholera.....																		
13	Cholera morbus (nostras).....																		1
14	Dysentery.....																		7
15	Pest (plague or bubonic plague).....																		
16	Yellow fever.....																		
17	Leprosy.....																		
18	Erysipelas.....																		15
19	Other epidemic affections.....																		
20	Purulent septicaemia and infection (pyemia).....																		8
21	Glanders and farcy.....																		7
22	Malignant pustule and charbon (anthrax).....																		
23	Rabies (hydrophobia).....																		
24	Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.....																		
25	Pellagra.....																		
26	Tubercle of the larynx.....																		1
27	Tubercle of the lungs.....																		8
28	Tubercle of the meninges.....																		35
29	Abdominal tuberculosis.....																		41
30	Pott's disease.....																		25
31	Cold abscess and psoas abscess.....																		8
32	White swelling.....																		3

TABLE 1A.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.				General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.	
									Colored.								
									White.								
	W.	C.	All.		W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—General diseases—Continued.																	
33 Tubercle of other organs:																	
1. Bones.....	1	4	5		.004	.041	.015	.081	1		3	1	4	1			
2. Glands.....		1	1			.010	.003	.016				2		1	2		2
3. Kidneys.....		2	2			.021	.006	.032					1	1			
4. Tuberculous ulcer.....	1	1	2		.004	.010	.006	.032	1		5	4	5	6			5
Generalized tuberculosis.....	2	9	11		.008	.033	.032	.177	2					1			1
34 Scrofula.....																	
35 Syphilis.....																	
36 Syphilis, Constitutional.....	7	7	14		.029	.072	.041	.225	1	6	5	2	6	8	2		2
2. Hereditary.....	10	7	17		.041	.072	.050	.274	4	6	3	4	7	10			8
Gonorrhea (5 years and over).....																	1
37 Gonorrhea (under 5 years).....																	
38 Cancer and other malignant growths of the buccal cavity:																	
1. Jaw.....	5	3	8		.020	.031	.023	.129	5		1	2	6	2	6		2
2. Mouth.....	2		2		.008		.006	.032	2				2				2
3. Tongue.....	4		4		.016		.012	.064	4				4				3
Cancer of stomach, liver, etc.:																	
1. Liver.....	25	6	31		.102	.061	.060	.499	9	16	2	4	11	20			1
2. Stomach.....	45	13	58		.183	.134	.169	.933	28	17	6	7	34	24			1
Cancer of intestines, peritoneum, etc.:																	
1. Intestines.....	27	7	34		.110	.072	.069	.547	16	11	4	3	20	14	21	13	
2. Peritoneum.....	1	1	2		.004	.010	.006	.032			1			2			
Cancer of female genital organs:																	
1. Ovary.....	3		3		.012		.009	.048		3				3	1	2	
2. Uterus.....	29	25	54		.118	.257	.157	.809		29		25		54	41	13	
3. Vagina.....	1		1		.004		.003	.016		1				1	4		3
4. Vulva.....	1		1		.004		.003	.016		1				1			1
Cancer of the breast.....	20	6	26		.081	.062	.076	.418		20		6		26	44		18
Cancer of the skin:																	
1. Ear.....															1	1	
2. Face.....	6	1	7		.024	.010	.020	.113	4	2	1		5	2	6		1

Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs (unclassified):																
1.	Abdomen.....	4	1	5	.016	.010	.015	.080	3	1	1	4	1	7	1	2
2.	Arm.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	
3.	Bladder.....	4	1	5	.017	.010	.015	.080	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	1
4.	Chest.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5.	Eye.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6.	Kidney.....	5	3	5	.020	.015	.015	.080	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	
7.	Larynx.....	3	3	3	.012	.009	.009	.049	3	1	1	3	1	3	3	2
8.	Leg.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
9.	Lung.....	2	1	3	.008	.009	.009	.048	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	
10.	Multiple sarcoma.....	2	1	3	.020	.015	.015	.080	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
11.	Neck.....	2	1	3	.008	.010	.009	.048	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	
12.	Pancreas.....	3	1	4	.013	.010	.012	.064	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	
13.	Penis.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14.	Pleura.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15.	Prostate.....	3	3	3	.012	.009	.009	.048	3	1	1	3	1	5	5	2
16.	Scrotum.....	1	1	1	.010	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17.	Spleen.....	2	2	2	.008	.006	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
18.	Throat.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19.	Thyroid.....	4	2	6	.017	.021	.017	.097	1	3	1	2	4	3	3	
20.	Other tumors.....	12	6	18	.049	.062	.032	.290	5	7	4	9	9	10	8	
21.	Rheumatism, acute.....	6	6	6	.024	.017	.037	.097	1	5	1	1	5	20	14	
22.	Rheumatism, chronic and gout.....															
23.	Scorbutus.....	40	6	46	.163	.061	.134	.740	14	26	2	4	16	30	29	17
24.	Diabetes.....	4	2	6	.016	.021	.017	.097	4	2	2	2	6	7	7	1
25.	Exophthalmic goiter.....	2	2	2	.008	.006	.006	.032	3	6	2	3	6	6	3	
26.	Addison's disease.....	9	9	9	.037	.026	.026	.145	3	8	1	3	4	11	23	3
27.	Leukemia.....	11	4	15	.045	.041	.044	.241	3	8	1	3	4	11	23	8
28.	Anemia and chlorosis.....	4	4	4	.045	.041	.044	.241	3	8	1	3	4	11	23	8
29.	Other general diseases.....	32	7	39	.130	.072	.114	.627	32	6	1	38	1	40	1	1
30.	Alcoholism and delirium tremens.....															
31.	Chronic lead poisoning.....															
32.	Other chronic poisoning (occupational).....															
33.	Other chronic poisoning.....															
34.	Total.....	904	740	1,644	3,676	7,616	4,793	26,448	485	419	371	369	856	788	1,083	39
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.																
35.	Encephalitis.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1
36.	Meningitis:															
37.	1. Epidemic cerebrospinal.....	7	2	9	.029	.021	.026	.145	4	3	2	10	6	3	21	12
38.	2. Simple.....	25	13	38	.101	.134	.110	.611	18	7	3	3	21	17	31	7
39.	Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	9	2	11	.037	.021	.032	.177	9	1	1	1	10	1	9	2
40.	Other diseases of the spinal cord:															
41.	1. Bulbar paralysis.....	4	4	4	.016	.012	.004	.064	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	2
42.	2. Infantile paralysis.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43.	3. Paralysis agitans.....	3	3	3	.012	.009	.009	.048	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	6
44.	4. Myelitis.....	8	3	11	.033	.031	.032	.177	4	3	1	2	5	6	5	
45.	Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy).....	220	118	338	.894	1,215	.985	5,439	110	110	54	64	164	174	299	39

TABLE 13.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.	
	Total deaths.			General death rates.				Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.			Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.	
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	In-crease.	De-crease.	
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense—Continued.																
64 Cerebral congestion, edema, effusion.....	9	2	11	.030	.026	.032	.177	4	5			4	7	5	6	7
65 Cerebral softening.....	10	7	17	.041	.072	.050	.274	7	3			10	7	24	3	
66 Paralysis, hemiplegia, paraplegia.....	26	19	45	.106	.196	.131	.724	13	13			21	24	42	3	
67 General paralysis of insane (paresis).....	24	5	29	.098	.032	.084	.467	22	2			25	4	26	13	
68 Other forms of mental alienation.....	10	6	16	.041	.062	.047	.257	6	3			6	10	3		3
69 Epilepsy.....	17	8	25	.069	.023	.073	.402	12	5			17	8	28	1	5
70 Convulsions (5 years and over), nonfebrile.....	9	1	10	.037	.010	.063	.354	5	4			12	10	27	7	4
71 Convulsions (under 5 years), nonfebrile.....	1	2	3	.004	.021	.008	.049	1	1			2	1	7		1
72 Tetanus neonatorum, trismus, etc.....																
73 Other diseases of the nervous system:																
1. Cerebral atrophy.....	3		3	.012	.010	.009	.048	2	1			2	1	1	3	1
2. Cerebral compression.....	1		1	.003	.010	.003	.010					1		8	1	
3. Cerebral tumor.....	8	1	9	.033	.010	.026	.145	5	3			6	3	2	2	
4. Organic brain disease.....	4		4	.016		.012	.064	2	2			2	3	5		2
5. Neurasthenia.....	3	3	6	.020	.030	.009	.048	3	2			3	2	5		
6. Neuritis.....	5		5			.015	.080							2		2
Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032		1			1	2	4		
Otitis media.....																
Total.....	405	208	613	1.647	2.141	1.787	9.862	229	176	92	116	321	292	570	43	
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system.																
77 Pericarditis.....	2	4	6	.008	.041	.018	.097	2				2	4	2	4	12
78 Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	51	11	62	.208	.113	.180	.997	27	24	2	4	34	28	74		
79 Organic disease of the heart:																
1. Dilatation and hypertrophy.....	36	11	47	.146	.113	.137	.756	19	7	7	4	26	21	33	14	5
2. Fatty degeneration.....	7	4	11	.029	.041	.032	.177	3	4			3	8	16		
3. Valvular disease.....	291	203	494	1.184	2.090	1.440	7.946	151	140	109	94	260	234	456	38	2
Angina pectoris.....	16	5	21	.065	.032	.061	.338	9	7	5		14	7	23		



81	Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism: 1. Aneurism..... 2. Arteriosclerosis.....	10 68	7 16	17 84	.041 .277	.072 1.165	.030 1.351	.273 1.415	9 40	1 28	7 11	16 51	1 33	10 79	7 5
82	Embolism and thrombosis (nonperiperal).	68	3	9	.021	.031	.026	.145	3	2	2	1	4	18	9
83	Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).	2	1	3	.068	.010	.009	.048						1	1
84	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).														
85	Hemorrhages: 1. Hemophilia..... 2. Purpura hemorrhagica..... 3. Purpura hemorroidalis.....	2 4	2 1	4 5	.008 .016	.021 .010	.011 .015	.004 .080	2 2	2 2	2 2	4 2	3 3	4 3	2
86	Other diseases of the circulatory system.														
	Total.....	495	208	703	2,014	2,759	2,224	12,272	207	228	133	115	420	343	44
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system.															
87	Diseases of the nasal fossæ														
88	Diseases of the larynx (laryngitis, edema)	4	1	5	.016	.010	.015	.080	3	1		1	3	2	1
89	Bronchitis, acute; and under 5 years	8	11	22	.033	.114	.064	.354	5	3	7	7	12	10	36
90	Bronchitis, capillary.....	11	35	46	.045	.360	.134	.740	5	6	16	19	21	25	39
91	Bronchitis, chronic; and over 5 years	34	88	122	.138	.993	.478	.692	17	17	2	7	19	24	49
92	Pneumonia, broncho, catarrhal, lobular.	270	88	164	.809	2.630	1.478	2.630	48	28	45	43	93	71	123
93	Pneumonia, croupous, lobar.	217	217	434	.883	2.234	1.265	6.983	107	110	103	114	210	224	382
94	Pleurisy (empyema).....	5	3	8	.021	.031	.023	.139	4	1	3	7	7	1	12
95	Pulmonary congestion.....	30	10	40	.122	.103	.117	.643	20	10	7	3	27	13	43
96	Pulmonary edema, effusion, etc.	2	8	10	.068	.082	.029	.161	1	1	4	5	5	13	14
97	Pulmonary gangrene.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	4	1	1	2	3	3
98	Asthma.....	5	9	14	.020	.063	.041	.225	1	1	4	5	9	9	5
99	Emphysema of lungs. Other diseases of respiratory system (pneumitis excepted): 1. Pulmonary abscess..... 2. Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1 5 2	1 14 1	2 19 2	.004 .008 .020	.012 .144 .055	.006 .012 .032	.032 .004 .306	1 4 1	1 1 4	1 1 8	2 6 12	1 3 7	3 27	4
	Total.....	401	412	813	1,631	4,241	2,370	13,080	217	184	200	212	417	396	68
V.—Diseases of the digestive system.															
100	Diseases of the mouth and its adnexa.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1			1	1	2	
101	Diseases of the pharynx.....	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.048	1			2	1	4	
102	Diseases of the esophagus (stricture).....		1	1		.010	.003	.016			1	1	2	2	1
103	Ulcer of the stomach.....	10	4	14	.041	.041	.041	.225	5	5	2	2	7	12	2
104	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted): 1. Acute indigestion..... 2. Gastritis.....	33 42	28 28	61 70	.135 .171	.288 .135	.177 .204	.981 1.126	17 20	16 22	9 15	19 13	26 35	35 66	4
105	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years): 1. Cholera infantum..... 2. Diarrhea..... 3. Enteritis..... 4. Gastro-enteritis.....	20 2 28 41	36 18 26 79	56 20 54 120	.081 .008 .114 .167	.371 .185 .208 .813	.163 .098 .157 .349	.901 .322 .809 1.931	5 1 15 24	15 1 13 17	17 1 13 39	19 5 11 40	22 6 30 63	34 20 80 57	25 36 80 152

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present year, as compared with preceding year.	
								White.		Colored.						
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			In-crease.
V.—Diseases of the digestive system—Continued.																
106	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over):															
	10	3	13	.041	.031	.038	.269	5	5	3	3	8	5	16	1	3
	16	10	26	.065	.103	.076	.418	11	11	6	4	11	15	25	23	
	23	7	30	.093	.072	.087	.483	7	16	2	5	9	21	24	6	
107	3. Gastro-enteritis.....															
Intestinal parasites:																
108	Hernia and intestinal obstruction:															
	7	8	15	.029	.082	.044	.241	7	5	3	3	5	10	12	3	5
	15	9	24	.061	.093	.070	.386	4	11	6	3	10	14	29	3	
	2	1	3	.008	.010	.009	.049	2	2	1	1	4	5	10	3	
109	2. Intussusception and volvulus.....															
	2	2	4	.029	.021	.026	.145	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	2	2	4	.008	.006	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
110	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....															
111	Hydatid. tumor of the liver.....															
112	Cirrhosis of the liver.....															
113	Biliary calculi.....															
114	Other diseases of the liver:															
	36	14	50	.159	.144	.155	.853	25	14	9	5	34	19	50	3	1
	6	6	12	.024	.018	.021	.097	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	1	
	1. Abscess of liver.....															
	4	1	5	.016	.010	.015	.080	4	4	1	1	4	1	5	1	5
	6	1	7	.024	.011	.020	.113	1	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
	2. Cholecystitis.....															
	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
	3. Choleliths (over 3 months).....															
	3	3	6	.012	.009	.012	.048	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3
	4. Hepatic congestion.....															
	1	1	2	.004	.003	.006	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	5. Hepatitis.....															
	6. Rupture of gall bladder.....															
115	Diseases of the spleen.....															
	23	12	35	.094	.124	.102	.563	8	15	1	11	9	26	33	2	2
116	Peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....															
117	Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....															
118	Appendicitis.....															
	363	299	662	1.477	3.078	1.930	10.650	166	197	148	151	314	348	737	75	
	Total.....															

VI.—*Diseases of the genito-urinary system.*

119	Nephritis, acute.....	28	37	65	.114	.381	1.045	13	15	21	16	34	31	74	9
120	Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	285	148	433	1.160	1.524	6.966	107	118	76	72	243	190	420	13
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa:														
	1. Cystic degeneration of kidneys.....	1		1	.004	.003	.016		1				1	2	1
	2. Hydronephrosis.....	2		2	.008	.006	.032	2				2			2
122	3. Nephrotomy (for calculus).....	6	1	7	.024	.010	.113	4	2		1	4	3	15	8
123	Urinary calculus:														
	1. Cystitis.....	9	2	11	.037	.021	.177	9		2		11	1	13	2
	2. Hemorrhage from bladder.....	1					.016		1				1		
124	Diseases of the urethra, stricture, etc.....	1	2	3	.004	.021	.048	1		2		3		1	2
125	Diseases of the prostate:														
	1. Hypertrophy.....	9	1	10	.037	.010	.161	9		1		10		6	4
	2. Prostatitis.....	2	2	2		.021	.033			2		2		4	2
126	Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs.....													1	1
127	Metritis.....														
128	Uterine hemorrhage.....														
129	Uterine tumors (noncancerous) fibroids, etc.....	3	3	6	.012	.031	.097		3		3		6	12	6
130	Other diseases of the uterus (abscess, etc.).....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.032		1		1		2	5	3
131	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.....	2	4	6	.008	.041	.087		2		4		2	4	2
132	Other diseases of the female genital organs:														
	1. Ovarian abscess.....	1	1	1		.010	.016				1		1	3	2
	2. Pyosalpinx.....	3	3	6	.012	.031	.087		3		3		6	5	1
133	Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast.....														
	Total.....	352	205	557	1.432	2.111	8.962	205	147	104	101	309	248	568	11

VII.—*The puerperal state.*

134	Accidents of pregnancy:														
	1. Abortion.....	2	7	9	.008	.072	.145		2		7		9	6	3
	2. Ectopic gestation.....	1	2	2		.021	.032				2		2	2	5
	3. Miscarriage.....	1	4	5	.004	.041	.081		1		4		5	5	5
135	4. Pernicious vomiting.....	2	1	3	.008	.010	.032		2		1		3	7	4
136	Puerperal hemorrhage.....														
	Other accidents of labor:														
	1. Dystocia (mother).....		1	1		.010	.016				1		1	5	4
	2. Placenta previa.....	4			.017		.064		4				4	1	3
137	Puerperal septicemia and fever.....	5	5	10	.021	.052	.161		5		5		10	10	
138	Puerperal peritonitis.....		1	1		.010	.016				1		1	3	
139	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	4	4	8	.016	.041	.129		4		4		8	17	9
140	Pneumonia alba dolens (puerperal).....														
141	Other puerperal accidents.....	3	2	5	.012	.021	.080		3		2		5	4	1
	Puerperal diseases of the breast.....														
	Total.....	23	27	50	.094	.278	.804		23		27		50	55	5



4. Hydrocephalus.	3	1	3	.012	.008	.049	3	4	1	8
5. Open fontanel ovale.	10	1	3	.041	.032	.177	7	8	3	19
6. Spina bifida.	2	1	3	.098	.011	.048	2	1	2	3
Total.	19	2	21	.077	.021	.338	13	6	2	28
<p align="center"><b>XI.—Early infancy.</b></p>										
<p>Concegnital debility, tetanus, sclerema:</p>										
1. Concegnital debility.	20	7	27	.081	.072	.434	11	9	4	3
2. Marasmus (under 3 months).	44	28	72	.179	.288	.210	1,158	29	15	20
3. Tetanus (under 3 months).	3	3	6	.012	.031	.018	.097	3	1	5
4. Prematurity.	108	105	213	.439	1.081	.921	3,427	63	45	53
<p>Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:</p>										
1. Asphyxia neonatorum.	1	3	4	.004	.030	.012	.064	1	2	2
2. Umbilical hemorrhage.	1	6	7	.004	.062	.020	.113	1	3	3
3. Umbilical infection.	2	2	1	.021	.006	.032	.032	1	1	1
4. Umbilical strangulation.	1	1	2	.010	.003	.016	.016	1	1	2
5. Inanition (under 3 months).	20	12	32	.082	.124	.093	.515	12	8	6
Total.	197	167	364	.801	1.719	1.062	5,856	117	80	89
<p align="center"><b>XII.—Old age.</b></p>										
Senile debility.	124	62	186	.504	.638	.542	2,992	49	75	30
Senile dementia.	14	5	19	.057	.052	.306	10	4	1	4
Total.	138	67	205	.561	.690	.597	3,298	59	79	31
<p align="center"><b>XIII.—External causes.</b></p>										
<p>Suicide by poisons:</p>										
1. Carbolic acid.	16	2	18	.065	.021	.052	.290	10	6	2
2. Chloroform.	1	1	2	.004	.003	.016	.016	1	1	1
3. Hydrocyanic acid.	1	1	2	.004	.003	.016	.016	1	1	1
4. Muratic acid.	3	1	4	.012	.010	.064	.064	3	1	4
5. Opium, etc.	1	1	2	.004	.003	.016	.016	1	1	1
6. Potassium cyanide.	1	1	2	.004	.003	.016	.016	1	1	1
7. Strychnia.	1	1	2	.004	.003	.016	.016	1	1	1
<p>Suicide by asphyxia:</p>										
1. Illuminating gas.	27	2	29	.110	.021	.084	.467	22	5	1
Suicide by hanging.	5	1	6	.020	.010	.017	.097	5	1	6
Suicide by drowning.	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.048	2	2	4
Suicide by firearms.	16	4	20	.065	.041	.058	.322	15	1	4
Suicide by cutting instruments.	160	4	164	.616	.012	.064	.644	4	4	9
Suicide by jumping from high places.	161	3	164	.612	.010	.012	.664	2	1	16
Suicide by crushing.	162	1	163	.603	.003	.016	.622	3	1	4
Other suicides (burning).	163	1	164	.603	.003	.016	.622	3	1	4
Fractures.	164	1	165	.603	.003	.016	.622	3	1	4
Dislocations.	165	1	166	.603	.003	.016	.622	3	1	4

### XI.—*Early infancy.*

XII.—*Old age.*

### XIII.—*External causes.*

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.				
	Total deaths.			General death rates.				Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.			Increase.	Decrease.			
	Total deaths.			General death rates.				Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.							
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
XIII.—External causes—Continued.																			
166 Other accidental traumas:																			
1. Asphyxiation (food in larynx).....	1		1	.004	.010	.003	.016	3	1			4	1	1	1				
2. Automobile accidents.....	4	1	5	.016	.033	.023	.036	1	1			2	2	2	5	1			
3. Bicycle accidents.....	1		1	.004	.021	.006	.032			2		2		3					
4. Blasting accidents.....		2	2		.010	.003	.016			1		1		1					
5. Caving bank.....	37	14	51	.151	.144	.149	.821	31	6	13	1	44	7	48	3	2			
6. Falls.....	1		1	.004	.010	.003	.016			1		1	3	4	3				
7. Falling body.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1				1		1	1				
8. Football accident.....	2	2	4	.008	.006	.006	.032	2	2			2	2	4	1	4			
9. Gun shot wound.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1				1		1	1				
10. Killed by horse.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1				1		1	1				
11. Machinery accident.....	1		1	.004	.021	.008	.049	1		2		3		3	1				
12. Runaway horse.....	9	3	12	.037	.031	.032	.145	7	2			7	2	9	1				
13. Run over by vehicles.....	8	3	11	.033	.031	.032	.145	7	1	3		7	1	8	1				
14. Steam railroad accidents.....	13	7	20	.054	.072	.062	.257	10	3	1	2	10	5	15	6				
15. Street railroad accidents.....	4	1	5	.017	.012	.015	.062	3	1	4	3	7	4	10	1				
16. Trenching, railroad.....	1		1	.004	.011	.006	.032							1	2				
17. Wounds of abdomen.....	20	23	43	.081	.237	.125	.692	9	11	11	12	20	23	36	7				
167 Burns and scalds.....																			
Burns from corrosive substances.....	10	8	18	.041	.082	.052	.290	9	1	5	3	14	4	14	4				
168 Sun stroke (heat stroke).....																			
169 Freezing.....	170	3	3	.031	.031	.009	.048	3		3		3		3	2				
171 Electric shock.....	20	21	41	.081	.216	.119	.660	20		18	3	38	3	46	5				
172 Drowning.....																			
173 Starvation.....																			
174 Absorption of deleterious gases:																			
1. Chloroform narcotics.....	2		2	.008	.041	.006	.032	1	1			1	1	2		2			
2. Illuminating gas.....	7	4	11	.029	.041	.032	.177	4	3	4		8	3	13					
175 Other acute poisonings:																			
1. Bichloride of mercury.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1				1		1	1				
2. Carbolic acid.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1				1		1	2				
3. Cyanides.....	7	1	8	.029	.010	.023	.129	4	3	1		5	3	4	4				
4. Wood alcohol.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1				1		1	2				

176	Other external violence:	13	6	19	.033	.062	.055	.306	8	5	4	2	12	7	9	10
177	1. Difficult labor (child).....	1	3	3	.004	.031	.003	.016	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	.....
178	2. Homicide, abortion.....	1	3	3	.004	.031	.003	.016	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	15
179	Cutting instruments.....	1	3	3	.004	.031	.003	.016	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	.....
	Fractured skull.....	1	3	3	.004	.031	.003	.016	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	.....
	Fist blow.....	8	3	11	.033	.031	.032	.177	7	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
	Gunshot wound.....	1	1	1	.010	.010	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.....
	Poison.....	1	1	1	.010	.010	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.....
	3. Legal execution.....	2	2	4	.008	.021	.012	.064	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.....
	4. Overlaid by mother.....	2	2	4	.008	.021	.012	.064	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.....
	Total.....	259	126	385	1.054	1.297	1.122	6.194	200	59	93	33	293	92	370	15
	XIV.— <i>Ill-defined diseases.</i>															
177	Dropsy.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
178	Sudden death.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
179	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:															
	1. Congestive chill.....	1	1	1	.010	.010	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Denition.....	1	1	2	.021	.021	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	3. General debility.....	5	1	6	.020	.010	.018	.097	5	1	1	1	1	5	9	3
	4. Marasmus (3 months and over).....	44	44	88	.179	.453	.256	1.416	23	21	26	18	49	39	77	11
	5. Unknown.....	1	1	1	.011	.011	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total.....	50	50	100	.203	.515	.292	1.009	23	27	31	19	54	46	90	10
	RECAPITULATION.															
	I. General diseases.....	904	740	1,644	3.676	7.616	4.793	26.448	485	419	371	369	856	788	1,683	39
	II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	405	208	613	1.647	2.141	1.787	9.862	229	176	192	116	321	292	570	43
	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	495	268	763	2.014	2.759	2.224	12.272	267	228	133	115	430	343	719	44
	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	401	412	813	1.631	4.241	2.370	13.080	217	184	200	212	417	396	745	68
	V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	363	299	662	1.477	3.078	1.930	10.650	166	197	148	131	314	348	737	75
	VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	352	205	557	1.432	2.111	1.624	8.962	205	147	104	101	309	248	508	11
	VII. The puerperal state.....	23	27	50	.094	.278	.146	.804	23	23	27	27	30	50	55	5
	VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	11	13	24	.045	.134	.070	.386	8	3	7	6	15	9	23	1
	IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	5	10	15	.020	.103	.044	.241	4	1	8	2	15	3	22	7
	X. Malformations.....	19	2	21	.077	.021	.061	.338	13	6	2	2	15	6	28	7
	XI. Early infancy.....	197	157	354	.801	1.719	1.062	5.856	117	80	89	78	206	158	325	39
	XII. Old age.....	138	67	205	.561	.690	.597	3.298	59	79	31	36	90	115	201	4
	XIII. External causes.....	259	126	385	1.054	1.297	1.122	6.194	200	59	93	33	293	92	370	15
	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	50	50	100	.203	.515	.292	1.009	23	27	31	19	54	46	90	10
	Total deaths from all causes.....	3,622	2,594	6,216	14.732	26.703	18.122	100.000	1,993	1,629	1,329	1,265	3,322	2,894	6,136	80





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TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to months and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classi- fication No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths Year 1909.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			V.—Diseases of the digestive system.																	
100	Diseases of the mouth and its anexa.....	2		1																
101	Diseases of the pharynx.....	3																		
102	Diseases of the esophagus (stricture).....	1																		
103	Ulcer of the stomach.....	14	1																	
104	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted):																			
	1. Acute indigestion.....	61	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	
	2. Gastritis.....	70	2	3	3	1	2	1												
105	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years):																			
	1. Cholera infantum.....	56	1																	
	2. Diarrhea.....	20																		
	3. Enteritis.....	34	1																	
	4. Gastro-enteritis.....	129			1		1		1	1										
106	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over):																			
	1. Diarrhea.....	13	1				1	1	2	1		1	1							
	2. Enteritis.....	26	1				3	1	2	1		2	1		2					
	3. Gastro-enteritis.....	30	1																	
107	Intestinal parasites.....																			
108	Hernia and intestinal obstruction:																			
	1. Hernia.....	15	1				2			2	1									
	2. Intestinal obstruction.....	24	1	2	1		1		1			1	1							
	3. Intussusception and Volvulus.....	9					1	1												
109	Other diseases of the intestines.....	2																		
110	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....																			
111	Hydatid tumor of the liver.....																			
112	Cirrhosis of the liver.....	53	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	
113	Biliary calculi.....	6	1																	
114	Other diseases of the liver:																			
	1. Abscess of liver.....	5	1						1			1				1		2		
	2. Cholecystitis.....	7	1																	
	3. Icterus (over 3 months).....	1							1											
	4. Hepatic congestion.....	2																		
	5. Hepatitis.....	3																		
	6. Rupture of gall bladder.....	1																		
115	Diseases of the spleen.....		1		1	2														
116	Peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....	35							3	1	1	3	1	2						

117	Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....	2	10	15	5	7	9	16	5	5	16	9	8	7	20	16	6	6	6	7	3	12	19	18	33	30
118	Appendicitis.....	24	10	15	5	7	9	16	5	5	16	9	8	7	20	16	6	6	6	7	3	12	19	18	33	30
	Total.....	632	10	15	5	7	9	16	5	5	16	9	8	7	20	16	6	6	6	7	3	12	19	18	33	30
	VI. Diseases of the genitourinary system.																									
119	Nephritis, acute.....	65	4	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	5	2	7	5	4
120	Nephritis, chronic, interstitial.....	433	16	12	7	7	16	13	3	7	15	17	9	6	18	10	11	9	10	8	7	8	15	7	5	4
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa: 1. Cystic degeneration of kidneys..... 2. Hydronephrosis..... 3. Nephrotomy (for calculus)..... 4. Pyelitis, etc.....	1 2 7	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 7 1	1 3 1	7 16 1	2 13 1	2 13 1	3 3 1	7 7 1	15 16 1	17 17 1	9 6 1	6 18 1	1 10 1	2 10 1	2 11 1	3 9 1	1 10 1	1 8 1	2 7 1	5 8 1	7 15 1	2 7 1	4
122	Urinary calculus:																									
123	1. Cystitis.....	11	1						1	1	2															
124	2. Hemorrhage from bladder.....	1										1														
125	Diseases of the urethra. Stricture, etc.....	3									1		1													1
126	1. Hypertrophy.....	10					1				1				1						1					
127	2. Prostatitis.....	2																								
128	Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs:																									
129	Metritis.....	127																								
130	Uterine hemorrhage.....	6									1															
131	Uterine tumors, (noncancerous). Fibroids, etc.....	2																								
132	Other diseases of the uterus (abscess, etc).....	6					1	1					1													1
133	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.....	1																								
	Other diseases of the female genital organs:																									
	1. Ovarian abscess.....	6									1															
	2. Pyosalpinx.....	1																								
	Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast.....																									
	Total.....	557	21	17	9	10	20	17	4	10	19	20	12	8	21	14	13	13	17	11	10	16	16	10	6	5
134	VII.—The puerperal state.																									
	Accidents of pregnancy:																									
	1. Abortion.....	9														1						4				1
	2. Ectopic gestation.....	2															1									
	3. Miscarriage.....	5											2									1		1		
	4. Pernicious vomiting.....	3																								
135	Puerperal hemorrhage.....	3								1						1										
136	Other accidents of labor:																									
	1. Dystocia (mother).....	1																								
	2. Placenta previa.....	4										1												1		
137	Puerperal septicemia and fever.....	10						2																		
138	Puerperal peritonitis.....	1																								
139	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	8																					2			1
140	Pilegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).....	1																								
141	Other puerperal accidents.....	5								1		1														1
	Puerperal diseases of the breast.....																									
	Total.....	50		2				2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2		3		7		2		4

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to months and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths for year 1909.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
			W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.														
142	Grangrene:													
	1. Adenitis.....	1												
	2. Bed sores.....	1												
	3. Gangrene, extremities.....	4				1							1	
	4. Gangrene, scrotum.....	1												
	5. Gangrene, scull.....	5	1						1					
143	Carbuncle.....	7												
144	Abscess, acute.....	5			1			1						
145	Other diseases of the skin.....	5			1	1								
	Total.....	24	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1
IX.—Diseases of organs of locomotion.														
146	Non-tuberculous diseases of the bones:													
	1. Caries.....	1												
	2. Mastoiditis.....	6					1			1		1	1	
	3. Rachitis.....	7		2	1									
147	Arthritis and other diseases of joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....	1												
148	Amputations.....													
149	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....													
	Total.....	15		2	1		1	1	1	2		1	1	1
X.—Malformations.														
150	Congenital malformations (stillbirths excluded):													
	1. Anencephalus.....	1												
	2. Cleft palate.....	2											1	
	3. Encephalocele.....	1												
	4. Hydrocephalus.....	3											2	
	5. Open foramen ovale.....	11			1						2		2	
	6. Spina bifida.....	3								1			1	
	Total.....	21				1				1	2		5	1



TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to months and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.—Continued.

Classi- fication No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths year 1909.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
XIII.—External causes—Continued.																				
166	Other accidental traumatism—Continued.																			
	9. Gunshot wounds.....	2	1				1													
	10. Kicked by horse.....	1																		
	11. Machinery accident.....	3																		
	12. Runaway horse.....	9	2				1									1				
	13. Run over by vehicles.....	11			1		1					2	1		1			1		
	14. Steam railroad accidents.....	16	1		1							3	1					1		
	15. Street railroad accidents.....	11			1										1			1		
	16. Tetanus, traumatic.....	11																		
	17. Wound of abdomen.....	2	1		5	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
167	Burns and scalds.....	43	1																	
168	Burns from caustic substances.....																			
169	Sun stroke (heat stroke).....	18																8	1	1
170	Freezing.....																			
171	Electric shock.....	3			1															
172	Drowning.....	41	1				1					2	4		2	2		4		7
173	Starvation.....																			
174	Absorption of deleterious gases: 1. Chloroform narcosis..... 2. Illuminating gas.....	2 11														1				
175	Other acute poisonings: 1. Bichloride of mercury..... 2. Carbolic acid..... 3. Potomac..... 4. Wood alcohol.....	1 1 8 1															1			
176	Other external violence: 1. Difficult labor (child)..... 2. Infanticide..... 3. Abortion..... 4. Cutting instruments..... Fractured skull..... Fist blow..... Gunshot wound..... Poison.....	19 1 1 3 1 1 11	1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1													1	1







[illegible]



[illegible]



114	Other diseases of the liver: 1. Abscess of liver..... 2. Cholecystitis..... 3. Icterus (over 3 months)..... 4. Hepatic congestion..... 5. Hepatitis..... 6. Rupture of gall bladder..... Diseases of the spleen..... 115 Peritonitis (nonpuerperal)..... 116 Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tubercu- 117 losis excepted)..... 118 Appendicitis..... Total.....	19	30	29	27	22	21	22	11	17	16	10	12	15	11	7	10	15	5	10	12	16	6	8
VI.—Diseases of the genitourinary system.																								
119	Nephritis, acute.....																							
120	Nephritis, chronic, interstitial.....	13	11	6	5	9	10	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	1
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa: 1. Cystic degeneration of kidneys..... 2. Hydronephrosis..... 3. Nephrotomy (for calculus)..... 4. Pyelitis, etc..... Urinary calculus: 1. Cystitis..... 2. Hemorrhage from bladder..... Diseases of the urethra. Stricture, etc..... 124 Diseases of the prostate: 125 1. Hypertrophy..... 2. Prostatitis..... Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs. 126 Metritis..... 127 Uterine hemorrhage..... 128 Uterine tumors (noncancerous). Fibroids, etc..... 129 Other diseases of the uterus (abscess, etc.)..... 130 Cysts and other tumors of the ovary..... 131 Other diseases of the female genital organs: 132 1. Ovarian abscess..... 2. Pyosalpinx..... Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast..... 133 Total.....																							
VII.—The puerperal state.																								
134	Accidents of pregnancy: 1. Abortion..... 2. Ectopic gestation..... 3. Miscarriage..... 4. Pernicious vomiting..... Puerperal hemorrhage.....																							
135																								

## VII.—The puerperal state.





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[illegible]



1	1	8			
2	1	3	1	2	

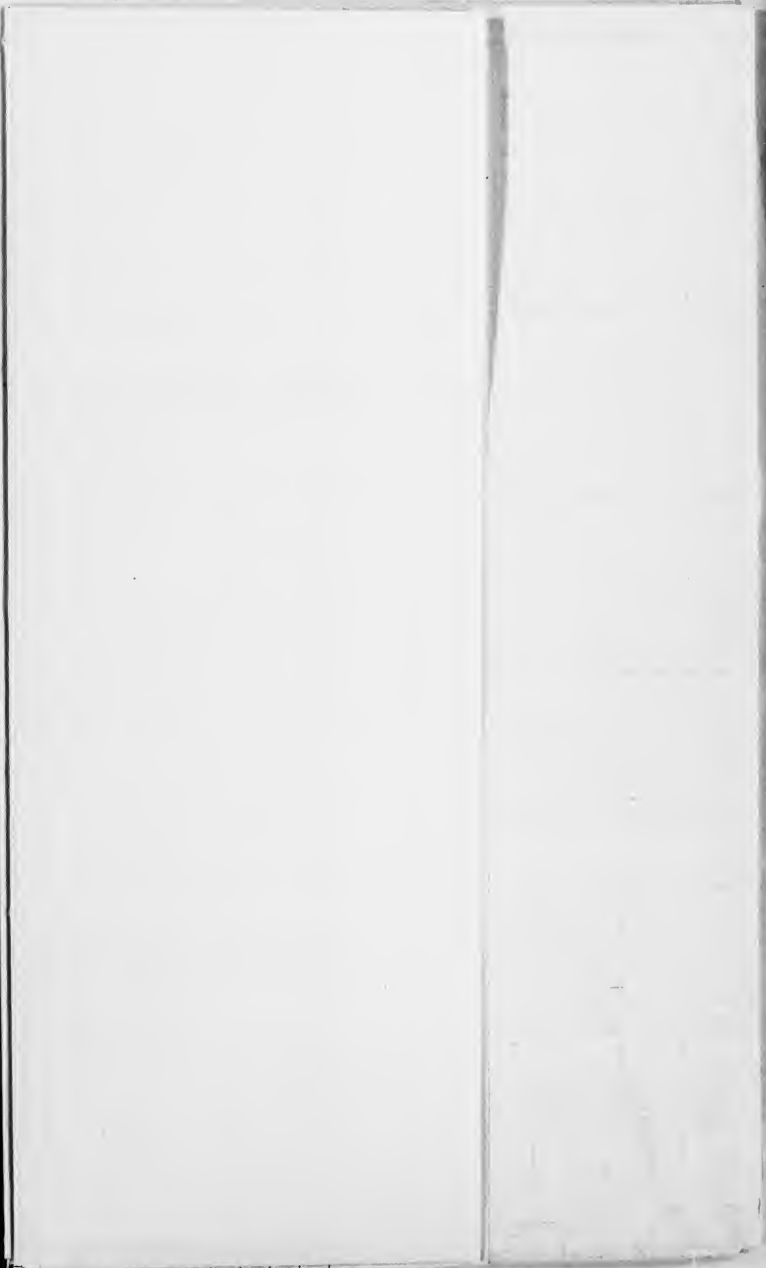




TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths.

[illegible]



















156	7. Strychnia.....		1				
	Suicide by asphyxia:						
157	1. Illuminating gas.....	10	3	1	1		
158	Suicide by hanging.....	1					
159	Suicide by drowning.....						
160	Suicide by firearms.....	7	1	2			
161	Suicide by cutting instruments.....	2					
162	Suicide by jumping from high places.....	2	1				
163	Suicide by crushing.....						
164	Other suicides (burning).....						
165	Fractures.....						
166	Dislocations.....						
	Other accidental traumatism:						
	1. Asphyxiation (food in larynx).....						
	2. Automobile accident.....	1		1		2	
	3. Bicycle accident.....						
	4. Blasting accident.....						
	5. Caving bank.....			1			
	6. Falls.....	15		3		3	
	7. Falling body.....						
	8. Football accident.....						
	9. Gunshot wound.....					1	
	10. Kicked by horse.....	1					
	11. Machinery accident.....	1					
	12. Runaway horse.....	2					
	13. Run over by vehicles.....	3	1	2		3	2
	14. Steam railroad accidents.....	6					
	15. Street railroad accidents.....	1	1	1		2	
	16. Tetanus, traumatic.....	1					
	17. Wound of abdomen.....	2	3	1	1	4	4
167	Burns and scalds.....	3		3	1	1	
168	Burns from corrosive substances.....						
169	Sunstroke (heat stroke).....	2		4	1	6	
170	Freezing.....						
171	Electric shock.....						
172	Drowning.....						
173	Starvation.....						
174	Absorption of deleterious gases:						
	1. Chloroform narcosis.....		1				
	2. Illuminating gas.....	3	2	1			
175	Other acute poisoning:						
	1. Bichloride of mercury.....	1					
	2. Carbolic acid.....						
	3. Ptomaines.....	1	2	1		1	1
	4. Wood alcohol.....	1					
176	Other external violence:						
	1. Difficult labor (child).....		1			8	4
	2. Homicide:						
	Abortion.....						
	Cutting instruments.....			3			
	Fractured skull.....		1				
	Fist blow.....						
	Gunshot wound.....	3	1	1	1	1	
	Poison.....						
	3. Legal execution.....						
	4. Overlaid by mother.....					1	1
	Total.....	79	24	27	7	33	12
	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.						
177	Dropsy.....			1			
178	Sudden death.....						
179	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:						
	1. Congestive chill.....			1			
	2. Dentition.....						
	3. General debility.....						
	4. Marasmus (3 months and over).....					22	16
	5. Unknown.....			1			
	Total.....			3		22	16
	RECAPITULATION.						
	I. General diseases.....	212	149	130	117	79	81
	II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	116	56	47	38	22	15
	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	133	73	87	48	9	6
	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	65	41	54	33	75	63
	V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	59	52	32	29	68	66
	VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	128	58	53	35	6	2
	VII. The puerperal state.....		23		15		
	VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	3		4	2	2	1
	IX. Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	1		2		2	1
	X. Malformations.....					13	6
	XI. Early infancy.....				117		80
	XII. Old age.....	22	5	8	5		
	XIII. External causes.....	79	24	27	7	33	12
	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....			3		22	16
	Total deaths from all causes.....	818	481	447	329	448	349

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JANUARY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.				Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1.	W.	6																	1	2				4	6	9
2.	C.	3	1																2	1				2	3	11
3.	W.	3																	1	1				4	8	11
4.	W.	9																	1	1				7	10	17
5.	C.	7																	1	1				6	7	17
6.	W.	19																	4	1				12	19	28
7.	C.	8	1																1					7	9	28
8.	W.	15																	1	1				9	15	20
9.	C.	5																	1					3	5	20
10.	W.	15																	1	1				13	15	23
11.	C.	2																	1					7	8	11
12.	W.	7																	1	1				5	7	11
13.	C.	4																	1	1				1	4	14
14.	W.	8																	2					6	8	14
15.	C.	6																	1	1				4	6	19
16.	W.	14																	3	1	1			8	14	19
17.	C.	5	1																1					4	5	19
18.	W.	6	3																2					3	7	15
19.	C.	5																	1	1				3	8	11
20.	W.	11	1																4	2				4	5	11
21.	C.	8																	1					6	8	21
22.	W.	12																	1	1				9	14	20
23.	C.	5																	2					6	9	23
24.	W.	12																	2	4				6	14	23
25.	C.	8	1																2					6	9	23
26.	W.	14																	1	1				12	14	20
27.	C.	6																	1					5	6	19
28.	W.	12	1																1					9	14	19
29.	C.	5																	1	1				4	5	19
30.	W.	7																	3					5	7	16
31.	C.	4																	1	1				4	9	16
1.	W.	10																	3					6	9	12
2.	C.	7																	1					3	5	12
3.	W.	4	1																1	1				6	7	12
4.	C.	10																	2					3	5	17
5.	W.	7																	1					6	10	17
6.	C.	12	1																2	1				7	14	21
7.	W.	7																	1					3	7	21
8.	C.	7																	2	1				6	8	15
9.	W.	6																	3					4	6	12
10.	C.	6																	1					4	6	12
11.	W.	11	1																1	1				8	12	21
12.	C.	9																	3					5	9	20
13.	W.	10																	1					6	10	20
14.	C.	7																	2	2				5	9	15
15.	W.	7	1																1					4	6	15
16.	C.	9	1																2					7	11	19
17.	W.	11																	2	2				4	8	19
18.	C.	12	1																1	2				8	12	25
19.	W.	13																	3					7	12	15
20.	C.	1																	1					1	3	11
21.	W.	3	1																1					6	7	11
22.	C.	9																	1	1				4	9	18
23.	W.	7																	1	2				6	7	21
24.	C.	14																	5	1				5	14	21
Total.	W.	305	9	3	8		6	7		2	2	3					9		23	35	8	4	1	205	325	539
	C.	203	11				2	1	3		1						7		42	16	3	2		126	214	

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions.

## JANUARY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		35	26		30						0	1
		42	19		30						0	2
		49	34		42						0	3
		52	36		44						T.	4
		57	48		52						0.57	5
		55	30		42						0	6
		30	19		24						.15	7
		26	16		21						T.	8
		37	24		30						0	9
		40	34		37						T.	10
		57	38		48						T.	11
		43	29		36						T.	12
		30	24		27						.30	13
		34	28		31						.18	14
		42	34		38						.02	15
		37	20		28						1.00	16
		38	22		30						.17	17
		36	22		29						0	18
		35	13		24						0	19
		46	27		36						0	20
		46	25		36						0	21
		46	30		38						0	22
		56	34		45						.10	23
		57	42		50						0	24
		61	47		54						0	25
		48	35		42						T.	26
		54	30		42						0	27
		44	31		38						T.	28
		38	32		35						.35	29
		35	22		28						T.	30
		31	21		26						T.	31
30.168		43.1	28.8		36.0			Northwest.			2.84	



year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## FEBRUARY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		30	17		24						0	1
		49	18		34						0	2
		54	29		42						0	3
		47	28		38						0	4
		66	34		50						0	5
		60	40		50						T.	6
		40	31		36						0.64	7
		46	30		38						0	8
		47	32		40						.52	9
		65	37		51						.29	10
		40	30		35						0	11
		54	25		40						T.	12
		63	46		54						.13	13
		54	43		48						.06	14
		69	52		60						0	15
		70	43		56						.11	16
		43	31		37						0	17
		54	28		41						0	18
		62	40		51						.36	19
		53	39		46						T.	20
		52	34		43						.14	21
		49	34		42						0	22
		47	43		45						.40	23
		60	42		51						.46	24
		42	26		34						T.	25
		48	24		36						0	26
		58	28		43						T.	27
		44	34		39						0	28
29.98		52.4	33.5		43.0			Northwest.			3.11	





year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## MARCH.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		47	29		38						0	1
		54	41		48						0.14	2
		43	33		38						1.75	3
		35	29		32						1.05	4
		42	27		34						0	5
		39	29		34						.42	6
		54	33		44						0	7
		47	34		40						0	8
		61	38		50						.10	9
		75	45		60						.01	10
		50	37		44						0	11
		50	32		41						0	12
		51	45		48						.25	13
		51	38		44						T.	14
		49	33		38						0	15
		51	27		39						0	16
		43	30		36						T.	17
		47	27		37						0	18
		53	34		44						.01	19
		53	38		46						0	20
		45	30		38						T.	21
		45	26		36						0	22
		50	28		39						0	23
		57	29		43						.03	24
		56	36		46						.63	25
		54	35		44						0	26
		67	32		50						.09	27
		53	37		45						.23	28
		59	32		46						0	29
		47	38		42						.01	30
		50	36		43						0	31
29.89		50.7	33.5		42.1			Northwest.			4.76	



year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## APRIL.

Mean barometer (actual)	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		59	38		48						0	1
		56	41		48						T.	2
		55	35		45						T.	3
		58	41		50						T.	4
		74	43		58						0	5
		81	44		62						0.02	6
		81	55		68						0	7
		60	52		56						T.	8
		52	37		44						T.	9
		42	31		36						T.	10
		51	26		38						0	11
		64	32		48						0	12
		67	56		62						.07	13
		65	45		55						1.42	14
		63	43		53						T.	15
		69	42		56						0	16
		85	49		67						0	17
		82	57		70						0	18
		88	64		76						T.	19
		73	46		60						.40	20
		50	45		48						.06	21
		75	49		62						.24	22
		58	45		52						.35	23
		60	40		50						0	24
		67	40		54						0	25
		66	51		58						T.	26
		58	39		48						.13	27
		58	45		52						0	28
		57	42		50						0	29
		71	44		58						T.	30
30.08		64.8	43.9		54.4			Northwest.			2.69	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

MAY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.				Deaths due to external causes.		Minor contagious diseases.		Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sun-strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.											
1.	W.	12													1					9	12	24
2.	W.	12													2	2				10	12	20
3.	W.	8														1				8	8	15
4.	W.	9																	1	6	9	14
5.	W.	6													3	3				3	6	14
6.	W.	8						1							1	2	1			5	8	17
7.	W.	8													1	2	2			5	9	15
8.	W.	9								2					1	1				7	9	17
9.	W.	8													1	1				6	6	15
10.	W.	5	1												1	1				4	6	15
11.	W.	16													1	2	1			5	16	29
12.	W.	14	1											2	2	2	1			9	13	24
13.	W.	1						1							2	2				5	15	24
14.	W.	1													1	1				4	6	11
15.	W.	5	1												1	1				3	5	9
16.	W.	4																		4	4	9
17.	W.	3													1	1				4	5	9
18.	W.	9													1	1	1			2	4	14
19.	W.	1																		1	4	13
20.	W.	1																		2	2	10
21.	W.	1																		2	4	14
22.	W.	5													2	1				4	9	13
23.	W.	2																		2	2	8
24.	W.	4																		7	7	15
25.	W.	9													2		1			6	8	19
26.	W.	9						1							2	1	1			6	9	21
27.	W.	9													1					8	10	17
28.	W.	7																		10	7	14
29.	W.	10						1							2	1				4	6	17
30.	W.	7													1	2		1		1	10	19
31.	W.	7																		6	11	21
1.	W.	10													2	1				4	4	12
2.	W.	7																		4	5	12
3.	W.	7																		4	7	16
4.	W.	9																		6	7	16
5.	W.	13																		5	9	23
6.	W.	7													1	1				11	16	14
7.	W.	4																		4	5	8
8.	W.	3													1	1				3	4	24
9.	W.	13																		11	14	16
10.	W.	9													1	1				6	7	24
11.	W.	7																		5	9	16
12.	W.	6																		5	7	14
13.	W.	7																		6	10	8
14.	W.	1																		1	7	24
15.	W.	1																		5	7	16
16.	W.	7																		5	9	14
17.	W.	6																		6	7	8
18.	W.	1																		6	10	16
19.	W.	7																		5	7	14
20.	W.	7																		5	9	16
21.	W.	6																		5	7	14
22.	W.	1																		6	7	8
23.	W.	1																		5	7	16
24.	W.	7																		5	9	14
25.	W.	7																		5	7	8
26.	W.	7																		6	10	16
27.	W.	9																		5	7	14
28.	W.	13																		6	10	24
29.	W.	9																		5	7	16
30.	W.	7																		5	9	14
31.	W.	6																		6	7	14
Total.	W.	277	10	1	7			2	2	1	2			4	1	29	24	8	3	199	295	511
	C.	206	7		3	1	1	2	2				3	1	34	22	1	1	134	216		

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## MAY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	.....	71	44	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.17	1
.....	.....	59	37	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2
.....	.....	72	36	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3
.....	.....	66	44	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	4
.....	.....	79	49	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	5
.....	.....	89	56	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6
.....	.....	90	60	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	7
.....	.....	78	60	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	8
.....	.....	83	58	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	9
.....	.....	74	55	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	10
.....	.....	67	47	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	11
.....	.....	74	46	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
.....	.....	84	51	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	13
.....	.....	87	57	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	14
.....	.....	90	60	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15
.....	.....	85	64	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16
.....	.....	81	61	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	17
.....	.....	72	51	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	18
.....	.....	72	53	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	19
.....	.....	64	52	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	20
.....	.....	54	50	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.79	21
.....	.....	54	49	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	22
.....	.....	68	50	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	23
.....	.....	72	48	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	24
.....	.....	77	48	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	25
.....	.....	64	58	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.44	26
.....	.....	82	61	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	27
.....	.....	78	66	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	28
.....	.....	80	63	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	29
.....	.....	86	63	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30
.....	.....	80	62	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	31
20.94	.....	75.2	53.5	.....	64.4	.....	.....	Northwest.		.....	3.77	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JUNE.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.										
1	W.	11													1	1	1					8	11	13
2	C.	12	1		1												1					11	14	18
3	W.	6	1		1												1	1				5	8	14
4	C.	6								1	1							1				5	6	13
5	W.	5															2					3	5	9
6	C.	4															1	1	1			2	4	10
7	W.	3									1				1		1					6	7	14
8	C.	7															1	1				3	7	15
9	W.	9													1		1	2				3	6	15
10	C.	4	1					1									2	1				3	5	11
11	W.	13	1		1					1	1	1					1	1				10	15	19
12	C.	4									1						3	1	1			3	4	16
13	W.	7	1														2	1				2	8	12
14	C.	12									2						2	1				5	7	17
15	W.	5			1												1					3	5	8
16	C.	9									2						3	1				4	9	15
17	W.	6															1					5	6	20
18	C.	2													1		1					2	4	12
19	W.	10	1								1	1					1	1				9	13	18
20	C.	3	1														1					2	5	21
21	W.	7									1	1					1	1				11	7	24
22	C.	8	1								1	4			1		2	2				3	8	15
23	W.	15	2														2	1				5	15	21
24	C.	9									1	2					1	1				6	11	20
25	W.	10	1														2		1			5	10	21
26	C.	10									1	1					1	1	1			7	11	20
27	W.	8	1		1						1	1			1		1	1				4	9	21
28	C.	7															1					3	3	12
29	W.	11									1	4					2					4	7	20
30	C.	12	1								1	4					1	1				6	13	28
	W.	13									1	5					1					13	15	21
	C.	10																1				7	13	20
	W.	9																				9	12	21
	C.	13	1		1						1	5			1		1					3	9	33
	W.	13	4								2						1	1	1	1		12	16	27
	C.	13									1											7	17	27
	W.	10									2	2			1							6	10	21
	C.	11	1														1					9	14	21
	W.	6																				4	7	21
	C.	7	1		2												3		1			3	9	21
	W.	12									2						2					7	12	21
Total	W.	340	14		8	9		3			2	11	3		4	1	22	12	3			199	291	532
	C.	229	9		2	1					4	44	4		2	3	29	13	5	1		124	241	

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

JUNE.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		81	61		71						0	1
		86	62		74						0	2
		75	68		72						0.48	3
		75	68		72						.81	4
		81	66		74						.01	5
		78	62		70						0	6
		80	59		70						0	7
		69	59		64						.34	8
		64	59		62						.42	9
		70	57		64						.03	10
		76	62		69						.09	11
		82	59		70						0	12
		78	63		70						.37	13
		88	65		76						.18	14
		78	62		70						T.	15
		78	58		68						0	16
		79	64		72						.94	17
		73	55		64						T.	18
		77	51		64						0	19
		90	60		75						0	20
		91	69		80						0	21
		90	71		80						.06	22
		92	71		82						0	23
		90	73		82						T.	24
		93	72		82						T.	25
		94	74		84						0	26
		93	74		84						.09	27
		92	74		83						T.	28
		89	73		81						0	29
		88	66		77						0	30
29.98		82.4	64.6		73.4			Southwest.			3.82	



TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JULY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.		Deaths due to external causes.			Minor contagious diseases.			Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.										
1.....	W.	8	1							1				1							6	9	22
	C.	9	2		2					3											5	13	
2.....	W.	13								2							1	1		1	5	9	18
	C.	4			1											2				3	5		
3.....	W.	8								1						1				8	8	19	
	C.	11								1						2				7	11		
4.....	W.	9			1					1							1			7	10	20	
	C.	10								1						1				8	10		
5.....	W.	11							1								1			4	11	19	
	C.	8								2						1				5	8		
6.....	W.	9								1										5	9	16	
	C.	6			1					1						1	1			3	7		
7.....	W.	5		1						1										3	6	11	
	C.	5								3										3	5		
8.....	W.	3																		3	3	12	
	C.	9																		6	9		
9.....	W.	11	2				1							1		2	1			8	13	22	
	C.	9								2						2	1			4	9		
10.....	W.	8			1											2				6	9	18	
	C.	7	2							1	1					2	1			9	10		
11.....	W.	10																		10	10	13	
	C.	3								2						1				1	3		
12.....	W.	5	2	1	2					2										5	10	19	
	C.	9								2										8	9		
13.....	W.	2														2				6	8	15	
	C.	8								1	1					2				3	7		
14.....	W.	8								1				1						7	8	16	
	C.	6	1		1					1							1			4	12		
15.....	W.	12								2										10	12	22	
	C.	10								1	1					1	1		1	6	10		
16.....	W.	4																		6	11	15	
	C.	12								1										1	4		
17.....	W.	5								1							1			9	12	17	
	C.	13														1				4	5		
18.....	W.	3			1					1							1			11	14	18	
	C.	4	1			1												1		2	4		
19.....	W.	7								2						1				3	5	12	
	C.	7	1							1						1	1			7	7		
20.....	W.	4																		6	8	13	
	C.	11			1					1						1				3	5		
21.....	W.	9															1			9	12	22	
	C.	10	1							1						1				5	10		
22.....	W.	9															1			8	11	20	
	C.	10								2						1				7	9		
23.....	W.	7								1							1			7	10	17	
	C.	8	1							1				1		1				1	7		
24.....	W.	7																		6	9	16	
	C.	6	1							2				1		2				1	7		
25.....	W.	5															1			4	7	12	
	C.	10								2				1		1	1			7	5		
26.....	W.	7																		10	7	17	
	C.	16	1							2				2		2			1	3	7		
27.....	W.	9												2						11	17	26	
	C.	9	1							2						1				6	9		
28.....	W.	6																		3	10	16	
	C.	14														2	1			13	14	23	
29.....	W.	9																		5	9		
	C.	6			1					2				1		2	1			3	7	17	
30.....	W.	10								1	1									6	10		
	C.	8	1				1							1		1	1			6	9	19	
31.....	W.	10																		4	10		
Total...	W.	282	15	1	6	1	2			1	28	4			6	1	17	12		1	210	305	542
	C.	224	6			7				3	40	6			6		40	10		2	115	237	

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## JULY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	.....	90	72	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1
.....	.....	88	72	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2
.....	.....	86	65	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3
.....	.....	74	56	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	4
.....	.....	80	53	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5
.....	.....	70	63	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.19	6
.....	.....	80	61	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	7
.....	.....	84	55	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	8
.....	.....	82	57	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	9
.....	.....	85	58	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10
.....	.....	87	62	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	11
.....	.....	91	66	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
.....	.....	88	74	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	13
.....	.....	87	69	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	14
.....	.....	86	72	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	15
.....	.....	84	73	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	16
.....	.....	82	72	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	17
.....	.....	82	64	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	18
.....	.....	76	61	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	19
.....	.....	82	57	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20
.....	.....	86	56	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	21
.....	.....	76	66	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	22
.....	.....	82	67	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61	23
.....	.....	81	66	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	24
.....	.....	85	59	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	25
.....	.....	88	60	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	26
.....	.....	86	68	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	27
.....	.....	87	62	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	28
.....	.....	96	70	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	29
.....	.....	94	73	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	30
.....	.....	88	74	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	31
20.96	.....	85.1	64.3	.....	74.7	.....	.....	Northwest.		.....	1.80	



year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## AUGUST.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		74	67		70						0.10	1
		80	63		72						0	2
		76	61		68						T.	3
		78	62		70						.05	4
		84	59		72						.23	5
		86	63		74						0	6
		90	65		78						0	7
		92	68		80						0	8
		96	71		84						0	9
		90	74		82						0	10
		82	60		71						0	11
		72	64		68						.03	12
		74	63		68						.01	13
		78	62		70						0	14
		72	64		68						.12	15
		84	64		74						1.42	16
		76	63		70						.03	17
		78	62		70						.03	18
		85	65		75						0	19
		87	66		76						.16	20
		78	62		70						0	21
		80	55		68						0	22
		83	53		68						0	23
		88	61		74						0	24
		91	62		76						0	25
		88	66		77						0	26
		89	66		78						0	27
		92	64		78						.04	28
		88	67		78						.05	29
		80	60		70						0	30
		79	58		68						0	31
30.03		82.9	63.2		73.0			North.			2.27	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

SEPTEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.		Minor contagious diseases.		Diarrheal diseases.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Maharial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.												
1	W.	12			1						2					9	13	24
2	C.	11					1				2					7	11	19
3	W.	10	1		1						1	1				9	8	19
4	C.	7					1				2					5	7	18
5	W.	11	1								1	1				7	8	20
6	C.	10	1						1	1	2	1				9	12	18
7	W.	8					1				2	1				5	10	21
8	C.	12			1				1		3	2				7	12	16
9	W.	9	1				1			1	1	1				4	9	15
10	C.	10									1	1			1	5	6	13
11	W.	7									1					3	4	13
12	C.	8	1								2				1	6	9	20
13	W.	4									3					5	10	19
14	C.	8	1		1					1	2	1				4	7	13
15	W.	8									1	1		1		6	10	16
16	C.	13									2					9	13	22
17	W.	7	2						1		1	1				5	6	15
18	C.	4									1	1				2	3	9
19	W.	9	1								3	1				6	9	16
20	C.	10									2					8	13	22
21	W.	13									4					5	6	16
22	C.	6			1							1				9	10	19
23	W.	8	1								2	1			1	4	6	15
24	C.	10									1	3	2			5	10	19
25	W.	4	1													4	4	9
26	C.	13	1							1				1		3	5	9
27	W.	6									1	2				8	14	20
28	C.	3	1										1			4	6	9
29	W.	3	2									1				2	4	9
30	C.	8									1	1			1	5	8	14
31	W.	4	1									1				3	5	8
32	C.	3										1	1			3	3	10
33	W.	6										1				5	6	16
34	C.	4										1		1		4	7	19
35	W.	3									2	1				3	4	12
36	C.	7									2	1				8	12	19
37	W.	12									2					3	7	19
38	C.	7									2					3	7	19
39	W.																	

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## SEPTEMBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		76	58	.....	67						0	1
		74	51	.....	62						0	2
		79	48	.....	64						0	3
		79	63	.....	71						0.23	4
		79	59	.....	69						0	5
		74	47	.....	60						0	6
		80	58	.....	69						0	7
		81	55	.....	68						0	8
		76	60	.....	68						.06	9
		80	66	.....	73						.78	10
		82	63	.....	72						0	11
		77	61	.....	69						0	12
		78	58	.....	68						0	13
		79	66	.....	72						T.	14
		84	63	.....	74						0	15
		76	69	.....	72						.17	16
		83	60	.....	72						T.	17
		77	56	.....	66						0	18
		72	56	.....	64						0	19
		73	53	.....	63						0	20
		75	62	.....	68						0	21
		81	61	.....	71						T.	22
		84	61	.....	72						1.31	23
		68	54	.....	61						.87	24
		70	51	.....	60						0	25
		71	52	.....	62						0	26
		63	50	.....	56						0	27
		67	47	.....	57						0	28
		73	42	.....	58						0	29
		71	50	.....	60						0	30
30.11	.....	76.0	56.6	.....	66.3	.....	.....	North.		.....	3.42	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

OCTOBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.		Deaths due to external causes.		Minor contagious diseases.		Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.		Rheumatism.	All other diseases.		Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	Under 2 years and over.			Under 2 years.	Under 2 years and over.			Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.		Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.		
1.	W.	7													3						6	7	13	
2.	W.	10	2						1						1	1					1	8	15	
3.	W.	6	1												1						5	7	15	
4.	W.	8							1												7	9	17	
5.	W.	10													1	2	1				5	13	25	
6.	W.	6	1						1						1	1	2				6	6	12	
7.	W.	7													1	1					7	7	15	
8.	W.	10	1												3	1					4	8	15	
9.	W.	5													1	1					2	2	20	
10.	W.	5	1												1	1			1		12	15	20	
11.	W.	7								1					1	1					6	8	14	
12.	W.	9													1	1					5	7	10	
13.	W.	3													1	1					2	3	12	
14.	W.	12	1												1	1					4	8	16	
15.	W.	3	1												3	1			1		6	13	17	
16.	W.	7	1												1						3	7	10	
17.	W.	3	1												1	2					4	7	12	
18.	W.	8																			5	8	10	
19.	W.	12								1					1						2	2	21	
20.	W.	6													2	1					5	12	12	
21.	W.	6	1												3	1					6	9	15	
22.	W.	5								1					1						6	7	13	
23.	W.	7													1	2					4	6	11	
24.	W.	4								1					1	1					6	7	17	
25.	W.	6													1	1					1	4	18	
26.	W.	15	1												2	1					3	6	21	
27.	W.	5													1						13	15	9	
28.	W.	7								1					1						4	7	17	
29.	W.	2																			5	7	10	
30.	W.	9	1												1						6	10	16	
31.	W.	6													1						7	7	13	
31.	W.	12													1						4	6	19	
31.	W.	6													3						8	12	14	
Total.	W.	247	9	11	1	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	6	23	15	36	4	3	1	190	267	464		

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

OCTOBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches)	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			S a. m.	S p. m.			
		70	45		58						0	1
		66	44		55						0	2
		63	48		56						0	3
		66	49		58						0	4
		69	44		56						0	5
		74	44		59						0	6
		76	44		60						0	7
		80	46		63						0	8
		78	50		64						0	9
		75	49		62						0	10
		73	58		66						0.38	11
		66	45		56						0	12
		55	36		46						0	13
		55	36		46						T.	14
		60	46		53						.20	15
		53	40		46						T.	16
		57	35		46						0	17
		60	43		52						T.	18
		56	40		48						0	19
		58	32		45						0	20
		65	39		52						T.	21
		76	53		64						0	22
		61	48		54						.19	23
		48	42		45						.01	24
		54	37		46						0	25
		67	35		51						0	26
		71	27		54						.01	27
		50	39		44						T.	28
		49	34		42						0	29
		58	31		44						0	30
		79	37		58						0	31
30.12		64.1	42.1		53.2			Northwest.			.79	



TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

NOVEMBER.

[illegible]

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## NOVEMBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	.....	77	40	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1
.....	.....	77	60	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.01	2
.....	.....	65	46	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	3
.....	.....	66	45	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	4
.....	.....	57	39	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5
.....	.....	55	42	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	6
.....	.....	57	38	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	7
.....	.....	69	49	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	8
.....	.....	59	46	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	9
.....	.....	55	41	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	10
.....	.....	66	37	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	11
.....	.....	75	41	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
.....	.....	71	45	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	13
.....	.....	53	49	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	14
.....	.....	60	48	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	15
.....	.....	67	42	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16
.....	.....	64	33	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	17
.....	.....	43	31	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	18
.....	.....	48	31	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	19
.....	.....	67	36	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20
.....	.....	71	47	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	21
.....	.....	74	52	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	22
.....	.....	63	34	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	23
.....	.....	37	32	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	24
.....	.....	52	35	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	25
.....	.....	53	37	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	26
.....	.....	57	32	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	27
.....	.....	63	29	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	28
.....	.....	59	36	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	29
.....	.....	47	33	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30
30.22	.....	61.1	40.4	.....	50.8	.....	.....	South.		.....	.89	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

DECEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.				Deaths due to external causes.	Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.		Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.												
1.	W. C. C.	8	1				1								2	3				7	9	14
2.	W. C. C.	12	2												3	1				9	14	22
3.	W. C. C.	9	5	1											1	1				7	10	17
4.	W. C. C.	7	6	1											1	2				4	7	15
5.	W. C. C.	12	1	1											1	1			1	9	14	24
6.	W. C. C.	10	5												1					5	10	15
7.	W. C. C.	12	8	2			1								1	2	1			9	12	22
8.	W. C. C.	7	9	2											2	2				4	10	18
9.	W. C. C.	7	1		2										2	1	1			5	9	20
10.	W. C. C.	8	2		1										4	1	1			4	10	19
11.	W. C. C.	9	1												1	1		1		5	11	20
12.	W. C. C.	13	8												1	2				9	10	17
13.	W. C. C.	14	1												2	3	1			5	8	23
14.	W. C. C.	7	1												1				10	7	22	
15.	W. C. C.	8	6	1									1		1				7	3	15	
16.	W. C. C.	8	6												2		1		6	8	14	
17.	W. C. C.	9	1		1										2	1	1	1	6	11	17	
18.	W. C. C.	4	1												1	1			2	6	13	
19.	W. C. C.	11	8												2	2			4	9	19	
20.	W. C. C.	6	2												1	1			1	3	11	
21.	W. C. C.	17	3		1										1	4			11	7	29	
22.	W. C. C.	8	1												1	1	1		5	9	17	
23.	W. C. C.	10	1												2	2	2		6	7	23	
24.	W. C. C.	10													1	3	1		6	10	15	
25.	W. C. C.	11													1	1			3	5	23	
26.	W. C. C.	13	2												1	1	2		10	8	19	
27.	W. C. C.	4													1	2			2	4	16	
28.	W. C. C.	19	5	1											2	1	3	1	7	11	32	
29.	W. C. C.	12	10												3	3			15	8	23	
30.	W. C. C.	11	1												3	1			4	11	20	
31.	W. C. C.	6													1	5			3	6	15	
	W. C. C.	8	1												2	1	1		4	7	15	
	W. C. C.	11	1												2	2			3	9	20	
	W. C. C.	11	1												1	1			5	11	26	
Total.	W. C. C.	305	22	0	9	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	0	25	35	5	2	2	221	336	585

year 1909, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## DECEMBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		51	25		38						0	1
		50	28		39						0	2
		48	36		42						0	3
		58	31		44						0	4
		66	36		51						0	5
		51	30		40						0	6
		43	26		34						0.29	7
		42	30		36						0	8
		30	20		25						0	9
		31	21		26						0	10
		38	24		31						0	11
		38	33		36						.01	12
		58	32		45						2.43	13
		48	35		42						0	14
		44	28		36						0	15
		35	25		30						.01	16
		46	21		34						0	17
		37	22		30						0	18
		27	19		23						0	19
		29	15		22						0	20
		36	13		24						0	21
		30	19		24						0	22
		40	26		33						0	23
		38	26		32						0	24
		34	30		32						.60	25
		35	30		32						.03	26
		32	16		24						.01	27
		34	17		26						0	28
		26	11		18						.01	29
		20	8		14						0	30
		28	14		21						T.	31
30.02		39.5	24.1		31.8			Northwest.			3.39	

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, by sex, race, and age.

## WHITE MALES.

Months.	All ages.			5 years and over.			20 years and over.			40 years and over.		
	Deaths.	Average age.		Deaths.	Average age.		Deaths.	Average age.		Deaths.	Average age.	
		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.
January.....	177	42	6 18	144	52	.. 10	132	55	7 6	102	62	8 4
February.....	162	40	.. 14	125	51	7 5	122	52	7 7	88	63	7 3
March.....	191	45	6 2	158	54	10 4	150	57	1 17	119	64	2 4
April.....	196	41	4 22	161	50	1 19	152	52	2 22	112	59	7 11
May.....	172	46	10 1	148	54	3 7	139	57	.. 12	109	64	.. 22
June.....	170	45	8 29	141	55	.. 24	130	58	10 3	111	63	7 10
July.....	172	37	3 9	124	51	5 7	113	55	1 12	83	63	11 27
August.....	131	38	1 18	89	55	9 11	86	57	3 18	68	64	1 24
September.....	148	43	6 9	121	53	.. 26	113	56	.. 5	83	64	9 6
October.....	159	44	6 23	128	55	2 17	123	56	11 17	98	63	10 9
November.....	137	45	3 8	115	53	10 8	106	57	5 15	90	62	2 4
December.....	178	47	3 6	152	55	2 25	143	58	.. 23	117	63	11 18
Total.....	1,993	43	3 1	1,606	53	5 6	1,509	56	1 24	1,180	63	3 18

## WHITE FEMALES.

		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.
January.....	148	44	4 7	125	52	3 12	116	55	4 13	86	64	5 26
February.....	147	42	11 25	116	54	2 22	109	57	.. 24	79	67	.. 6
March.....	169	48	11 19	139	59	3 4	133	61	4 18	112	66	11 16
April.....	164	47	7 16	136	57	2 25	130	59	3 13	108	65	.. 22
May.....	123	47	6 19	102	57	2 5	96	59	10 24	79	66	5 25
June.....	121	44	2 19	93	57	4 11	85	61	7 4	74	66	3 27
July.....	133	39	8 17	93	56	6 12	89	58	8 7	71	65	7 13
August.....	124	41	1 ..	92	55	2 20	87	57	8 16	65	66	9 3
September.....	116	41	8 24	89	54	2 12	81	58	2 11	62	66	2 7
October.....	108	53	.. 18	102	56	8 16	97	58	10 ..	82	64	10 11
November.....	118	47	9 5	101	55	8 17	96	58	.. 20	78	64	5 5
December.....	158	49	10 18	136	57	9 25	129	60	6 26	110	65	8 24
Total.....	1,629	45	9 24	1,324	56	2 25	1,248	58	11 7	1,006	65	9 21

## COLORED MALES.

		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.
January.....	99	35	6 10	78	44	10 5	73	47	1 15	43	59	6 13
February.....	93	27	11 28	65	39	7 1	58	43	1 6	25	60	.. 29
March.....	127	30	10 12	86	45	1 8	76	49	.. 5	48	60	5 23
April.....	106	38	5 8	89	45	6 9	85	47	3 5	53	58	3 17
May.....	99	35	.. 19	73	47	4 28	66	50	11 1	46	60	.. 5
June.....	120	22	10 10	65	41	9 7	56	46	6 7	32	58	10 18
July.....	129	27	2 25	80	43	5 28	73	46	3 18	43	58	1 23
August.....	109	24	10 14	70	38	4 2	60	42	6 29	28	57	9 27
September.....	119	30	4 2	88	40	10 27	80	43	9 9	40	57	11 20
October.....	103	31	10 18	74	44	1 15	70	45	9 12	39	57	9 12
November.....	92	32	.. 17	71	41	4 3	64	44	4 14	42	52	3 13
December.....	133	35	.. 28	101	46	.. 9	97	47	3 9	59	57	10 2
Total.....	1,329	30	10 25	940	43	4 22	858	46	3 14	498	58	2 24

## COLORED FEMALES.

		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.		Y.	m. d.
January.....	115	32	7 28	88	42	5 5	76	47	.. 4	44	59	4 15
February.....	104	33	10 3	79	44	2 12	68	49	5 ..	43	63	3 10
March.....	107	28	3 29	75	39	10 22	64	44	3 8	39	55	1 22
April.....	118	34	1 6	83	48	1 19	76	51	2 9	52	61	1 1
May.....	117	31	4 20	91	40	1 26	77	45	.. 2	42	59	7 4
June.....	121	30	1 14	77	46	10 19	71	49	4 3	43	60	2 22
July.....	108	29	4 2	70	44	11 19	62	49	4 14	39	61	6 24
August.....	85	27	7 12	52	44	8 11	47	47	6 21	27	61	6 10
September.....	98	27	2 7	66	40	.. 27	55	45	6 5	32	57	5 8
October.....	94	30	.. 25	66	42	6 7	57	47	2 11	34	57	11 21
November.....	82	34	1 26	60	46	4 17	57	48	.. 5	35	60	6 5
December.....	116	36	3 12	99	42	3 25	83	47	3 9	46	61	6 14
Total.....	1,265	31	4 8	906	43	5 16	793	47	7 19	476	59	10 5

TABLE 3.—*Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, by sex, race, and age—Continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

Race and sex.	All ages.			5 years and over.			20 years and over.			40 years and over.						
	Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.		
White:		Y. m. d.				Y. m. d.				Y. m. d.				Y. m. d.		
Males.....	1,993	43	3	1	1,606	53	5	6	1,509	56	1	24	1,180	63	3	18
Females.....	1,629	45	9	24	1,324	56	2	25	1,248	58	11	7	1,006	65	9	21
Total.....	3,622	44	4	26	2,930	54	8	22	2,757	57	4	27	2,186	64	5	14
Colored:																
Males.....	1,329	30	10	25	940	43	4	22	858	46	3	14	498	58	2	24
Females.....	1,265	31	4	8	906	43	5	16	793	47	7	19	476	59	10	5
Total.....	2,594	31	1	3	1,846	43	5	4	1,651	46	11	7	974	59	..	8
White.....	3,622	44	4	26	2,930	54	8	22	2,757	57	4	27	2,186	64	5	14
Colored.....	2,594	31	1	3	1,846	43	5	4	1,651	46	11	7	974	59	..	8
Grand total...	6,216	38	10	11	4,776	50	4	9	4,408	53	5	25	3,160	62	9	11

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, and age, and by months, during the calendar year 1909.

Ages.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Under 1 day.....	4	2	1	4	5	6	3	3	2	1	2	7	1	1	2	7	2	5	1	6	5	3	2	3
1 day to 1 week.....	5	3	3	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	3	4	6	3	4	6	2	5	3	3
1 week to 1 month.....	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	4	3	5	4	7	1	5	2	4	3	4	2	3	1	1	1
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2
2 to 3 months.....	5	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	2
3 to 4 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	7
4 to 5 months.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	1	1
5 to 6 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3
6 to 7 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	1
7 to 8 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
8 to 9 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
9 to 10 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	2
10 to 11 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
11 to 12 months.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	22	12	13	18	21	22	17	15	24	14	23	16	19	19	8	26	16	14	17	21	26	23	45	32
Total by color.....	34		31		43		32		38		39		38		34		30		38		49		77	

Age.	July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
Under 1 day.....	5	2	5	4	3	3	2	1	4	2	5	1	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	
1 day to 1 week.....	6	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	1	3	5	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	
1 week to 1 month.....	2	7	1	3	6	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	3	1	4	4	6	1	3	5	3	5	3	1	
1 to 2 months.....	3	2	5	5	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	3	5	1	4	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	7	1	
2 to 3 months.....	5	3	5	5	3	3	1	3	4	4	5	6	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	
3 to 4 months.....	2	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	
4 to 5 months.....	4	3	3	6	6	5	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	
5 to 6 months.....	5	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	
6 to 7 months.....	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	
7 to 8 months.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
8 to 9 months.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
9 to 10 months.....	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 to 11 months.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	
11 to 12 months.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	
Total.....	37	33	39	33	32	29	28	27	18	20	29	25	24	7	22	18	20	15	16	20	15	27	35	9	
Total by color.....	70	72		61		55		38		54		31		40		35		32		35		36		36	



TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, and age, and by months, during the calendar year 1909.—Con.

## SUMMARY.

Age.	White.				Colored.				All.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Deaths.	Percentage to all decedents under 1 year.
	Deaths.	Percentage to white male decedents under 1 year.	Deaths.	Percentage to white female decedents under 1 year.	Deaths.	Percentage to colored male decedents under 1 year.	Deaths.	Percentage to colored female decedents under 1 year.		
Under 1 day.....	52	18.64	33	14.80	30	10.56	25	9.77	140	13.44
1 day to 1 week.....	35	10.13	32	16.39	33	11.92	25	13.67	150	14.40
1 week to 1 month.....	38	10.62	32	17.35	33	11.92	33	13.67	136	13.05
1 to 2 months.....	24	8.40	16	7.17	35	12.32	16	6.25	96	9.21
2 to 3 months.....	14	5.02	22	9.87	26	9.16	26	10.16	98	9.41
3 to 4 months.....	16	5.73	16	7.17	19	6.69	20	7.81	69	6.62
4 to 5 months.....	11	3.94	19	8.52	24	8.45	17	6.64	76	7.29
5 to 6 months.....	11	3.94	7	3.14	15	5.28	8	3.12	41	3.93
6 to 7 months.....	13	2.51	14	6.28	21	7.39	18	7.03	60	5.76
7 to 8 months.....	9	4.06	5	2.24	15	5.28	10	3.91	43	4.13
8 to 9 months.....	9	3.23	2	0.90	5	3.28	15	5.86	41	3.94
9 to 10 months.....	2	0.72	3	1.34	5	1.76	14	5.47	31	2.97
10 to 11 months.....	2	0.72	6	3.69	3	1.06	9	3.52	22	2.11
11 to 12 months.....	10	3.58	9	4.04	12	4.23	8	3.12	39	3.74
Total.....	279	100.00	223	100.00	284	100.00	256	100.00	1,042	100.00
Total by color.....	502				540				1,042	

TABLE 5.—Showing number and age of decedents in the District of Columbia 70 years of age and over during the calendar year 1909.

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	
70 years.....	41	34	18	17	110	91 years.....	3	1			4
71 years.....	29	28	7	5	69	92 years.....		3		1	4
72 years.....	41	32	6	2	81	93 years.....	2	2			4
73 years.....	33	31	5	5	74	94 years.....	1	1		4	6
74 years.....	25	32	4	2	63	95 years.....	2			2	4
75 years.....	30	26	17	14	87	97 years.....		2		1	3
76 years.....	27	21	5	5	58	98 years.....			1	2	3
77 years.....	17	25	4	2	48	99 years.....				1	1
78 years.....	21	19	2	4	46	100 years.....			1	2	3
79 years.....	21	20	5	2	48	101 years.....			1	1	2
80 years.....	17	18	6	12	63	103 years.....			1	1	2
81 years.....	16	12	2	1	31	104 years.....				1	1
82 years.....	15	18	2	2	37	105 years.....			1		1
83 years.....	14	14	4	3	35	106 years.....				1	1
84 years.....	5	14		3	22	118 years.....				1	1
85 years.....	6	11	4	6	27						
86 years.....	11	18	2	1	32	Total by race					
87 years.....	6	8	2	1	17	and sex, 70					
88 years.....	7	9	2		18	years of age					
89 years.....	5	9	1	4	19	and over.....	399	419	105	112	1,035
90 years.....	4	11	2	3	20						

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of deaths in hospitals and other public institutions in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909.

Place of death.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
American Salvation Army Home.....	1			
Baptist Home.....		1		
Benedictine Convent.....		2		
Camp Good Will.....	1			
Columbia Hospital.....	7	17	7	20
Casualty Hospital.....	52	8	17	4
Children's Hospital.....	31	22	26	16
Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.....	4	3		
Emergency Hospital.....	47	13	24	20
Freedmen's Hospital.....	5	3	113	106
Florence Crittenden Home.....	5	4		
German Orphan Asylum.....	1			
Government Hospital for Insane.....	160	44	30	29
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	53	32	36	21
Georgetown University Hospital.....	49	30	27	9
George Washington University Hospital.....	36	25		
Georgetown Convent of Visitation.....		2		
House of Mercy.....	2	1		
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	7	2	22	18
Home for Incurables.....	6	13		
Industrial Home School.....			1	
Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for the Aged).....	13	12	4	5
Louise Home.....		1		
Masonic and Eastern Star Home.....	1	1		
Methodist Home.....	1	2		
National Lutheran Home for Aged.....	1	6		
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	17	17	5	11
National Home (Eighth Street extended).....				3
Providence Hospital.....	97	65	10	11
Ruppert's Home.....	1	2		
Roger's Hospital.....	13	16		1
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	22	30		2
Sibley Hospital.....	1	1		
St. Vincent Orphan Asylum.....	1	1		
Sanatorium, Dr. Fry.....	32	14	87	54
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	6	1		
United States Army General Hospital (Walter Reed).....	8		1	
United States Naval Medical School Hospital.....	65		4	
United States Soldiers' Home.....			3	1
United States Jail.....	1	2		
Washington Branch Sanatorium.....	1	1		
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	4			
Washington Marine Barracks.....	46	16	73	58
Washington Asylum Hospital.....		1		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....				

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, arranged according to the last residence of decedent.

Statistics districts.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Pneumonia		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Malarial fevers.		Diarrheal diseases (under 2 years).		Other diseases.		Total by districts.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
1.....	7	23	6	8	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	13	78	105	67	123	228
2.....	6	22	14	15	7	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	81	59	134	78	91	225
3.....	7	11	14	10	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	16	37	96	124	134	220
4.....	4	16	11	13	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	116	186	147	163	383
5.....	4	42	13	33	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115	40	187	151	161	402
6.....	14	11	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122	26	130	142	162	303
7.....	16	12	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	131	48	187	151	161	393
8.....	22	15	19	10	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142	48	217	172	187	509
9.....	17	55	17	13	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	149	79	322	187	217	521
10.....	17	45	17	13	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	155	81	322	187	217	521
11.....	17	45	17	13	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	155	81	322	187	217	521
12.....	4	17	6	16	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	13	44	110	154	270
13.....	8	10	9	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	13	25	72	97	197
14.....	21	11	14	6	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	148	40	277	148	177	449
15.....	16	11	20	13	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	40	277	148	177	449
16.....	9	9	12	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	37	72	72	72	249
17.....	11	10	7	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115	74	115	74	115	284
18.....	10	5	8	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	36	140	64	74	189
19.....	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	27	112	47	159	284
20.....	7	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	14	52	23	75	159
21.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	20	39	34	73	159
22.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	7	13	159
23.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	7	13	159
24.....	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	5	23	159
25.....	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	3	3	24	159
26.....	21	15	23	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	19	32	32	70	204
27.....	1	17	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	44	204	60	204	204
28.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	71	133	96	133	204
29.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	6	6
30.....	1	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	13	13
31.....	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	12	24	22	24	46
32.....	3	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	41	2	41	46
33.....	5	3	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	34	4	34	46
34.....	1	10	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	13	13	13	85
35.....	1	14	6	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	77	37	99	54	99	161

361	8	3	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	74	12	94	21	115							
37	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	68	2	74	3	177							
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	1	177							
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	12	1	177							
40	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	7	18	10	177							
41	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	7	17	24	177							
42	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	22	38	177							
43	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	21	6	27							
44	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	3	21	9	27							
45	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	5	53	7	24							
46	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	11	7	27	27							
47	2	9	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	15	15	3	7							
48	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	68	33	75	54	129							
49	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	12	75	12	141							
50	6	2	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	292	5	96	30	126							
51	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	22	135	2	17							
52	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	10	6	16							
53	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	10	3	16							
												7	5	10	8	18							
Total.....	299	447	263	305	53	58	30	10	30	13	21	5	67	47	6	3	91	159	2,732	1,547	3,622	2,594	6,216

TABLE 7a.—*Showing population, deaths, and death rates during the calendar year 1909, arranged as to race and with reference to the vital statistics divisions of the District of Columbia.*

Statistics districts.	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.
1.....	11,355	123	10.83	6,075	105	17.28	17,430	228	13.08
2.....	5,805	91	15.68	4,196	134	31.95	10,001	225	22.50
3.....	7,765	124	15.97	3,757	96	25.55	11,522	220	19.09
4.....	979	16	16.34	2,170	65	29.95	3,149	81	25.72
5.....	10,252	147	14.34	8,870	186	20.97	19,122	333	17.41
6.....	15,700	187	11.91	3,235	61	18.86	18,935	248	13.10
7.....	8,762	150	17.12	977	42	42.99	9,739	192	19.71
8.....	14,444	217	15.02	2,418	86	35.57	16,862	303	17.97
9.....	13,538	187	13.82	12,024	322	26.78	25,562	509	19.91
10.....	13,433	206	15.34	3,725	115	30.87	17,158	321	18.71
11.....	2,493	40	16.04	7,370	230	31.21	9,863	270	27.58
12.....	3,240	44	13.58	3,679	110	29.90	6,919	154	22.26
13.....	4,448	72	16.19	1,170	25	11.36	5,618	97	17.27
14.....	16,108	211	13.10	2,327	66	28.36	18,435	277	15.03
15.....	9,783	177	18.09	2,577	72	27.94	12,360	249	20.15
16.....	5,958	115	19.30	2,070	74	35.75	8,028	189	23.54
17.....	12,325	140	11.36	2,333	64	27.43	14,658	204	13.92
18.....	9,247	112	12.11	1,820	47	35.61	10,567	159	15.05
19.....	2,956	52	17.59	910	23	25.27	3,866	75	19.40
20.....	2,607	39	14.96	1,779	34	19.11	4,386	73	16.64
21.....	712	6	8.43	549	7	12.75	1,261	13	10.31
22.....	111	4	36.04	974	19	19.51	1,085	23	21.19
23.....	546	8	14.65	197	5	25.38	743	13	17.50
24.....	1,242	21	16.91	79	3	37.97	1,321	24	18.17
25.....	3,248	38	11.70	1,057	32	30.27	4,305	70	16.26
26.....	2,700	204	75.56	642	60	93.46	3,342	264	78.99
27.....	1,898	37	19.49	2,558	96	37.53	4,456	133	29.85
28.....	304	2	6.58	238	4	16.81	542	6	11.07
29.....	1,167	12	10.28	9	1	111.11	1,176	13	11.05
30.....	2,074	24	11.57	1,096	22	20.07	3,170	46	14.51
31.....	2,682	41	15.29	171	2	11.69	2,853	43	15.07
32.....	3,891	34	8.74	350	4	11.43	4,241	38	8.96
33.....	6,994	64	9.15	1,649	26	15.77	8,643	90	10.41
34.....	610	13	21.31	2,824	82	29.04	3,434	95	27.66
35.....	8,795	99	11.26	3,200	62	19.38	11,995	161	13.42
36.....	5,951	94	15.79	420	21	50.00	6,371	115	18.05
37.....	1,543	74	47.96	150	3	20.00	1,693	77	45.48
38.....	1,192	12	10.07	33	1	30.30	1,225	13	10.61
39.....	1,022	8	7.83	124	2	16.13	1,146	10	8.73
40.....	1,077	17	15.78	276	7	25.36	1,353	24	17.74
41.....	908	22	24.23	110	16	145.45	1,018	38	37.33
42.....	393	3	7.63	329	3	9.12	722	6	8.31
43.....	1,735	21	12.10	180	6	33.33	1,915	27	14.10
44.....	4,484	53	11.82	455	9	19.78	4,939	62	12.55
45.....	909	7	7.70	1,089	17	15.61	1,998	24	12.01
46.....	2,573	15	5.83	557	12	21.54	3,130	27	8.62
47.....	970	4	4.12	196	3	15.36	1,166	7	6.00
48.....	5,110	75	14.68	2,372	54	22.76	7,482	129	17.24
49.....	1,477	29	19.63	656	12	18.29	2,133	41	19.22
50.....	6,594	96	14.56	1,229	30	24.41	7,823	126	16.11
51.....	1,194	15	12.56	155	2	12.90	1,349	17	12.60
52.....	295	10	33.90	163	6	36.81	458	16	34.93
53.....	262	10	38.16	73	8	10.96	335	18	53.73
Total.....	245,861	3,622	14.73	97,142	2,594	26.70	343,003	6,216	18.12









TABLE 7b.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths, and showing death rates arranged according to race and according to streets and alleys and vital statistics districts, during the calendar year 1909.

Statistics districts.	White.						Colored.					
	Streets.			Alleys.			Streets.			Alleys.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rates.
1.....	11,282	123	10.90	73	1	17.86	5,786	94	16.25	289	11	38.06
2.....	5,749	90	15.65	56	1	17.86	3,178	101	31.78	1,018	33	32.42
3.....	7,760	124	15.98	5	.....	.....	3,073	78	25.38	684	18	26.32
4.....	971	16	16.48	8	.....	.....	1,867	60	32.14	303	5	16.50
5.....	10,241	147	14.35	11	.....	.....	7,665	154	20.09	1,205	32	26.56
6.....	15,678	187	11.93	22	.....	.....	2,790	48	17.20	445	13	29.21
7.....	8,721	150	17.19	41	.....	.....	871	40	45.92	106	2	18.87
8.....	14,240	211	14.82	204	6	29.41	1,297	34	26.21	1,121	52	46.39
9.....	13,487	185	13.72	51	2	39.21	8,943	232	25.94	3,081	90	29.21
10.....	13,144	203	15.44	289	3	10.38	2,754	93	33.77	971	22	22.66
11.....	2,121	35	16.50	372	5	13.44	6,047	177	29.27	1,323	53	40.06
12.....	3,233	44	13.61	7	.....	.....	3,324	100	30.08	355	10	28.17
13.....	4,448	72	16.19	.....	.....	.....	1,162	23	19.79	8	2	250.00
14.....	15,870	207	13.04	238	4	10.81	1,693	47	27.76	634	19	29.97
15.....	9,762	177	18.13	21	.....	.....	1,960	50	25.51	617	22	35.66
16.....	5,880	115	19.56	78	.....	.....	2,020	73	36.13	50	1	20.00
17.....	12,319	140	11.36	6	.....	.....	2,040	40	19.61	293	24	81.91
18.....	9,247	112	12.11	.....	.....	.....	935	39	41.71	385	8	20.78
19.....	2,956	52	17.59	.....	.....	.....	895	23	25.69	15	.....	.....
20.....	2,607	39	14.96	.....	.....	.....	1,724	33	19.14	55	1	18.18
21.....	712	6	8.43	.....	.....	.....	549	7	12.75	.....	.....	.....
22.....	111	4	36.04	.....	.....	.....	974	19	19.51	.....	.....	.....
23.....	546	8	14.65	.....	.....	.....	197	5	25.38	.....	.....	.....
24.....	1,242	21	16.91	.....	.....	.....	79	3	37.97	.....	.....	.....
25.....	3,248	38	11.70	.....	.....	.....	1,057	32	30.27	.....	.....	.....
26.....	2,700	204	75.56	.....	.....	.....	642	60	93.46	.....	.....	.....
27.....	1,898	37	19.49	.....	.....	.....	2,558	96	37.53	.....	.....	.....
28.....	304	2	6.58	.....	.....	.....	238	4	16.81	.....	.....	.....
29.....	1,167	12	10.28	.....	.....	.....	9	1	111.11	.....	.....	.....
30.....	2,074	24	11.57	.....	.....	.....	1,096	22	20.07	.....	.....	.....
31.....	2,682	41	15.29	.....	.....	.....	171	2	11.69	.....	.....	.....
32.....	3,891	34	8.74	.....	.....	.....	350	4	11.43	.....	.....	.....
33.....	6,994	64	9.15	.....	.....	.....	1,649	26	15.77	.....	.....	.....
34.....	610	12	19.67	.....	.....	.....	2,622	76	28.98	202	6	29.70
35.....	8,795	99	11.26	.....	.....	.....	3,175	59	18.58	25	3	120.00
36.....	5,951	94	15.79	.....	.....	.....	420	21	50.00	.....	.....	.....
37.....	1,543	74	47.96	.....	.....	.....	150	3	20.00	.....	.....	.....
38.....	1,192	12	10.07	.....	.....	.....	33	1	30.30	.....	.....	.....
39.....	1,022	8	7.83	.....	.....	.....	124	2	16.13	.....	.....	.....
40.....	1,077	17	15.78	.....	.....	.....	276	7	25.36	.....	.....	.....
41.....	908	22	24.23	.....	.....	.....	110	16	145.45	.....	.....	.....
42.....	393	3	7.63	.....	.....	.....	329	3	9.12	.....	.....	.....
43.....	1,735	21	12.10	.....	.....	.....	180	6	33.33	.....	.....	.....
44.....	4,484	53	11.82	.....	.....	.....	455	9	19.78	.....	.....	.....
45.....	900	7	7.70	.....	.....	.....	1,034	17	16.44	55	.....	.....
46.....	2,573	15	5.83	.....	.....	.....	557	12	21.54	.....	.....	.....
47.....	970	4	4.12	.....	.....	.....	196	3	15.36	.....	.....	.....
48.....	5,073	75	14.78	37	.....	.....	2,165	46	21.25	207	8	38.65
49.....	1,396	28	20.06	81	1	12.34	512	10	19.53	144	2	13.89
50.....	6,586	96	14.58	8	.....	.....	1,138	30	26.36	91	.....	.....
51.....	1,194	15	12.56	.....	.....	.....	155	2	12.90	.....	.....	.....
52.....	295	10	33.90	.....	.....	.....	163	6	36.81	.....	.....	.....
53.....	262	10	38.16	.....	.....	.....	73	8	10.96	.....	.....	.....
Total	244,253	3,599	14.73	1,608	23	14.30	83,460	2,157	25.84	13,682	437	31.94

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1909.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years.				5 to 20 years.				21 years and over.				Total, by color.	
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.		
<b>District 1:</b>																		
Drainard Street.....																		
Dennis Alley.....	1				4		4								18	1		26
Dunn Alley.....							1		6				12		32			44
Turner Alley.....							1		1				7		7			41
Ward Court.....	2	3				5	2		2				5		78	3		103
Phillips Court.....	2	1			6								2		70			100
Alley in Square 93.....																		
Alley in Square 110.....					1		7				1		5		4			5
Alley in Square 111.....					1								1		2			1
Alley in Square 133.....													1		3			2
Alley in Square 192.....						2							13		2			3
Alley in Square 66.....																		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>			<b>55</b>		<b>48</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>District 2:</b>																		
Fussells Court.....																		61
Connors Court.....			1								14				40	1		45
Reeds Court.....			1			6					15	1			23			54
Stephens Court.....			3			8					26		1		40	3		115
Johnsons Court.....						3					4				12			19
Alexander Court.....					1						20				61	3		89
Lewis Court.....			2		1						37		2		22	1		32
Government Alley.....			1			12	1	2			5		3		75	1	8	130
Constitution Alley.....		1	6		3						3				16			24
Lingers Court.....			1			2					5				98			145
Magruder Alley.....			3			8		1			36		4		16			24
Alley (no name).....						2					6		2		2			24
Queens Court.....						8							5					75
Clarks Alley.....											13				54	1	7	1
Sumner Court.....			1	3		14		3			28		6		70	1	9	113

Union Court	Alley (no name)		2	2		8		4	2	74	2	2	88	4
		1	20	13	4									
Total.....								221	1	46			1	33
District 3:														
St. Marys Court.....						7								
St. Pauls Court.....	1					2								
Doves Court.....						6			2		1	2		
Daleys Court.....	1					5								
Johnsons Alley.....						15								
Poonia Alley.....	2					1								
Kings Court.....	1					7								
Greens Court.....	3	1				2								
Alley (no name).....						6								
Hughes Alley.....														
Galleghers Alley.....	1	1				5								
Alley (no name).....						33								
Snows Court.....	7	2	1			2								
O'Briens Court.....	4	1				1			2		3	3		
Total.....		21	5	1		8		163	1	4				18
District 4:														
Rickets Court.....														
Wilcox Court.....		2				3				1				
Thumble Court.....	1													
Fletchers Hill.....														
Columbia Terrace.....	1					1								
Greens Court.....	3	1				3								
Hays Court.....	2					5				3				
Total.....		9	1			16		96		4				5
District 5:														
Alley in Square 210.....														
Waverly Terrace.....	1					1								
Liberty Street.....	3					2								
Chester Court.....	5					1								
Cedar Street.....	2					32								
Davis Alley.....						17								
Temperance Avenue.....						4								
Valley Street.....	1	5				2								
Quaker Court.....						30								
Davis Court.....	1	1				17								
Union Court.....	2					6								
Hutton Court.....						12								
14 Street Alley.....	1	1				7								
Wynnes Court.....						4								
Covington Street.....	3	2				29								
Total.....		21	9			115		274	2	7				32

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1909—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years.				5 to 20 years.				21 years and over.				Total, by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
<b>District 6:</b>																				
Summit Court.....	1		2	1			6				10				3		3		3	1
Vermont Court.....															26		26		26	
Whyles Court.....							3		2		4				21		21		21	
Greens Court.....			1								9				40		40		43	
Vincent Court.....											12				18		18		18	
Nallors Alley.....			2				5				17				38		38		55	5
Blagden Alley.....	1		3	1		1	12		5		34		2		144		144		183	5
Shepherds Alley.....							1				8				31	1	31		44	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>District 7:</b>																				
Alley in Square 224																				
Fountain Court.....							6				11				2		2		43	1
Losekam Alley.....															5		5		5	
Summerville Court.....											3		4		12		12		17	
Slate Alley.....	1						1								17		17		17	
Hogan Alley.....											1				5		5		6	
Baptist Alley.....							1				1		7		21		21		23	
Warrington Alley.....											2				1		1		2	
Golden Alley.....							2		3		2		9		4		13		8	
Canterbury Alley.....																				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>District 8:</b>																				
Monument Alley.....							1				1				15	1	15		17	1
Park Row.....									2				17					19		
Drapers Court.....							4				7	1			22		22		33	1
Carlus Alley.....			3				1				5				30	1	30		39	1
Rileys Court.....									4				5	1			9		1	

Liberty Street.....	2	1	1	11	32	1	1	65	2	3	110	3
Golden Street.....	4	1	1	14	35	1	1	72	3	3	125	7
Desmond Alley.....	2	1	1	6	10	1	1	20	3	3	38	3
Delaneys Court.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	16	1	1	21	1
Grace Court.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	12	1	1	18	1
Hammersley Alley.....	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	18	1	1	26	2
Arlington Court.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	10	1	1	14	1
Millers Alley.....	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	8	1	1	12	1
Williams Alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
St. Dominicks Alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	1
Page Alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Burkes Alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	4	36	1
Fays Court.....	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	20	1	1	33	1
Springmans Alley.....	1	1	1	5	13	1	1	60	2	1	79	2
Pig Alley.....	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	9	1	1	15	1
Lettie Street.....	3	5	11	11	10	10	10	29	29	29	11	11
K Street Alley.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	24	3
Ambush Court.....	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	26	1	1	33	2
Armory Street.....	4	4	4	4	13	13	13	28	1	1	45	1
Aikens Court.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	1
Bacon Alley.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	15	1	1	18	1
Fagans Alley.....	1	1	1	1	26	26	26	70	1	1	101	3
Smithsons Court.....	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	19	1	1	29	1
Cullinanes Alley.....	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	39	1	1	56	1
Cow Alley.....	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	24	1	1	35	1
Caseys Alley.....	1	1	1	1	27	27	27	47	6	20	84	11
Locust Court.....	1	4	1	5	7	7	7	13	1	1	23	3
Clarks Court.....	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	16	1	3	23	1
Union Court.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	16	1	3	23	1
Stafords Court.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	16	1	3	23	1
Grants Court.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	16	1	3	23	1
Rileys Alley.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	16	1	3	23	1
Huntton Place.....	2	1	1	1	31	31	31	81	3	3	81	3
Huntton Court.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	9	9	9	28	1
Alley rear of O Street.....	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	28	28	28	147	6
Total.....	6	1	19	13	22	2	63	247	4	113	3	747
District 9:	6	1	19	13	22	2	63	247	4	113	3	747
Marion Court.....	1	1	1	3	19	1	1	37	2	1	60	4
Freemans Alley.....	1	1	1	9	38	1	1	80	3	1	128	5
Wards Alley.....	2	2	2	2	15	1	1	25	4	1	42	6
Madison Court.....	1	1	1	2	9	1	1	20	4	1	31	1
Sievers Court.....	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	17	5	11	28	6
Goat Alley.....	4	1	3	19	69	2	6	151	5	11	243	6
Barrs Court.....	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	24	4	1	32	1
Hollidge Court.....	3	3	3	6	32	1	1	67	4	1	108	4
Neal Place.....	7	7	7	14	32	4	4	72	5	8	125	6
Kings Court.....	1	1	1	20	33	1	1	78	5	1	147	6
Ridge Street Alley.....	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	9	1	1	14	1
Browns Court.....	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	19	3	1	28	1
Nallors Alley.....	3	3	3	13	25	1	1	77	3	1	120	6



[illegible]

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1909—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years.				5 to 20 years.				21 years and over.				Total, by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
District 13:																				
Fenton Court.....																				
Total.....																				
District 14:																				
Schotts Alley.....	4	1						1	54		17		71	1	34	1	132	2	51	3
Hunts Court.....									2				4		4				4	
Gordon Avenue.....			4	4	3						60				99	2	9		174	6
Bassett Alley.....							11				1				21	1			23	1
Terrace Court.....			2				6				7				23				38	
Pleasant Court.....							1				1		14	1	4		14	1	6	
Three-and-a-half Street Alley.....							7				20				30	1			66	2
Groffs Court.....			1				6				3				30				47	1
Douglas Court.....			1				7				5				30	1			42	2
Millers Court.....			1								17				15				23	1
Blairs Court.....							3				23				22	1			42	2
Brewers Court.....			4		9		13		25		11		46	1	42		80	1	82	1
Defrees Court.....	1												2		25		3		36	
Total.....	5	1	12	9	15		55	1	81		179	1	137	3	388	8	238	4	634	19
District 15:																				
Runsy Court.....			1				5	1			17				25	2			48	3
Browns Court.....			3	2			18				30				73	5			124	7
Mauers Court.....							1				4				11	1			16	1
Marks Alley.....			4	3			9				40				59				112	3
Navy Place.....	1		14	3	5		34	1	2		77		13		192	4	21		317	8
Total.....	1		22	8	5		67	2	2		168		13		360	12	21		617	22



District 16: Mechanics Place.....	5									24	11	43		34	1	78	50	1
London Court.....	5									24	11	43		34	1	78	50	1
Total.....																		
District 17:																		
St. James Court.....		2									5			9			18	
Greens Court.....		3									12			18			35	
Getts Court.....											4			6			7	
Alley in Square 935.....		3								3	30	2		3			6	
Wylie Court.....		5								1	28	1		58	4	6	103	11
Linden Court.....		3								1	4			66	7		108	12
Childs Court.....											4			7	1		12	1
Total.....		13	10	1						30	83	1	2	167	12	6	293	24
District 18:																		
Oddfellows.....											8			22			31	
Abners Court.....										1	8			23	1		33	
Gessfords Court.....		2								5	18			33	1		58	1
Hope Avenue Alley.....		1							2	6	29	2		66	1		102	5
Cookseys Court.....		3								6	29			48			76	
Harrison Avenue Alley.....										5	15			44			64	1
Gatlers Alley.....										1	4			16			21	
Total.....		6	1						2	26	101	2		252	3		385	8
District 19:																		
Graceland Court.....		1								2	6			6			15	
Total.....		1								2	6			6			15	
District 20:																		
Fitzhugh Court.....										2	3			17	1		22	1
Kings Palace Alley.....		1								5	13			14			33	
Total.....		1								7	16			31	1		55	1
District 34:																		
Pomeroy Court.....										2	14			27			44	1
Pell Court.....		1	1								12			13	2		26	2
Shaddis Row.....										3	10		1	16		1	29	1
Blands Court, Square 3070.....		1	1							7	30			30			51	1
Blands Court, Square 3072.....			1								14			38			52	1
Total.....		3	4							12	63		1	124	2	1	202	6
District 35:																		
Fitzmorris Court.....										1	4			20	2		25	3
Total.....										1	4			20	2		25	3

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1909—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years.				5 to 20 years.				21 years and over.				Total, by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
District 43:																				
Hills Court.....	1		1				6				21				27		55		55	
Total.....			1				6				21				27		55		55	
District 48:																				
Congress Alley.....							4				7	1			20	1	31		31	3
Rock Court.....			4				9				21				46	2	80		80	2
Harrigan's Alley.....							1								5		6		6	
East Place.....			1				3				10				11		23		23	
Row's Place.....	1														3		3		3	
Scott Place.....											2				4		1		1	
Scott Place.....			1				3				11				39	2	54		54	2
Total.....	1		6	1	4		20		8		51	1	24		130	6	207		207	8
District 49:																				
Dyers Alley.....			1								10		1		37		48		48	
Cissells Alley.....	1		2		5				31				35		8		72		8	
Cherry Hill.....							10	1			10				43	1	71		71	2
Waters Alley.....			1				1				3				12		17		17	
Warehouse Alley.....					2								6	1			8	1		
Total.....	1		4		7		11	1	31		29		42	1	100	1	144	1	144	2
District 50:																				
Bells Court.....			1				4				22				24		51		51	
Bank Alley.....	1						3				14		7		22		8		40	
Total.....	1		2				7				36		7		46		8		91	

## SUMMARY.

Statistics districts.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years.				5 to 20 years.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
District 1.....	1	1	5	4	16	2	18	1	55	1	213	5	73	1	289	11	1,018	33	1,684	18
District 2.....			20	13	93	1	6	1	221	1	684	18	46	1	1,018	33	1,684	18	1,018	33
District 3.....			21	5	66	2	1	1	163	1	434	10	4	1	1,018	33	1,684	18	1,018	33
District 4.....			9	1	16	1	4	1	96	1	182	3	4	1	303	5	1,205	32	1,205	32
District 5.....			21	9	115	3	4	2	274	2	795	18	7	1	1,205	32	1,205	32	1,205	32
District 6.....	2	8	31	1	31	1	7	1	77	1	329	11	10	1	1,205	32	1,205	32	1,205	32
District 7.....			1	1	10	1	3	1	19	1	76	1	37	1	106	2	1,121	52	1,121	52
District 8.....	6	1	19	13	88	6	63	4	267	4	747	29	113	3	1,121	52	1,121	52	1,121	52
District 9.....	2	1	59	19	257	9	16	12	790	12	1,975	50	27	2	3,081	90	3,081	90	3,081	90
District 10.....	8	1	22	5	75	1	51	1	207	1	667	16	215	2	3,081	90	3,081	90	3,081	90
District 11.....	7	3	30	11	130	5	81	3	374	3	789	34	251	1	1,323	53	1,323	53	1,323	53
District 12.....	1	5	23	1	23	1	5	1	110	1	217	8	4	1	355	10	1,355	10	1,355	10
District 13.....			12	9	55	1	81	1	179	1	388	8	137	3	634	19	634	19	634	19
District 14.....	5	1	22	8	67	2	2	1	168	1	360	12	13	1	617	22	617	22	617	22
District 15.....			5	5	5	1	24	1	11	1	34	1	43	1	50	1	50	1	50	1
District 16.....	5		13	10	30	1	3	1	83	1	167	12	2	1	293	24	293	24	293	24
District 17.....			6	1	26	2	2	2	101	2	252	3	1	1	385	8	385	8	385	8
District 18.....			1	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	1	1	15	1	15	1	15	1
District 19.....			1	1	7	1	1	1	16	1	31	1	1	1	55	1	55	1	55	1
District 20.....			3	4	12	1	1	1	63	1	134	2	1	1	202	6	202	6	202	6
District 21.....			3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	20	2	1	1	25	3	25	3	25	3
District 22.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	27	1	1	1	55	1	55	1	55	1
District 23.....			1	1	6	1	8	1	31	1	130	6	1	1	207	8	207	8	207	8
District 24.....			6	1	20	1	1	1	51	1	100	1	24	1	144	2	144	2	144	2
District 25.....			1	1	11	1	31	1	29	1	100	1	42	1	91	1	91	1	91	1
District 26.....			2	1	7	1	7	1	36	1	46	1	7	1	91	1	91	1	91	1
Total.....	41	7	291	117	1,169	37	404	30	3,421	30	8,801	253	1,034	13	13,682	437	13,682	437	13,682	437

TABLE 7c.—*Showing deaths in alleys in the District of Columbia from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts, for the calendar year 1909.*

Name of alley.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Diarrhea (under 2 years).		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.		
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	All
Section 1:																					
Phillips court.....							1		1						1		2		1		4
Ward place.....											1				1				1		1
Dunns court.....																					
Section 2:																					
Alexander court.....									1								2		3		3
Lees court.....																	1		1		1
Government alley.....							1	1	1								1		2		3
Constitution Court.....											1						1		2		2
Lingers court.....											1								1		1
Summer court.....									1				1						2		2
Union court.....									2		1								3		3
Section 3:																					
Johnsons court.....													1						1		1
O'Briens court.....											1								1		1
Section 4:																					
Greens court.....											1								1		1
Hays court.....											1								1		1
Section 5:																					
Waverly terrace.....							1												1		1
Liberty street.....											1						1		2		2
Cedar street.....																	1		1		1
Temperance alley.....																	1		1		1
Quaker court.....									3								1		4		4
Union court.....									1										1		1
Hutton court.....											1						1		1		1
Covington street.....									1										1		1
Section 6:																	1		1		1
Simms court.....											1								1		1
Nailors Alley.....																	1		2		2
Blagdens alley.....																	1		1		1
Shepherds court.....																			1		1
Section 7:																	1				
Foundry place.....																			1		1
Canterbury court.....											1						1		1		1
Section 8:																					
Monument court.....																	1		1		1
Carlin court.....																	1		1		1
Liberty street.....																	1		1		1
Golden street.....			2										1						1		1
Dismond court.....									1										3		3
Burkes court.....													1				1		1		1
Fays court.....											1								1		1
Springmans court.....																			1		1
Armory court.....											1								2		2
Aikens court.....																			1		1
Bacons court.....																	1		1		1
Smithsons court.....													1						1		1
Locust court.....											1								1		1
Clarks court.....											1								1		1
Union court.....																	1		1		1
Staffords court.....											2		1				3		6		6
Grant court.....									1										1		1
Huntton place.....														1					1		1
Section 9:									1		2								3		3
Marions court.....						1															
Freemans alley.....												1							2		2
Madisons court.....											1						1		3		3
Goat alley.....											1								4		4
Hollidge court.....						1					1			1			1		5		5
King court.....																			1		1
Nailors court.....													2				3		5		5
Baltimore street.....			1								1						2		5		5
Burdens court.....											2								2		2
Grant court.....																			1		1
Rovers (A. B. C.) court.....											1								1		1
Decatur court.....													1				1		2		2
Half street court.....																	3		3		3
Logan place.....											1						1		1		1
																	2		3		3

TABLE 7e.—Showing deaths in alleys in the District of Columbia from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts, for the calendar year 1909—Continued.

Name of alley.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Diarrhea (under 2 years).		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.		
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	All.
Section 9—Contd.																					
Fenton place.....											5		1				4		10		10
Glicks court.....									1		1						1		3		3
Reeves court.....									1		1						2		4		4
Richardson street.....											1								1		1
Section 10:																					
Prathers alley.....											1								1		1
Douglas row.....									1								1		2		2
Seaton court.....																	1		1		1
Balls court.....											1								1		1
Union court.....																	1		1		1
Purdys court.....											1								1		1
Section 11:																					
Willow tree alley.....									3		1		1				4	2	7		9
Clarks court.....																	4		4		4
Pleasant alley.....											1						1		2		2
Knox alley.....									1								1		2		2
Broad alley.....																	2		2		2
Pleasant court.....											1						1		2		2
Dixon court.....					1				1		3						4		9		9
Limerick alley.....											2								2		2
Elison court.....																	1		1		1
Browns court.....											2								2		2
Temple court.....																	1		1		1
Section 12:																					
Pierce court.....									1										1		1
Van street.....																	1		1		1
Section 13:																					
Fenton court.....																	1		1		1
Section 14:																					
Schotts alley.....											1		1				1	1	2		3
Gordon avenue.....											1		1				1		3		3
Bassetts court.....																	1		1		1
Three and one-half street alley.....													1						1		1
Groffs court.....											1								1		1
Pleasant court.....																	1		1		1
Brewers court.....																	1		1		1
Section 15:																					
Rumsays court.....											1						2		3		3
Browns court.....									1		1						2		4		4
Murrays court.....																	1		1		1
Marks alley.....											1								1		1
Navy place.....											2		1						3		3
Section 17:																					
Wyleys court.....									3		2						1		6		6
Linden court.....											1		1				1		4		4
Childs court.....					1														1		1
Section 18:																					
Abners court.....												1							1		1
Gessfords court.....																	1		1		1
Hope avenue.....																	1		2		2
Harrison avenue.....									1										1		1
Section 34:																					
Shad row.....											1						1		1		2
Bland court.....																			2		2
Pfells court.....									2										1		1
Section 48:												1									
Congress court.....																	1		1		1
Rock court.....												1							1		1
Keadys court.....																	1		1		1
Scott street.....																	1		1		1
Section 49:																					
Cherry hill.....											1						1		2		2
Total.....		3			4	1	3	1	44	5	60	1	11		2	3	85	11	212		223

TABLE 8.—*Showing the places of interment or other disposition of remains in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909.*

Places of interment.	Persons dying in the District of Columbia.			Persons brought into District of Columbia.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
Adas Israel.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Anatomical Board.....	11	92	103	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Cemetery.....	1	26	27	.....	3	3
Christian Cemetery.....	.....	12	12	.....	1	1
Congressional Cemetery.....	482	.....	482	57	.....	57
Georgetown Convent of Visitation.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood Cemetery.....	508	1	509	73	.....	73
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	35	22	57	.....	.....	.....
Holy Rood Cemetery.....	112	15	127	8	1	9
Hohas Shalom (Hebrew) Cemetery.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Harmony Cemetery.....	.....	650	650	.....	31	31
Lee's Crematorium.....	43	.....	43	7	.....	7
Municipal Crematorium.....	56	258	314	2	.....	2
Moore's Cemetery.....	.....	163	163	.....	1	1
Mount Zion Cemetery.....	1	113	114	1	7	8
Methodist Cemetery.....	23	.....	23	5	.....	5
Mount Olivet Cemetery.....	602	191	793	41	9	50
Macedonia Cemetery.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
National, at Arlington.....	223	45	268	22	.....	22
National Soldiers' Home.....	75	3	78	1	.....	1
Oak Hill Cemetery.....	142	.....	142	33	.....	33
Out of town.....	741	297	1,038	20	2	22
Potters' Field.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Prospect Hill Cemetery.....	117	.....	117	18	.....	18
Paynes Cemetery.....	1	535	536	.....	27	27
Rock Creek Cemetery.....	299	.....	299	91	.....	91
St. Mary's Cemetery.....	61	.....	61	1	.....	1
Talmud Torah (Hebrew) Cemetery.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Veitch Cemetery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Woodlawn Cemetery.....	19	162	181	3	7	10
Washington Hebrew Cemetery.....	24	.....	24	2	.....	2
Total.....	3,622	2,594	6,216	386	89	475

TABLE 9.—*Showing the estimated population, deaths, and death rate in the District of Columbia, by race and calendar years, from 1896 to 1909.*

Year.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	194,517	89,272	283,789	3,238	2,573	5,811	16.65	28.82	20.48
1901.....	207,800	91,800	299,600	3,355	2,695	6,050	16.15	29.36	20.19
1902.....	212,600	92,800	305,400	3,192	2,596	5,788	15.01	27.97	18.95
1903.....	217,600	93,700	311,300	3,398	2,546	5,944	15.62	27.17	19.09
1904.....	222,600	94,600	317,200	3,580	2,641	6,221	16.08	27.92	19.61
1905.....	227,428	95,695	323,123	3,448	2,757	6,205	15.16	28.81	19.20
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	217,606	93,719	311,325	3,395	2,647	6,042	15.60	28.20	19.41
1906.....	231,417	95,018	326,435	3,578	2,738	6,316	15.46	28.82	19.35
1907.....	233,403	96,188	329,591	3,629	2,714	6,343	15.55	28.22	19.25
1908.....	241,920	97,483	339,403	3,547	2,589	6,136	14.66	26.56	18.08
1909.....	245,861	97,142	343,003	3,622	2,594	6,216	14.73	26.70	18.12

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 10.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to age, sex, and race, with percentages to total corresponding mortality, from 1896 to 1909.*

## WHITE MALES.

Year.	Total deaths.	5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
		Deaths.	Percent- age to all deaths.	Deaths.	Percent- age to all deaths.	Deaths.	Percent- age to all deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,764	1,316	74.60	1,216	68.93	906	51.36
1901.....	1,826	1,406	76.99	1,316	72.07	1,002	54.87
1902.....	1,757	1,306	77.74	1,277	72.68	957	54.46
1903.....	1,941	1,552	79.96	1,454	74.91	1,103	56.83
1904.....	1,945	1,571	80.77	1,491	76.65	1,145	58.87
1905.....	1,907	1,541	80.81	1,454	76.24	1,079	56.58
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,875	1,487	79.31	1,398	74.56	1,057	56.37
1906.....	2,006	1,610	80.26	1,517	75.62	1,176	58.62
1907.....	2,019	1,631	80.78	1,547	76.62	1,199	59.38
1908.....	2,008	1,617	80.53	1,550	77.19	1,223	60.91
1909.....	1,993	1,606	80.58	1,509	75.71	1,180	59.21

## WHITE FEMALES.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,474	1,105	74.96	1,003	68.05	736	49.93
1901.....	1,529	1,206	78.87	1,123	73.45	826	54.02
1902.....	1,435	1,150	80.13	1,078	75.12	796	55.47
1903.....	1,457	1,171	80.37	1,111	76.25	855	58.68
1904.....	1,635	1,311	80.18	1,227	75.04	922	56.39
1905.....	1,541	1,267	82.22	1,179	76.51	934	60.61
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,519	1,221	80.38	1,144	75.31	867	57.08
1906.....	1,572	1,238	78.76	1,152	73.28	852	54.19
1907.....	1,610	1,328	82.48	1,244	77.27	995	61.80
1908.....	1,539	1,252	81.35	1,181	76.74	957	62.18
1909.....	1,629	1,324	81.27	1,248	76.61	1,006	61.75

## COLORED MALES.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,262	723	57.29	605	47.94	369	29.24
1901.....	1,337	847	63.35	754	56.39	464	34.70
1902.....	1,299	787	60.58	690	53.12	441	33.94
1903.....	1,272	810	63.68	731	57.47	458	36.01
1904.....	1,330	892	67.07	801	60.22	512	38.49
1905.....	1,421	920	64.74	830	58.41	501	35.26
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,332	851	63.89	761	57.88	475	35.66
1906.....	1,445	940	65.05	833	57.65	501	34.67
1907.....	1,378	962	69.81	876	63.57	522	37.88
1908.....	1,286	895	69.59	799	62.13	486	37.79
1909.....	1,329	940	70.73	858	64.56	498	37.47

## COLORED FEMALES.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,311	820	62.55	663	50.57	404	30.82
1901.....	1,358	914	67.30	796	58.61	489	36.01
1902.....	1,297	845	65.15	702	54.12	419	32.31
1903.....	1,274	903	70.88	780	61.22	477	37.44
1904.....	1,311	915	69.79	776	59.19	499	38.06
1905.....	1,336	912	68.26	767	57.41	470	35.18
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,315	898	68.29	764	58.10	471	35.82
1906.....	1,293	922	71.30	797	61.64	487	37.66
1907.....	1,336	927	69.39	806	60.33	515	38.55
1908.....	1,303	934	71.68	810	62.16	475	36.45
1909.....	1,265	906	71.62	793	62.69	476	37.39

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 11.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia and average age of decedents from 1896-1909.

## WHITE.

Year.	All ages.		5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,238	y. m. d. 38 1 20	2,421	y. m. d. 50 11 28	2,219	y. m. d. 54 3 27	1,642	y. m. d. 63 5 18
1901.....	3,355	40 4 29	2,234	51 3 28	2,087	54 5 22	1,546	64 1 15
1902.....	3,192	41 1 10	2,470	50 10 25	2,247	52 7 21	1,625	63 5 10
1903.....	3,398	42 9 22	2,450	51 1 25	2,210	54 8 15	1,647	63 10 8
1904.....	3,580	43 8 23	2,509	51 2 28	2,408	55 2 0	1,798	63 9 18
1905.....	3,448	43 5 21	2,612	52 3 5	2,439	54 10 13	1,828	63 3 21
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,395	42 3 21	2,474	51 4 16	2,278	54 4 14	1,689	63 8 14
1906.....	3,578	42 2 24	2,848	52 10 17	2,669	55 7 18	2,028	63 4 24
1907.....	3,629	44 10 14	2,959	54 10 23	2,791	57 5 10	2,194	64 8 24
1908.....	3,547	44 6 7	2,869	54 10 18	2,731	56 11 23	2,180	63 7 18
1909.....	3,622	44 4 26	2,930	54 8 22	2,757	57 4 27	2,186	64 5 14

## COLORED.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,573	25 0 6	1,543	41 2 15	1,269	47 5 15	773	59 2 22
1901.....	2,695	27 7 15	1,761	42 4 24	1,550	46 3 6	953	58 9 16
1902.....	2,596	26 5 29	1,632	41 8 11	1,392	46 8 1	890	58 1 9
1903.....	2,546	29 2 27	1,713	43 1 16	1,511	46 11 22	935	58 11 17
1904.....	2,641	30 1 12	1,807	43 7 26	1,577	48 0 25	1,011	58 9 5
1905.....	2,757	28 6 10	1,832	42 2 16	1,597	46 9 16	971	58 5 4
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,647	28 4 25	1,749	42 7 12	1,525	46 6 20	946	58 7 10
1906.....	2,738	29 3 4	1,862	42 8 27	1,630	46 10 22	988	57 8 29
1907.....	2,714	30 6 14	1,889	43 6 10	1,682	47 2 23	1,037	58 2 28
1908.....	2,589	30 5 16	1,829	42 9 19	1,609	46 10 1	961	58 6 10
1909.....	2,594	31 1 3	1,846	43 5 4	1,651	46 11 7	974	59 0 8

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 12.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years.

Calendar year.	January.						February.						March.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	24	19	43	27	23	50	24	17	41	25	23	48	26	16	42	31	25	56
1901.....	24	19	43	34	33	67	25	19	44	35	18	53	21	16	37	25	16	41
1902.....	29	9	38	29	18	47	19	17	36	31	12	43	21	13	34	16	15	31
1903.....	27	23	50	28	20	48	21	16	37	26	23	49	35	16	51	18	10	28
1904.....	13	15	28	34	22	56	20	12	32	28	24	52	30	20	50	28	19	47
1905.....	14	13	27	26	17	43	21	24	45	22	26	48	24	12	36	24	31	55
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	21	16	37	30	22	52	21	18	39	28	21	49	26	16	42	22	18	40
1906.....	21	22	43	23	20	43	19	19	38	32	13	45	25	17	42	33	20	53
1907.....	14	17	31	30	22	52	21	13	34	17	23	40	22	16	38	26	21	47
1908.....	24	20	44	19	15	34	21	12	33	23	25	48	32	19	51	40	24	64
1909.....	22	12	34	13	18	31	21	22	43	17	15	32	24	14	38	23	16	39

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.



TABLE 12.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years—Continued.*

Calendar year.	April.						May.						June.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	14	32	24	24	48	20	13	33	24	21	45	41	29	70	49	46	115
1901.....	22	13	35	19	20	39	18	14	32	18	21	39	31	16	47	49	27	76
1902.....	14	11	25	36	23	59	14	12	26	23	17	40	39	26	65	58	35	93
1903.....	13	10	23	21	13	34	23	16	39	11	25	36	31	20	51	45	31	76
1904.....	17	15	32	13	17	30	18	14	32	15	19	34	21	17	38	35	27	62
1905.....	19	19	38	24	17	41	18	9	27	15	12	27	28	16	44	35	29	64
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ...	17	14	31	23	18	41	18	13	21	16	19	35	30	19	49	44	30	74
1906.....	25	17	42	33	15	48	17	16	33	20	17	37	27	27	54	57	40	97
1907.....	20	15	35	13	22	35	12	10	22	20	10	30	17	20	37	25	25	50
1908.....	17	12	29	21	20	41	18	15	33	19	17	36	36	21	57	34	30	64
1909.....	19	19	38	8	26	34	16	14	30	17	21	38	26	23	49	45	32	77

Calendar year.	July.						August.						September.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	54	46	100	60	58	118	35	28	63	44	31	75	24	26	50	36	32	68
1901.....	54	59	113	71	69	140	28	17	45	33	29	62	26	18	44	24	28	54
1902.....	55	41	96	52	64	116	30	22	52	38	30	68	22	19	41	28	28	56
1903.....	43	32	75	38	45	83	37	17	54	37	30	67	20	17	37	22	17	39
1904.....	53	36	89	54	49	103	36	29	65	40	39	79	24	28	52	28	16	44
1905.....	54	33	87	63	49	112	34	23	57	47	46	93	17	13	30	25	26	51
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ...	52	40	92	56	55	111	33	22	55	39	35	74	22	19	41	25	23	48
1906.....	45	36	81	55	48	103	38	30	68	28	21	49	28	25	53	24	26	50
1907.....	49	26	75	56	55	111	41	38	79	44	39	83	40	16	56	25	20	45
1908.....	53	41	94	43	41	84	26	25	51	25	32	57	26	16	42	19	10	29
1909.....	37	33	70	39	33	72	32	29	61	28	27	55	18	20	38	29	25	54

Calendar year.	October.						November.						December.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	25	21	46	26	20	46	20	18	38	22	18	40	21	15	36	27	18	45
1901.....	32	23	55	28	25	53	18	10	28	13	19	32	6	13	19	24	14	38
1902.....	21	13	34	34	24	58	22	20	42	26	17	43	17	14	31	28	33	61
1903.....	23	13	36	25	13	38	18	18	36	23	13	36	16	8	24	22	23	45
1904.....	20	16	36	25	18	43	19	14	33	13	12	25	14	19	33	16	17	33
1905.....	17	18	35	23	19	42	18	9	27	16	14	30	20	9	29	28	23	51
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ...	22	17	39	27	20	47	19	14	33	18	15	33	15	12	27	24	22	26
1906.....	25	25	50	22	19	41	21	13	34	32	21	53	23	11	34	27	15	42
1907.....	23	17	40	27	21	48	18	6	24	9	18	27	31	13	44	21	21	42
1908.....	15	13	28	22	19	41	17	19	36	20	17	37	20	13	33	17	17	34
1909.....	24	7	31	22	18	40	20	15	35	16	16	32	20	15	35	27	9	36

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 12.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Grand total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	334	260	393	339	594	732	1,326
1901.....	305	237	373	319	542	692	1,234
1902.....	303	217	399	316	520	715	1,235
1903.....	307	206	316	263	513	579	1,092
1904.....	285	235	329	279	520	608	1,128
1905.....	284	198	348	309	482	657	1,139
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	297	218	353	297	515	650	1,165
1906.....	314	258	386	275	572	661	1,233
1907.....	308	207	313	297	515	610	1,125
1908.....	305	226	302	267	531	569	1,100
1909.....	279	223	284	256	502	540	1,042

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 13.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	64	74	138	61	74	135	66	85	151	49	72	121	45	67	112	86	117	203
1901.....	60	89	149	59	70	129	56	65	121	46	62	108	38	56	94	62	94	156
1902.....	53	69	122	47	61	108	49	50	99	38	82	120	37	61	98	76	111	187
1903.....	63	76	139	63	83	146	71	62	133	33	60	93	48	48	96	58	92	150
1904.....	46	82	128	39	69	108	63	66	129	38	50	88	42	46	88	49	78	127
1905.....	45	58	103	70	71	141	45	83	128	48	68	116	35	52	87	54	86	140
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ..	53	75	128	56	71	127	57	65	122	41	64	105	40	53	93	60	92	152
1906.....	58	67	125	45	71	116	57	83	140	58	72	130	48	51	99	66	115	181
1907.....	40	78	118	45	58	103	51	76	127	52	58	110	32	52	84	46	64	110
1908.....	51	54	115	52	67	119	59	90	149	41	52	93	48	54	102	68	78	146
1909.....	56	48	104	68	53	121	63	73	136	63	52	115	45	52	97	57	99	156

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	126	147	273	81	104	185	69	92	161	62	72	134	55	62	117	53	64	117
1901.....	137	169	306	61	85	146	63	65	128	65	76	141	47	50	97	49	53	102
1902.....	117	154	271	68	92	160	49	71	120	48	67	115	55	59	114	42	82	124
1903.....	84	113	197	63	84	147	53	53	106	44	50	94	46	49	95	48	63	111
1904.....	106	122	228	85	96	181	67	67	134	59	58	117	52	41	93	52	59	111
1905.....	99	133	232	79	121	200	35	70	105	47	58	105	42	53	95	41	70	111
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ..	109	138	247	71	96	167	53	65	118	52	62	114	48	51	99	47	65	112
1906.....	106	120	226	81	64	145	61	60	121	60	59	119	44	62	106	46	52	98
1907.....	93	129	222	96	96	192	66	59	125	57	58	115	32	35	67	60	62	122
1908.....	112	109	221	60	73	133	50	39	89	35	51	86	46	45	91	46	48	94
1909.....	88	87	175	74	72	146	54	63	117	37	57	94	39	43	82	48	49	97

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 13.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	816	1,031	1,847
1901.....	743	934	1,677
1902.....	679	959	1,638
1903.....	674	833	1,507
1904.....	698	834	1,532
1905.....	640	923	1,563
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	687	896	1,583
1906.....	730	876	1,606
1907.....	670	825	1,495
1908.....	678	760	1,438
1909.....	692	748	1,440

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 14.—*Showing percentages of deaths in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age to deaths of all ages, to births, and to deaths of persons under 5 years of age; percentages of deaths of those under 5 years of age to deaths of all ages; also death rates per 100,000 inhabitants of children under 1 and under 5 years of age, for the years mentioned below.*

Calendar year.	Total deaths of those under 1 year of age.	Total deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths of those under 1 year to deaths of all ages.	Death rates per 100,000 of those under 1 year.	Total reported births (stillbirths excluded).	Percentage of deaths under 1 year to reported births.	Total deaths of those under 5 years of age.	Percentage of deaths of those under 5 years to deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths under 1 to those under 5 years of age.	Death rates per 100,000 of those under 5 years of age.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,326	5,811	22.82	467	4,669	28.39	1,847	31.78	71.80	651
1901.....	1,254	6,050	20.72	418	4,355	28.79	1,677	27.72	74.78	559
1902.....	1,235	5,788	21.34	404	4,932	25.04	1,638	28.30	75.39	536
1903.....	1,092	5,944	18.37	351	5,124	21.31	1,507	25.35	72.46	484
1904.....	1,128	6,221	18.13	356	6,218	18.14	1,532	24.62	73.63	483
1905.....	1,139	6,205	18.36	352	6,415	17.76	1,563	25.19	72.87	483
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,170	6,042	19.36	376	5,409	21.63	1,583	26.20	73.91	508
1906.....	1,233	6,316	19.52	378	6,529	18.88	1,606	25.43	76.77	492
1907.....	1,125	6,343	17.74	341	6,873	16.37	1,495	23.57	75.25	453
1908.....	1,100	6,136	17.92	324	7,040	15.63	1,438	23.44	76.47	424
1909.....	1,042	6,216	16.76	304	7,026	14.83	1,440	23.17	72.36	420

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 15.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, from 1896 to 1909, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.					February.					March.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.			
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> ....	295	152	206	231	176	274	141	207	232	169	291	149	221	247	180
1901.....	357	172	251	273	203	309	149	236	257	182	322	155	232	253	185
1902.....	272	128	257	277	173	262	123	187	201	147	291	137	176	190	153
1903.....	324	149	251	267	185	321	147	252	269	184	339	156	229	244	182
1904.....	322	145	270	285	187	327	147	229	242	175	369	166	252	266	196
1905.....	342	150	225	235	175	315	138	236	247	171	339	149	241	252	179
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ....	323	148	251	268	184	307	141	228	243	171	332	152	226	241	179
1906.....	325	140	233	245	171	264	114	245	258	156	318	137	242	255	172
1907.....	302	138	246	256	166	361	155	244	254	183	334	143	242	251	175
1908.....	367	151	238	244	178	324	134	222	228	161	338	140	273	280	180
1909.....	325	132	214	220	157	309	126	197	203	148	360	146	234	241	173

Calendar year.	April.					May.					June.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.			
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> ....	258	133	210	235	165	232	119	188	210	148	249	128	231	258	169
1901.....	267	128	194	211	154	227	109	188	205	138	230	110	227	247	152
1902.....	275	129	259	279	175	244	115	209	225	148	270	127	236	254	166
1903.....	268	123	191	204	147	257	118	193	206	145	253	116	229	244	155
1904.....	306	137	207	219	162	293	132	224	237	163	266	119	234	247	158
1905.....	317	139	232	242	170	234	103	189	198	131	248	109	229	239	148
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ....	287	132	217	231	162	251	115	201	214	145	253	116	231	246	155
1906.....	302	130	231	243	163	299	129	194	204	151	284	123	241	254	161
1907.....	299	128	242	251	164	253	108	206	214	139	260	111	194	202	138
1908.....	270	112	236	242	149	281	116	219	225	147	284	117	208	213	145
1909.....	360	146	224	231	170	295	120	216	222	149	291	118	241	248	155

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 15.—*Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, from 1896 to 1909, inclusive—Continued.*

Calendar year.	July.					August.					September.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> ....	347	178	248	278	210	267	137	231	258	175	237	122	214	240	159
1901.....	390	188	337	367	243	239	115	232	253	157	248	119	204	222	151
1902.....	293	138	275	296	186	237	111	222	239	150	231	109	190	205	138
1903.....	282	129	248	264	170	226	103	198	211	136	232	107	164	175	127
1904.....	305	137	264	279	179	277	124	230	243	160	256	115	177	187	136
1905.....	298	131	284	297	180	284	125	251	262	166	218	96	194	203	128
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ....	314	144	282	300	191	253	116	227	242	154	237	109	186	198	136
1906.....	350	151	294	309	197	290	125	229	241	159	271	117	196	206	143
1907.....	296	127	284	295	176	279	119	233	242	155	273	117	187	194	139
1908.....	317	131	271	278	173	244	101	200	205	131	264	109	157	161	124
1909.....	305	124	237	244	158	255	104	194	200	131	264	107	217	223	140

Calendar year.	October.					November.					December.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> ....	262	135	199	223	162	258	133	178	199	154	288	148	201	225	172
1901.....	262	126	213	232	158	240	115	189	206	143	264	127	192	209	152
1902.....	276	130	214	231	160	252	119	163	176	136	289	136	208	224	163
1903.....	273	125	177	189	145	291	134	186	198	153	332	153	228	243	180
1904.....	263	118	181	191	140	281	126	173	183	143	315	141	200	211	162
1905.....	278	122	204	213	149	289	127	214	224	156	286	126	258	270	168
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ....	270	124	198	211	150	271	125	185	197	146	297	136	217	231	165
1906.....	280	121	208	219	149	269	116	205	216	145	326	141	220	232	167
1907.....	306	131	211	219	157	274	117	177	184	137	392	168	248	258	194
1908.....	275	113	197	202	139	294	122	178	183	139	289	119	190	195	141
1909.....	267	109	197	203	135	255	104	174	179	122	336	137	249	256	171

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below.

Year.	1 Aneurism.						2 Angina pectoris.						3 Apoplexy.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	3	7	2.0	3.4	2.5	15	3	18	7.7	3.4	6.3	154	91	245	79.2	101.9	86.3
1901.....	5	3	8	2.4	3.3	2.7	18	4	22	8.7	4.4	7.3	172	102	274	82.8	111.1	91.4
1902.....	1	1	2	1.1	1.1	.3	19	2	21	8.9	2.2	6.9	143	79	222	67.3	85.1	72.7
1903.....	5	1	6	2.3	1.1	1.9	18	4	22	8.3	4.3	7.1	190	92	282	87.3	98.2	90.6
1904.....	7	6	13	3.1	6.3	4.1	12	5	17	5.4	5.3	5.4	196	92	288	88.0	97.3	90.6
1905.....	5	4	9	2.2	4.2	2.8	22	5	27	9.7	5.2	8.4	184	91	275	80.9	95.1	85.1
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	3	7	1.8	3.2	2.2	18	4	22	8.3	4.3	7.1	177	91	268	81.3	97.1	86.8
1906.....	4	4	8	1.7	4.2	2.5	16	1	17	6.9	1.1	5.2	205	112	317	88.6	117.8	97.1
1907.....	8	8	16	3.4	8.3	4.6	12	4	16	5.1	4.2	4.9	187	95	282	80.1	98.8	85.6
1908.....	5	5	10	2.1	5.1	2.9	20	3	23	8.3	3.1	6.8	199	100	299	82.3	102.6	88.1
1909.....	10	7	17	4.1	7.2	5.0	16	5	21	6.5	5.2	6.1	220	118	338	89.4	121.5	98.5

Year.	4 Arterio-sclerosis.						5 Bright's disease.						6 Chicken pox.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1	4	1.5	1.1	1.5	176	98	274	90.5	109.8	96.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	22	3	25	10.6	3.3	8.3	188	152	340	90.5	165.6	113.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	29	16	45	13.6	17.2	14.7	196	131	327	92.2	141.2	107.1	.....	1	1	.....	1.1	0.3
1903.....	30	1	31	13.8	1.1	10.0	225	106	331	103.4	113.1	106.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	32	6	38	14.4	6.3	12.0	264	114	378	118.6	120.5	119.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	31	6	37	13.6	6.3	11.5	290	134	424	127.6	140.0	131.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	29	6	35	13.3	6.4	11.2	233	127	360	107.1	135.5	115.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	55	9	64	23.8	9.5	19.6	270	156	426	116.7	162.4	130.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	73	11	84	31.3	11.4	25.8	261	149	410	111.8	155.0	124.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	64	15	79	26.5	15.4	23.2	281	139	420	116.1	142.6	123.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	68	16	84	27.7	16.5	24.5	285	148	433	116.0	152.4	126.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year.	7 Cholera morbus.						8 Cirrhosis of liver.						9 Diabetes.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2	4	1.0	2.2	1.5	18	7	25	9.3	7.8	8.8	14	2	16	7.2	2.2	5.6
1901.....	4	1	5	1.9	1.1	1.7	22	2	24	10.6	2.2	8.0	21	2	23	10.1	2.2	7.7
1902.....	1	1	2	.5	1.1	.7	25	3	28	11.8	3.2	9.2	19	8	27	8.9	8.0	8.8
1903.....	1	1	2	1.1	1.1	.3	34	8	42	15.6	8.5	13.5	29	2	31	13.3	2.1	10.0
1904.....	3	1	4	1.3	.9	.9	39	9	48	17.5	9.5	15.1	29	4	33	13.0	4.2	10.4
1905.....	2	2	4	.9	.....	.6	17	12	29	7.5	12.5	9.0	35	7	42	15.4	7.3	13.0
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	1	3	.9	1.0	1.0	27	7	34	12.4	7.5	10.9	27	4	31	12.4	4.3	9.9
1906.....	1	2	3	.4	2.1	.9	28	13	41	12.1	13.7	12.6	24	2	26	10.4	2.1	8.0
1907.....	1	1	2	1.1	.....	.....	26	9	35	11.1	9.4	10.6	48	2	50	20.6	2.1	15.2
1908.....	1	1	2	1.1	.....	.....	41	9	50	16.9	9.2	14.7	25	4	29	10.3	4.1	8.5
1909.....	1	1	2	1.1	.....	.....	39	14	53	15.9	14.4	15.5	40	6	46	16.3	6.1	13.4

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.

Year.	10 Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).						11 Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).						12 Diarrhea and enteritis (all).					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....													215	239	454	110.5	267.7	160.0
1901.....	128	216	344	61.6	235.3	114.8	58	24	82	27.9	26.1	27.4	186	240	426	89.5	261.4	142.2
1902.....	119	210	329	66.0	226.3	107.7	68	25	93	32.0	26.9	30.5	187	235	422	88.0	253.2	138.2
1903.....	114	168	282	52.4	179.3	90.6	58	36	94	26.7	38.4	30.2	172	204	376	79.0	217.7	120.8
1904.....	143	180	323	64.2	190.3	101.8	47	19	66	21.1	20.1	20.8	190	199	389	85.3	210.4	122.6
1905.....	126	211	337	55.4	220.6	104.3	51	25	76	22.5	26.1	23.5	177	236	413	77.9	246.7	127.8
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	126	197	323	57.9	210.2	103.8	56	26	82	25.7	27.7	26.3	182	223	405	83.6	237.9	130.1
1906.....	146	172	318	63.1	181.0	97.4	48	29	77	20.7	30.5	23.6	194	201	395	83.8	211.5	121.0
1907.....	127	198	325	54.4	205.8	98.6	50	20	79	25.3	20.7	23.7	186	218	404	79.7	226.6	122.7
1908.....	158	175	333	65.3	179.6	98.2	44	21	65	18.2	21.6	19.1	202	196	398	83.5	201.2	117.3
1909.....	91	159	250	37.0	163.7	72.7	49	20	69	19.9	20.6	20.1	140	179	319	56.9	184.3	92.8

Year.	13 Diphtheria and croup.						14 Diseases of the heart.						15 Dropsy.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	93	52	145	47.8	58.2	51.1	250	189	439	128.5	211.7	154.7	1	3	4	0.5	3.4	1.5
1901.....	73	26	99	35.1	28.3	33.0	254	209	463	122.2	227.7	154.5	.....	2	2	.....	2.2	.....
1902.....	35	15	50	16.5	16.2	16.4	229	216	445	107.7	232.7	145.7	6	2	8	2.8	2.2	2.6
1903.....	19	3	22	8.7	3.2	7.1	297	216	513	136.5	230.5	164.8	5	1	6	2.3	1.1	1.9
1904.....	27	25	52	12.1	26.4	16.4	332	230	562	149.1	243.2	177.2	.....	1	1	.....	1.1	.....
1905.....	31	15	46	13.6	15.7	14.2	271	210	481	119.2	219.4	148.9	1	5	6	.....	5.2	1.9
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	37	17	54	17.0	18.1	17.3	277	216	493	127.3	230.5	158.4	2	2	4	.....	1.1	1.3
1906.....	28	9	37	12.1	9.5	11.2	310	254	564	133.9	267.3	172.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	23	7	30	9.9	7.3	9.1	343	252	595	146.9	262.0	180.6	.....	2	2	.....	2.1	.....
1908.....	15	7	22	6.2	7.1	6.5	321	207	528	132.7	212.4	155.6	.....	3	3	.....	3.1	.....
1909.....	30	13	43	12.2	13.4	12.5	334	218	552	135.9	224.4	160.9	1	1	2	.....	1.0	.....

Year.	16 Dysentery.						17 Epilepsy.						18 Gastritis.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	13	31	9.3	14.6	10.9	16	10	26	8.2	11.2	9.2	24	10	34	12.3	11.2	12.0
1901.....	11	13	24	5.3	14.2	8.0	8	8	16	3.9	8.7	5.3	35	27	62	16.8	29.4	20.7
1902.....	16	15	31	7.5	16.2	10.2	19	10	29	8.9	10.8	9.5	38	22	60	17.9	23.7	19.6
1903.....	13	8	21	6.0	8.5	6.7	14	9	23	6.4	9.6	7.4	48	21	69	22.1	22.4	22.2
1904.....	18	9	27	8.1	9.5	8.5	14	11	25	6.3	11.6	7.9	57	26	83	25.6	27.5	26.2
1905.....	9	6	15	4.0	6.3	4.6	15	10	25	6.6	10.5	7.7	44	24	68	19.3	25.1	21.0
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	13	10	23	6.0	10.7	7.4	14	10	24	6.4	10.7	7.7	44	24	68	20.2	25.6	21.8
1906.....	8	16	24	3.5	16.8	7.4	14	10	24	6.1	10.5	7.4	48	27	75	20.7	28.4	23.0
1907.....	9	14	23	3.9	14.6	7.0	10	9	19	4.3	9.3	5.8	44	33	77	18.3	34.3	23.4
1908.....	9	5	14	3.7	5.1	4.1	17	11	28	7.0	11.3	8.3	33	33	66	13.6	33.8	19.4
1909.....	3	4	7	1.2	4.1	2.0	17	8	25	6.9	8.2	7.3	42	28	70	17.1	28.8	20.4

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.

Year.	19 Grippe.						20 Hernia.						21 Insanity.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	32	4	36	16.5	4.5	12.7	4	4	8	2.0	4.5	2.8	43	12	55	22.1	13.4	19.4
1901.....	62	8	70	29.8	8.7	23.4	8	4	12	3.9	4.4	4.0	26	6	32	12.5	6.5	10.6
1902.....	35	24	59	15.5	25.9	19.3	8	7	15	3.8	7.5	4.9	34	10	44	16.0	10.8	14.4
1903.....	49	55	104	22.5	58.7	33.4	5	6	11	2.3	6.4	3.5	18	9	27	8.3	9.6	8.7
1904.....	58	52	110	26.1	55.0	34.7	5	4	9	2.2	4.2	2.8	27	11	38	12.1	11.6	12.0
1905.....	53	52	105	23.3	54.3	32.5	6	4	10	2.6	4.2	3.1	28	7	35	12.3	7.3	10.8
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ...	51	38	89	23.4	40.5	28.6	6	5	11	2.8	5.3	3.5	27	8	35	12.4	8.5	11.2
1906.....	14	27	41	6.1	28.4	12.6	9	5	14	3.9	5.3	4.3	31	9	40	13.4	9.4	12.2
1907.....	86	56	142	36.8	58.2	43.1	8	5	13	3.4	5.2	4.0	37	13	50	15.9	13.5	15.1
1908.....	91	72	163	37.6	73.9	48.0	8	4	12	3.3	4.1	3.5	22	7	29	9.2	7.2	8.6
1909.....	24	24	48	9.8	24.7	14.0	7	8	15	2.9	8.2	4.4	10	6	16	4.1	6.2	4.7

Year.	22 Malarial fevers.						23 Malignant growths.						24 Measles.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	30	16	46	15.4	17.9	16.2	120	54	174	61.7	60.5	61.3	16	15	31	8.2	16.8	10.9
1901.....	20	19	39	9.6	20.7	13.0	144	51	195	69.3	55.5	65.1	11	2	13	5.3	2.2	4.3
1902.....	18	12	30	8.5	12.9	9.8	172	45	217	80.9	48.5	71.1	2	7	9	.9	7.5	3.0
1903.....	14	8	22	6.4	8.5	7.1	162	59	220	74.4	61.9	70.7	31	13	44	14.2	13.9	14.1
1904.....	5	9	14	2.2	9.5	4.4	173	55	228	77.7	58.1	71.9	2	2	4	.9	2.1	1.3
1905.....	4	6	10	1.8	6.3	3.1	179	52	231	75.5	51.1	68.2	2	5	7	.9	5.2	2.2
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ...	12	11	23	5.5	11.7	7.4	166	52	218	76.3	55.5	70.0	10	5	15	4.6	5.3	4.8
1906.....	7	12	19	3.0	12.6	8.9	188	65	253	81.2	68.4	77.5	17	12	29	7.3	12.6	8.9
1907.....	4	5	9	1.7	5.2	2.7	219	61	280	93.9	63.4	84.0	3	3	6	1.3	3.1	1.8
1908.....	4	5	9	1.7	5.1	2.7	206	69	275	85.0	70.8	81.2	2	.....	2	.8	.....	.6
1909.....	6	3	9	2.4	3.1	2.6	209	69	278	84.8	70.4	81.4	29	9	38	11.8	9.3	11.1

Year.	25 Meningitis.						26 Mumps.						27 Paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	67	31	98	34.4	34.7	34.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	17	48	15.9	19.0	17.9
1901.....	65	18	83	31.3	19.6	27.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	20	56	17.3	21.8	18.7
1902.....	50	23	73	23.5	24.8	23.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	26	56	9.4	28.0	18.3
1903.....	35	23	58	16.1	24.5	18.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	19	43	11.0	20.3	13.8
1904.....	42	27	69	18.9	28.5	21.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	25	62	16.6	26.4	19.5
1905.....	45	24	69	19.7	25.1	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	25	54	12.7	26.1	16.7
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> ...	47	23	70	21.6	24.5	22.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23	54	14.2	24.5	17.3
1906.....	58	30	88	25.1	31.6	27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	15	46	13.4	15.8	14.1
1907.....	62	37	99	26.5	38.4	30.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	19	43	10.3	19.8	13.0
1908.....	33	19	52	13.7	19.5	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	19	42	9.5	19.5	12.2
1909.....	32	15	47	13.0	15.5	14.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19	45	10.6	19.6	13.1

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.



TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.

Year.	28 Pneumonia.						29 Pulmonary tuberculosis.						30 Rabies.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	222	252	474	114.1	282.2	167.0	373	441	814	191.8	494.0	286.8	1	....	1	....	....	....
1901.....	168	244	412	80.8	265.8	137.5	363	449	812	174.7	489.1	271.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
1902.....	217	261	478	102.1	281.2	156.5	312	374	686	146.7	403.1	224.6	....	1	....	....	....	....
1903.....	248	311	559	114.0	332.0	179.6	355	421	776	163.1	449.3	249.2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1904.....	237	319	556	106.5	337.2	175.2	366	466	832	164.4	492.6	262.3	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905.....	220	304	520	99.4	317.6	164.1	353	473	826	155.2	494.3	255.6	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	219	288	507	100.6	307.3	162.9	350	437	787	160.8	466.3	252.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
1906.....	196	307	503	84.7	323.1	154.1	331	450	781	143.0	473.5	239.2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1907.....	231	308	539	99.0	320.2	163.5	320	428	748	137.1	445.0	226.9	....	....	....	....	....	....
1908.....	230	275	505	95.1	282.1	148.7	301	410	711	124.4	420.6	209.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
1909.....	293	305	598	119.2	314.0	174.3	299	447	746	121.6	460.2	217.5	....	....	....	....	....	....

Year.	31 Rheumatism.						32 Scarlet fever.						33 Smallpox.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	17	6	23	8.7	6.7	8.1	11	2	13	5.7	2.2	4.5	1	....	1	0.5	....	0.3
1901.....	38	10	48	18.3	10.9	16.0	11	....	11	5.3	....	3.7	....	....	....	....	....	....
1902.....	22	18	40	10.3	19.4	13.1	4	2	6	1.9	2.2	2.0	1	....	1	.5	....	.3
1903.....	20	9	29	9.2	9.6	9.3	2	....	2	.9	....	.6	1	1	2	.5	1.1	.6
1904.....	22	7	29	9.9	7.4	9.1	10	1	11	4.5	1.1	3.5	....	1	1	.0	1.1	.3
1905.....	24	8	32	10.6	8.4	9.9	7	4	11	3.1	4.2	3.4	4	5	9	1.8	5.2	2.8
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	25	10	35	11.5	10.6	11.2	7	1	8	3.2	1.0	2.6	1	2	3	.5	2.1	1.0
1906.....	22	13	35	9.6	13.6	10.7	6	2	8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2	2	4	.9	2.1	1.2
1907.....	18	8	26	7.7	8.3	8.0	2	....	2	.9	....	.6	....	....	....	....	....	....
1908.....	19	11	30	7.9	11.3	8.8	8	1	9	3.3	1.0	2.6	....	....	....	....	....	....
1909.....	18	6	24	7.3	6.2	6.9	21	5	26	8.5	5.2	7.6	....	....	....	....	....	....

Year.	34 Softening of the brain.						35 Steam railroad accidents.						36 Street railroad accidents.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	4	14	5.1	4.5	4.9	14	3	17	7.2	3.4	6.0	5	2	7	2.6	2.2	2.5
1901.....	21	4	25	10.1	4.4	8.3	9	5	14	4.3	5.4	4.7	4	2	6	1.9	2.2	2.0
1902.....	8	5	13	3.8	5.4	4.3	16	5	21	7.5	5.4	6.9	6	3	9	2.8	3.2	2.9
1903.....	13	5	18	6.0	5.3	5.8	15	3	18	6.9	3.2	5.8	4	1	5	1.8	1.1	1.6
1904.....	6	4	10	2.7	4.2	3.2	26	5	31	11.7	5.3	9.8	4	....	4	1.8	....	1.3
1905.....	12	10	22	5.3	10.5	6.8	26	9	35	11.4	9.4	10.8	11	3	14	4.8	3.1	4.3
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	12	6	18	5.5	6.4	5.7	18	6	24	8.3	6.4	7.7	6	2	8	2.8	2.1	2.6
1906.....	17	4	21	7.3	4.2	6.4	56	14	70	24.2	14.7	21.4	7	2	9	3.0	2.1	2.8
1907.....	14	4	18	6.0	4.2	5.5	10	9	19	4.3	9.4	5.8	11	5	16	4.7	5.2	4.9
1908.....	16	8	24	6.6	8.2	7.1	11	6	17	4.6	6.2	5.0	15	5	20	6.2	5.1	5.9
1909.....	10	7	17	4.1	7.2	5.0	8	3	11	3.3	3.1	3.2	13	3	16	5.3	3.1	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.*

Year.	37 Suicides.						38 Typhoid fever.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	5	38	16.9	5.6	13.3	96	75	171	49.4	84.0	60.3
1901.....	26	5	31	12.5	5.4	10.3	89	80	169	42.8	87.1	56.4
1902.....	37	3	40	17.4	3.2	13.1	152	74	226	71.5	79.7	74.0
1903.....	51	8	59	23.4	8.5	19.0	83	57	140	38.1	60.8	45.0
1904.....	60	6	66	27.0	6.3	20.8	79	60	139	35.5	63.4	43.8
1905.....	56	4	60	24.6	4.2	18.6	91	51	142	40.0	53.3	43.9
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	46	5	51	21.1	5.3	16.4	99	64	163	45.5	68.2	52.4
1906.....	42	2	44	18.1	2.1	13.5	82	80	162	35.4	84.2	49.6
1907.....	59	13	72	25.2	13.5	22.0	77	37	114	33.0	38.5	34.6
1908.....	58	8	66	24.0	8.3	19.5	88	36	124	36.4	36.9	36.5
1909.....	80	14	94	32.4	14.4	27.4	67	47	114	27.3	48.4	33.2

Year.	39 Typho-malarial fevers.						40 Whooping cough.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	4	6	1.0	4.4	2.1	21	35	56	10.8	39.2	19.7
1901.....							30	35	65	14.4	38.1	21.7
1902.....							35	91	126	16.5	98.1	41.3
1903.....							25	50	75	11.5	53.4	24.1
1904.....							16	29	45	7.2	30.7	14.2
1905.....							27	46	73	11.9	48.1	22.6
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....							27	50	77	12.4	53.3	24.7
1906.....							30	26	56	13.0	27.4	17.2
1907.....							15	18	33	6.4	18.7	10.1
1908.....							9	29	38	3.7	29.8	11.2
1909.....							14	16	30	5.7	16.5	8.7

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 17.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from bronchitis, by race and by months.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	8	6	14	8	9	17	7	10	17	4	8	12	3	5	8	2	4	6
1901.....	8	10	18	10	9	19	5	6	11	4	13	17	3	5	8	1	2	3
1902.....	8	13	21	8	7	15	3	4	7	4	8	12	2	10	12	3	6	9
1903.....	6	17	23	5	9	14	9	9	18	2	4	6	6	6	12	0	6	6
1904.....	7	13	20	7	6	13	13	8	21	7	12	19	4	8	12	1	4	5
1905.....	9	11	20	6	11	17	1	10	11	4	12	16	7	10	17	2	7	9
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	8	13	21	7	9	16	6	8	14	4	8	12	4	8	12	1	5	6
1906.....	10	8	18	4	1	5	5	8	13	9	7	16	3	6	9	1	6	7
1907.....	6	11	17	10	15	25	10	13	23	9	7	16	1	12	13	8	3	11
1908.....	6	9	15	9	11	20	9	12	21	3	3	6	2	7	9	2	4	6
1909.....	8	3	11	5	3	8	8	7	15	7	6	13	8	1	9	3	5	8

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 17.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from bronchitis, by race and by months—Continued.*

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	2	5	5	3	8	5	5	10	6	8	14
1901.....	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	2	4	4	3	7	8	6	14	5	6	11
1902.....	2	1	3	3	4	7	3	5	8	3	6	9	16	7	23	9	16	25
1903.....	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	3	8	1	4	5	7	13	20
1904.....	2	7	9	5	4	9	3	5	8	5	6	11	3	6	9	5	3	8
1905.....	0	3	3	2	2	4	0	2	2	3	6	9	5	8	13	10	13	23
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	4	6	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	5	9	7	6	13	7	10	17
1906.....	0	1	1	3	4	7	5	6	11	5	5	10	4	8	12	3	6	9
1907.....	2	4	6	0	2	2	1	5	6	3	4	7	3	5	8	6	7	13
1908.....	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	0	6	4	4	8	3	5	8	7	6	13
1909.....	1	1	2	0	6	6	1	2	3	4	8	12	3	7	10	5	9	14

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	54	67	121
1901.....	52	60	112
1902.....	66	90	156
1903.....	49	80	129
1904.....	60	78	138
1905.....	49	91	140
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	55	80	135
1906.....	52	66	118
1907.....	59	88	147
1908.....	57	67	124
1909.....	53	58	111

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 18.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant tumors, by race and by sex, for the years mentioned below.*

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	43	77	19	36	62	113	175
1901.....	50	94	16	35	66	129	195
1902.....	62	111	15	30	77	141	218
1903.....	62	100	8	50	70	150	220
1904.....	60	113	19	36	79	149	228
1905.....	72	107	10	42	82	149	231
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	61	105	14	39	75	144	219
1906.....	86	102	19	46	105	148	253
1907.....	79	140	15	46	94	186	280
1908.....	82	124	18	51	100	175	275
1909.....	94	115	17	52	111	167	278

Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 19.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from cancer and other malignant growths, arranged with reference to sex, marital relation, age, and organs involved, during the calendar year 1909.

Location.	White.		Colored.		Marital relation.		Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 years and over.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Single.	Married or widowed.											
<i>Head, face, and neck.</i>																	
Eye.....	1				1			1									
Face.....	4	2	1		1	6			1		1	1	1	1	2		1
Jaw.....	5		1	2	2	6			1	1	1		1	2	3		
Larynx.....	3				1	2					1				1		
Mouth.....	2				2								1				
Neck.....	2			1	3							1	2		1		
Throat.....	1	1				2							1			1	
Thyroid.....		1				1								1			
Tongue.....	4				2	2							4				
<i>Digestive system.</i>																	
Liver.....	9	16	2	4	7	24				1	1	5	8	8	5	3	
Pancreas.....	1	2		1		4						2	1	1			
Stomach.....	28	17	6	7	11	47				4	4	7	17	17	8	1	
<i>Intestines, etc.</i>																	
Intestines.....	16	11	4	3	8	26				1	3	3	10	13	4		
Peritoneum.....		1		1	1	1			1				1				
<i>Female genital organs.</i>																	
Breast.....		20		6	6	20				1	1	4	11	7	2		
Ovary.....		3			1	2							1		1		
Uterus.....		29		25	1	53				1	7	12	17	14	3		
Vagina.....		1				1								1			
Vulva.....		1				1										1	
<i>Unclassified.</i>																	
Abdomen.....	3	1	1		1	4				1		1		1	2		
Arm.....	1					1											
Bladder.....	2	2		1		5							1	1	3		
Chest.....	1					1									1		
Kidney.....	2	3			2	3		1							1		
Leg.....		1				1											
Lung.....	2			1	1	2									1		
Multiple sarcoma.....	3	2			2	3						2	1		1		
Penis.....	1				1							2	1		1		
Pleura.....		1				1							1				
Prostate.....																	
Scrotum.....	3				1	2								1		2	
Spleen.....			1			1				1		1					
Total.....	94	115	17	52	55	223		2	3	11	22	37	82	71	43	6	1

TABLE 20.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, from congestion of the lungs, by race and by months.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	6	12	3	4	7	4	4	8	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
1901.....	2	2	4	4	2	6	7	3	10	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	2	4
1902.....	2	3	5	8	.....	8	7	3	10	2	4	6	5	2	7	2	1	3
1903.....	5	5	10	6	5	11	4	5	9	5	2	7	3	2	5	1	2	3
1904.....	4	3	7	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	5	3	8	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	2	3	.....	3	3	2	1	3
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3
1906.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
1907.....	2	3	5	5	.....	5	1	4	5	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2
1908.....	2	1	3	3	4	7	4	3	7	1	4	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1909.....	4	2	6	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	6	1	7	3	1	4	.....	1	1

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	1	4
1901.....	2	2	4	2	.....	2	1	5	6	7	3	10	6	5	12	6	4	10
1902.....	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	6	3	9	3	2	5	.....	4	4
1903.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	3	7
1904.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	4	6
1905.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	.....	1
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
1906.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	2	3
1907.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	1	3	8	2	10	1	1	2	8	1	9
1908.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	5	.....	5
1909.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2	1	3

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	26	59
1901.....	46	31	77
1902.....	42	26	68
1903.....	36	29	65
1904.....	23	16	39
1905.....	17	23	40
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	25	58
1906.....	16	17	33
1907.....	37	16	53
1908.....	26	17	43
1909.....	30	10	40

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 21.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years.*

Calendar year.	January.				February.				March.				April.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	16	16	17	18	11	19	19	21	11	17	21	20	16	19	21
1901.....	20	20	17	20	20	12	19	27	19	14	28	17	22	15	14	21
1902.....	10	15	23	20	12	12	11	18	13	9	9	15	20	12	21	22
1903.....	12	17	18	25	19	11	17	20	27	12	16	24	14	14	32	12
1904.....	16	17	21	28	12	22	22	22	18	19	23	24	22	20	34	12
1905.....	25	16	15	27	22	12	26	22	27	15	18	16	20	19	28	12
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	16	17	19	24	17	14	19	22	21	14	19	19	20	16	26	16
1906.....	18	17	26	14	18	8	28	18	20	14	23	23	15	16	22	17
1907.....	15	13	26	14	26	15	14	26	28	15	18	20	11	9	35	18
1908.....	10	20	16	22	19	7	10	14	19	12	19	24	12	11	23	20
1909.....	14	9	22	20	16	18	19	14	15	10	20	21	30	7	25	17

Calendar year.	May.				June.				July.				August.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	16	15	18	18	14	13	16	17	18	15	19	18	14	14	20	17
1901.....	21	10	24	25	20	9	19	15	11	14	18	19	17	13	16	22
1902.....	22	18	10	21	29	11	11	13	10	10	20	13	10	16	17	14
1903.....	13	12	18	13	18	15	18	22	19	9	13	16	13	10	12	19
1904.....	17	12	21	23	18	11	23	19	14	6	18	17	15	12	23	18
1905.....	12	6	16	15	15	11	23	15	11	12	19	19	23	6	19	22
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	17	12	18	19	20	11	19	17	13	10	18	17	16	11	18	19
1906.....	13	11	14	21	17	6	19	15	16	15	21	15	16	12	11	15
1907.....	14	12	20	17	17	12	9	7	7	8	17	16	9	7	17	10
1908.....	11	6	22	22	15	9	19	10	12	14	23	15	17	10	13	14
1909.....	20	9	18	16	14	8	12	17	9	8	25	15	12	11	20	12

Calendar year.	September.				October.				November.				December.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	13	13	17	19	20	13	16	21	17	14	17	18	18	16	23	18
1901.....	10	9	18	16	14	19	19	13	17	15	13	15	11	11	20	12
1902.....	14	11	11	12	13	11	17	20	20	8	12	10	15	11	14	20
1903.....	18	14	9	16	19	10	12	14	19	13	14	23	20	7	15	23
1904.....	15	15	15	11	13	9	18	17	16	14	16	12	16	17	15	14
1905.....	11	7	22	18	15	9	15	17	14	15	21	22	15	15	26	20
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	14	11	15	14	15	12	16	16	17	13	15	17	15	12	18	18
1906.....	14	11	20	14	13	20	18	18	6	6	24	15	17	12	23	16
1907.....	13	8	16	21	11	12	18	14	11	15	27	17	22	10	18	13
1908.....	9	12	11	9	17	6	21	17	14	7	15	17	20	12	24	19
1909.....	11	11	21	24	14	9	20	16	9	7	17	14	13	12	13	20

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 21.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		All.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	207	167	217	224	374	441	815
1901.....	202	161	225	224	363	449	812
1902.....	188	144	176	198	332	374	706
1903.....	211	144	194	227	355	421	776
1904.....	192	174	249	217	366	466	832
1905.....	210	143	248	225	353	473	826
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	201	153	219	218	354	437	791
1906.....	183	148	249	201	331	450	781
1907.....	184	136	235	193	320	428	748
1908.....	175	126	206	204	301	410	711
1909.....	180	119	242	205	299	447	746

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 22.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, by race and by months.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	39	38	77	36	41	77	35	34	69	26	29	55	12	17	29	7	12	19
1901.....	32	52	84	20	35	55	29	49	78	20	24	44	8	13	21	6	12	18
1902.....	36	49	85	36	29	65	28	31	59	25	44	69	15	19	34	9	10	19
1903.....	32	45	77	55	55	110	43	29	72	18	24	42	13	25	38	9	18	27
1904.....	42	59	101	37	46	83	42	45	87	23	29	52	17	23	40	4	17	21
1905.....	53	38	91	32	50	82	28	56	84	27	26	53	17	18	35	4	5	9
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	39	49	88	36	43	79	34	42	76	23	29	52	14	20	34	6	12	18
1906.....	38	44	82	24	43	67	23	46	69	28	45	73	20	15	35	2	14	16
1907.....	29	41	70	37	46	83	29	49	78	23	38	61	13	27	40	8	19	27
1908.....	39	41	80	30	40	70	30	53	83	25	20	45	26	20	46	7	11	18
1909.....	55	16	51	32	38	70	47	49	96	42	43	85	24	22	46	12	13	25

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	6	10	4	6	10	7	8	15	10	15	25	16	16	32	25	30	55
1901.....	2	6	8	5	3	8	5	5	10	10	10	20	12	16	28	19	19	38
1902.....	3	11	14	8	9	17	5	10	15	18	7	25	11	14	25	23	28	51
1903.....	5	7	12	5	9	14	7	16	23	9	15	24	17	27	44	35	41	76
1904.....	4	11	15	1	14	15	5	10	15	7	14	21	22	22	44	33	29	62
1905.....	4	6	10	4	9	13	5	11	16	7	19	26	20	30	50	25	36	61
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	8	12	4	9	13	6	10	16	10	13	23	16	22	38	27	31	58
1906.....	7	8	15	4	8	12	10	12	22	8	20	28	11	24	35	21	28	49
1907.....	8	8	16	5	6	11	5	7	12	18	8	26	15	22	37	41	37	78
1908.....	3	6	9	3	9	12	8	12	20	14	17	31	24	19	43	21	27	48
1909.....	12	10	22	2	12	14	14	19	33	15	14	29	23	25	48	35	44	79

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 22.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, by race and by months—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	221	252	473
1901.....	168	244	412
1902.....	217	261	478
1903.....	248	311	559
1904.....	237	319	556
1905.....	226	304	530
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	219	288	507
1906.....	195	307	503
1907.....	231	308	539
1908.....	230	275	505
1909.....	293	305	598

<sup>1</sup>Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 23.—Showing total deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, and from said diseases taken together, and showing also the death rate per 100,000 of each of such classes of deaths to total population.

Calendar year.	Estimated population.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Congestion of lungs.		Pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of lungs.	
		Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	283,789	474	167.0	121	42.6	59	20.8	654	230.5
1901.....	299,600	412	137.5	112	37.4	77	25.7	601	200.6
1902.....	305,400	478	156.5	156	51.1	68	22.3	702	229.9
1903.....	311,300	559	179.6	129	41.4	65	20.8	753	241.9
1904.....	317,200	556	175.2	138	43.5	39	12.3	733	231.1
1905.....	323,123	550	164.1	140	43.3	40	12.4	710	219.7
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	311,325	507	162.9	135	43.4	58	18.6	700	224.8
1906.....	326,435	503	154.1	118	36.1	33	10.1	654	200.3
1907.....	329,521	559	163.5	147	44.6	53	16.1	739	224.1
1908.....	339,403	505	148.7	124	36.5	43	12.6	672	197.9
1909.....	343,003	598	174.3	111	32.3	40	11.7	749	218.3

<sup>1</sup>Annual average for 5-year period.



TABLE 24.—*Showing the mean dew-point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs in the District of Columbia in each month during the periods mentioned.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	23.9	71.3	102	22.3	72.7	102	33.0	70.1	93	39.1	61.2	74
1901.....	24.5	69.2	106	14.4	54.6	80	32.2	65.7	99	37.9	66.5	55
1902.....	20.0	66.0	111	18.7	66.0	88	36.2	73.0	76	39.0	61.6	92
1903.....	24.9	74.5	110	27.0	71.0	135	43.0	83.0	99	44.0	74.0	54
1904.....	19.0	72.6	128	16.0	63.0	102	34.2	74.8	113	37.0	64.0	67
1905.....	20.0	69.0	119	15.3	65.0	103	33.0	68.0	100	41.0	66.8	68
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	21.7	70.3	115	18.3	63.9	102	35.7	72.9	97	39.8	66.6	67
1906.....	29.0	70.0	103	23.0	69.0	72	27.0	68.0	86	38.0	57.0	91
1907.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	82
1908.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	56
1909.....	27.3	74.4	68	32.0	70.8	81	29.0	64.0	115	38.4	61.0	105

Calendar year.	May.			June.			July.			August.		
	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	53.3	70.1	44	61.8	72.5	28	67.0	74.2	16	66.5	76.8	17
1901.....	52.9	75.4	35	63.3	75.2	25	70.6	78.5	14	69.0	82.6	17
1902.....	54.1	72.6	53	58.3	64.7	31	65.4	70.5	19	62.0	73.0	30
1903.....	54.0	73.0	55	60.0	81.0	36	66.0	74.0	25	65.0	83.0	17
1904.....	52.4	65.6	58	63.0	78.0	26	65.3	76.7	25	63.7	77.7	25
1905.....	54.5	70.6	55	61.8	73.6	21	68.7	82.2	14	66.0	82.0	21
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	53.6	71.4	51	61.3	74.5	28	67.2	76.4	19	65.1	79.7	22
1906.....	50.0	50.0	49	64.0	79.0	26	67.0	79.0	20	70.0	88.0	19
1907.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	16
1908.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	26	66.0	73.0	17	65.0	79.0	19
1909.....	48.9	62.0	59	62.2	76.2	34	60.4	64.0	24	61.2	71.1	24

Calendar year.	September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	59.3	76.9	23	49.5	80.2	35	37.2	74.8	46	26.1	70.8	73
1901.....	60.0	82.0	20	44.4	74.8	37	27.9	63.4	54	25.6	74.9	59
1902.....	58.8	80.0	26	49.3	80.1	43	42.5	78.3	53	27.0	75.7	80
1903.....	58.0	79.0	28	48.0	79.0	36	32.0	74.0	55	22.0	68.0	103
1904.....	59.6	81.6	25	43.7	76.2	34	32.6	71.5	54	22.0	74.0	76
1905.....	60.0	82.0	18	48.0	78.0	37	31.0	67.0	69	26.0	70.0	85
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	59.3	81.1	23	46.7	77.6	37	33.2	70.8	57	24.5	72.5	81
1906.....	65.0	84.0	35	48.0	80.0	40	36.0	73.0	52	28.0	74.0	61
1907.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	100
1908.....	58.0	83.1	29	.....	.....	42	33.9	69.2	55	32.7	68.4	66
1909.....	55.4	73.8	38	39.8	70.0	46	36.7	66.0	59	20.2	64.6	96

<sup>1</sup>Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 25.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from typhoid fever, excluding so-called "typho-malarial fever," by months and years.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	11	5	5	6	5	11	14	26	25	23	21	19
1901.....	7	2	8	2	4	10	16	33	28	21	22	16
1902.....	19	8	12	9	13	9	21	39	25	32	19	20
1903.....	9	5	9	6	6	3	17	26	18	19	8	14
1904.....	5	5	6	10	8	8	16	22	25	14	11	9
1905.....	11	1	5	7	1	3	15	30	23	26	14	6
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	4	8	7	6	7	17	30	24	22	15	13
1906.....	6	4	5	4	10	9	21	32	20	28	19	4
1907.....	7	6	4	6	7	2	10	18	17	19	11	7
1908.....	4	1	1	8	8	3	15	13	23	19	16	13
1909.....	16	8	3	8	7	7	12	12	15	12	12	2

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	Race and sex.				Total.	Death rate per 100,000 population.
	White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	61	35	37	38	171	60.3
1901.....	62	27	48	32	169	56.4
1902.....	101	51	35	39	226	74.0
1903.....	56	27	31	26	140	45.0
1904.....	59	20	33	27	139	43.8
1905.....	61	30	28	23	142	43.9
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	68	31	35	29	163	52.3
1906.....	54	28	40	40	162	49.6
1907.....	57	20	21	16	114	34.6
1908.....	51	37	22	14	124	36.5
1909.....	50	17	27	20	114	33.2

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 26.—Showing births reported in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by months, during the calendar year 1909.

Months.	Total.	White.		Colored.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Attended by physicians.		Attended by midwives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
January.....	601	198	221	82	100	6	0	10	27	375	125	44	57
February.....	574	170	186	117	101	10	4	6	46	323	153	33	65
March.....	590	218	191	81	100	6	4	12	41	370	130	39	51
April.....	523	181	189	67	86	6	2	8	49	326	110	44	43
May.....	525	178	177	82	88	6	6	3	38	309	123	46	47
June.....	577	196	200	94	87	2	10	10	53	348	134	48	61
July.....	620	211	209	105	95	16	8	7	46	383	139	37	61
August.....	626	220	196	116	94	8	0	7	46	375	131	41	79
September.....	631	223	230	88	90	4	4	7	35	401	117	52	61
October.....	569	203	207	82	77	12	4	7	28	369	108	41	51
November.....	594	209	189	107	89	4	4	7	47	358	128	40	68
December.....	596	218	186	97	95	2	2	7	31	355	118	49	74
Total by sex and color	7,026	2,425	2,381	1,118	1,102	82	48	91	487	4,292	1,516	514	704
Total by race.....		4,806		2,220									
Total for year.....	7,026	7,026				130		578		5,808		1,218	

TABLE 27.—Showing reported births in institutions in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by place of birth, during the calendar year 1909.

[illegible]

TABLE 27.—Showing reported births in institutions in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by place of birth, during the calendar year 1909.—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

Hospitals.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored. All.
Columbia.....	92	90	130	114	182	244
Florence Crittenton Home.....	16	21	.....	.....	37	426
Freedmen's.....	1	2	133	121	3	37
Garfield.....	43	35	14	25	78	257
Georgetown University.....	33	38	5	1	71	117
George Washington University.....	24	36	.....	.....	60	77
Homoeopathic.....	26	34	37	30	60	60
Homoeopathic.....	58	53	.....	.....	111	127
Providence.....	82	76	.....	.....	158	111
Sibley.....	5	5	20	13	10	43
Washington Asylum.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	4
St. Ann's Orphan Asylum.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	3
Dr. Fry's Sanitarium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	382	395	339	304	777	1,420

TABLE 28.—Showing the number of births reported in the District of Columbia, arranged by race, and by legitimacy and illegitimacy.

Calendar year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.			Twins.			Triplets.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,712	1,380	4,092	86	491	577	2,798	1,871	4,669	71	42	113	1	....	1
1901.....	2,527	1,312	3,839	93	423	516	2,620	1,735	4,355	54	72	126	3	....	3
1902.....	2,984	1,390	4,374	102	456	558	3,086	1,846	4,932	56	48	104	....	9	9
1903.....	3,227	1,403	4,630	80	414	494	3,307	1,817	5,124	68	46	114	....	....	....
1904.....	3,890	1,676	5,566	104	548	652	3,994	2,224	6,218	102	38	140	....	....	....
1905.....	4,046	1,712	5,758	94	563	657	4,140	2,275	6,415	82	56	138	....	3	3
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,335	1,499	4,834	95	481	576	3,430	1,979	5,409	72	52	124	1	2	3
1906.....	4,216	1,713	5,929	114	486	600	4,330	2,199	6,529	80	44	124	6	....	6
1907.....	4,457	1,825	6,282	94	497	591	4,551	2,322	6,873	74	38	112	....	....	....
1908.....	4,723	1,743	6,466	112	462	574	4,835	2,205	7,040	102	54	156	....	....	....
1909.....	4,715	1,733	6,448	91	487	578	4,806	2,220	7,026	82	48	130	....	....	....

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 29.—Showing the number of stillbirths reported in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1909, by sex and race, and certain data relative thereto.

	White.			Colored.			Unknown.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	
Legitimacy:										
Legitimate.....	88	64	.....	130	98	2	.....	.....	.....	382
Illegitimate.....	5	7	.....	51	40	2	3	2	.....	110
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	23	23	42	93
Total.....	93	71	.....	182	138	8	26	25	42	585
Period of uterogestation:										
Four months and under.....	1	3	.....	12	6	3	4	6	32	67
Fifth month.....	6	3	.....	11	7	.....	2	1	1	31
Sixth month.....	12	5	.....	20	20	1	5	7	2	72
Seventh month.....	12	15	.....	26	21	2	4	3	.....	83
Eighth month.....	17	11	.....	30	24	.....	5	6	1	94
Ninth month.....	21	15	.....	42	33	1	2	1	.....	115
Tenth month.....	24	19	.....	41	27	1	4	1	6	123
Total.....	93	71	.....	182	138	8	26	25	42	585
By whom reported:										
Physicians.....	92	65	.....	124	102	4	4	4	.....	395
Coroner.....	1	6	.....	58	36	4	22	21	42	190
Total.....	93	71	.....	182	138	8	26	25	42	585
Causes:										
Unknown.....	48	46	.....	147	110	7	24	24	42	448
Accident to mother.....	4	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Prematurity.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Hydramnios.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Habit.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Placenta previa.....	5	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Uterine inertia (Dystocia).....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	15
Overwork.....	1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Defective development.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Torsion of cord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Illness of mother.....	4	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	11
Prolapsed cord.....	8	6	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Diseased placenta.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malpresentation.....	3	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	14
Congenital debility.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Atelectasis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Uterine hemorrhage.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Syphilis.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Monstrosity.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Asphyxia.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hydrocephalus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Excessive size of child.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Instrumental delivery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	93	71	.....	182	138	8	26	25	42	585

TABLE 30.—*Showing rainfall in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2.77	4.97	3.67	1.95	3.56	3.94	3.91	4.16	3.63	2.33	2.59	1.80	39.28
1901.....	2.92	5.62	2.64	6.34	2.81	4.66	5.17	4.12	1.61	.97	2.33	7.56	46.75
1902.....	3.61	4.72	3.28	2.22	3.35	3.70	2.54	1.85	5.30	6.76	3.46	5.29	46.08
1903.....	4.26	5.32	5.73	4.29	2.75	3.60	5.17	4.52	.74	4.48	.80	1.89	43.55
1904.....	2.62	1.65	3.02	2.98	2.64	5.49	6.25	2.97	5.34	2.35	2.20	3.35	40.84
1905.....	3.59	2.55	3.31	2.69	3.22	4.52	9.95	9.75	2.34	2.30	1.04	5.39	50.65
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3.40	3.97	3.60	3.70	2.95	4.39	5.82	4.64	2.07	3.37	1.97	4.69	45.57
1906.....	3.11	2.14	4.62	3.03	1.80	5.89	6.80	14.36	.60	5.71	1.63	3.28	52.97
1907.....	2.54	2.31	2.79	3.61	5.03	4.86	1.55	4.38	7.15	2.12	4.16	4.20	44.70
1908.....	3.45	3.98	2.45	1.59	6.10	1.73	3.29	5.14	4.65	1.71	.60	3.63	38.32
1909.....	2.84	3.11	4.76	2.69	3.77	3.82	1.80	2.27	3.42	.79	.89	3.39	.....

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 31.—*Showing the mean temperature in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	33.9	33.8	42.9	55.7	64.8	72.2	76.3	76.3	69.2	58.1	46.9	36.4
1901.....	34.4	29.9	45.1	50.6	62.5	72.3	79.8	76.1	67.0	55.7	40.6	34.7
1902.....	31.9	29.9	46.7	53.0	65.4	72.0	77.0	72.0	68.0	57.6	51.3	34.5
1903.....	33.5	37.0	50.0	54.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	72.0	67.0	57.0	42.0	32.0
1904.....	27.5	28.0	42.2	50.0	65.0	71.0	74.3	72.4	67.3	54.2	43.1	30.9
1905.....	29.8	26.4	45.0	54.0	65.1	71.8	76.2	73.7	68.0	57.0	44.0	37.0
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	31.4	30.2	45.8	52.3	64.4	70.8	76.7	73.2	67.5	56.3	44.2	33.8
1906.....	40.0	34.0	38.0	55.0	64.0	73.0	75.2	76.0	72.9	56.9	47.9	37.0
1907.....	37.1	30.1	48.8	48.4	59.2	65.9	75.8	72.4	69.4	52.0	44.5	38.1
1908.....	34.2	30.8	47.4	56.5	65.2	71.8	78.0	73.2	66.6	58.2	46.0	36.7
1909.....	36.0	43.0	42.1	54.4	64.4	73.4	74.7	73.0	66.3	53.2	50.8	31.8

<sup>1</sup> Average annual for 5-year period.TABLE 32.—*Showing the mean relative humidity in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	71.3	72.6	70.1	61.0	70.1	72.5	74.2	76.8	76.9	80.2	74.8	71.4
1901.....	69.2	54.6	65.7	66.5	75.4	75.2	78.5	82.6	82.0	74.8	63.4	74.9
1902.....	66.0	66.0	73.0	61.6	72.6	64.7	70.5	73.0	92.0	80.1	78.3	75.7
1903.....	74.5	71.0	83.0	74.0	73.0	81.0	74.0	83.0	79.0	79.0	74.0	68.0
1904.....	72.6	63.0	74.8	64.0	65.6	78.0	76.7	77.7	81.6	76.2	71.5	74.0
1905.....	69.0	65.0	68.0	66.8	70.6	73.6	82.2	82.0	82.0	78.0	54.0	70.0
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	70.3	63.9	72.9	66.6	71.4	74.5	76.4	79.7	83.3	77.6	68.2	72.5
1906.....	70.0	69.0	68.0	57.0	50.0	79.0	79.0	88.0	84.0	80.0	73.0	74.0
1907.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.0	79.0	83.1	79.6	69.2	68.4
1908.....	74.4	70.5	64.0	61.0	62.0	76.2	64.0	71.1	73.8	70.0	66.0	64.6
1909.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average annual for 5-year period.

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